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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

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PART IV—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART IV.—VOL. XLI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM OCTOBER 16, 1864, to DECEMBER 31, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., *October 16, 1864—3 a. m.*
(Received 7.05 a. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

Have just arrived and will go on immediately. It has occurred to me to propose General Logan for Missouri or else for Hooker's present command, then General Hooker go to Missouri. What is your opinion in respect to this proposition? Expect to reach City Point at 9 a. m. Please let me have your answer.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 16, 1864.

Maj. M. MALONEY,
Commanding First Infantry:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs your attention to a more thorough execution of Special Orders, No. 95, current series, from these headquarters. The guards at the theaters will be re-established to-night. They must remain from the time the doors open until the close of the first act. An officer will command these guards. Day patrols must also be established at once. Your regiment will be required to perform little else during this winter in addition to the patrol duty. This must be at once thoroughly systematized, so that it will be, to say the least, very unpleasant for any person in the military service to remain in this city in violation of orders. A plan of operations should be adopted by you and submitted to these headquarters for approval. If the strength of your own command is not sufficient additional officers and men will be directed to report to you to assist. You are to take care that, in executing the above-cited orders, the passes of officers are not demanded by non-commissioned officers or soldiers.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

† For Union and Confederate Correspondence from July 1, 1864, to August 31, 1864, see Part II, and from September 1, 1864, to October 15, 1864, see Part III.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 16, 1864.

Col. E. W. HOLMSTEDT,
Commanding at Ship Island:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to say to you that if Lieutenant-Colonel Smith gave you any indications that an expedition was to be sent to the mainland to destroy the salt-works, that such an expedition has been abandoned by order of General Canby. You are informed of this fact for fear you might think it proper to send over an expedition yourself from Ship Island. General Canby prohibits any expedition to the shore opposite Ship Island for the present.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 16, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

I have received notice of important dispatches in relation to the operations in this command, in connection with Sherman's operations. I will wait until the steamer arrives. In the meantime, in whatever way it may be necessary, you are authorized to give your orders in my name for supplies or for troops that are not already under your orders.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Morganza, La., October 16, 1864.*

1. The following troops will proceed without delay to the mouth of White River, viz: Second Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; Cavalry Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps (except the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry); Second Massachusetts Battery, Fourth Massachusetts Battery, First Delaware Battery, Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.

2. Brigadier-General Lawler will join his division at the mouth of White River. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding U. S. Colored Forces:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you strengthen your outposts by thirty-five additional men, and, until further orders, post at least seventy-five men on the up-river road, with instructions to the officer in charge to be vigilant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., October 16, 1864.*

1. The detachment of the Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers will proceed to Devall's Bluff and report to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding, for duty, without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I take advantage of the return of an officer to the mouth of White River to notify you of my safe arrival at this place, and that to-morrow I shall be fairly started at the work assigned me. Within two days I shall report the condition of affairs on White River and at Devall's Bluff. Military matters quiet. Nothing late from Fort Smith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1864.

General DENNIS,
Commanding, Mouth of White River:

GENERAL: Dispatch received from General Washburn from near Johnsonville, on Tennessee River, that Forrest and Chalmers will probably attack Memphis in heavy force soon. Please communicate with General Dana, if there, and if not, can you, under the orders you have, send a part of your force here? The emergency appears great. I learn that General Dana was at mouth of White River.

Yours, &c.,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION:

You will embark your entire command at 7 a. m. to-morrow, the 17th instant. The transportation, tents, &c., belonging to those regiments here, as well as those already at Devall's Bluff, will be taken. The steamers Pringle, Shenango, and Marmora are assigned for the purpose of transportation, and after coaling will move up to the landing opposite your camp, when you will immediately commence loading your transportation, tents, &c., so that the men can embark in the morning at the hour designated above. You will then proceed up White River

with all possible dispatch to Devall's Bluff, reporting on your arrival to the commanding officer at that point, who will further instruct you as advised by the major-general commanding the department.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Lieutenant Grove has returned from the four days' scout. He made the round I designated. Harrison's cavalry brigade is at Monticello. Parsons' cavalry division has been ordered back to Monticello. He did not hear anything from Magruder. After he crossed Bayou Bartholomew on the South Bend road about 200 cavalry got after him and pressed him pretty hard, but he managed by crossing the bayou twice to elude them. I look for Colonel Erskine back to-night or to-morrow morning. Colonel Sackett started back at 1 p. m. to-day on Annie Jacobs.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel STAGER,
City Point:

Price's force still occupy the south side of the Missouri River from Boonville to Independence. General Curtis' Kansas force is reported to have had some skirmishing with Price's advance, and fell back on the Kansas line. General Rosecrans is operating on the line of Pacific Railroad in Price's rear. We have southwest line working to Cassville, on Arkansas border. Southeast line O K. to New Madrid, Mo., and western works to Sedalia. Rebels burned some depots on North Missouri Railroad last night, but they have been driven out, and our line works through to Macon. Rebels have plundered Boonville, Independence, Sedalia, and several other towns recently.

R. C. CLOWRY,
Assistant Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 16, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

The Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad was all right yesterday. Major Blacker, First Nebraska Cavalry, came through, and has reported to-day for duty.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 16, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Major Blacker represents that active preparations are being made for defense at Saint Joseph. Stores all closed; every able-bodied man

drilling and at work on fortifications. Thus far no interruption on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. North Missouri Railroad all right.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—7 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis:

Can't send stores to Springfield. Make them strip the country and support themselves. Push the railroad. No news.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ROLLA, *October 16, 1864—12 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Returns of troops in District of Rolla: Infantry—Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers, First Missouri State Militia, effective officers 70, effective enlisted men 1,620, ineffective officers 14, ineffective enlisted men 319. Cavalry—First, Third, and Ninth Missouri State Militia and Second Volunteers, effective officers 10, effective enlisted men 276, ineffective officers 4, ineffective enlisted men 40, horses serviceable 37, horses unserviceable 59. Artillery—Second Missouri Light Artillery,* effective officers 2, effective enlisted men 104, ineffective enlisted men 29, horses serviceable 75, horses unserviceable 35, guns effective 4, guns ineffective 2. Enrolled Missouri Militia—Thirty-fourth and Sixty-third, effective officers 26, effective enlisted men 472, ineffective enlisted men 35, serviceable horses 219. A more accurate return will be sent by mail to-morrow morning.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Missouri State Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—8 p. m.*

General THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Report condition of guns at Pilot Knob to Colonel Callender and tell him the general wishes them placed in a serviceable condition and mounted, ammunition supplied, and everything done to make the fort defensible. What is the condition of North Missouri?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Jefferson City:

I have sent 800 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Hequembourg to patrol North Missouri Railroad and repair it and the telegraph line at

* Battery B.

and beyond High Hill, where they have been broken. The work on the Iron Mountain Railroad is being pushed vigorously. It will be open to South Big River by Saturday, and work is going on on five bridges at once. The work on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad having been placed under the special supervision of Colonel Myers I know but little about it. I have furnished all the details he has asked. Five companies of Second Missouri State Militia reached Pilot Knob to-night from Cape Girardeau. I am guarding the furnace at Iron Mountain and Irondale and have a garrison at Potosi. The fort is being cleaned out. Two 24-pounders are mounted ready for service, which, with the two howitzers from Cape Girardeau, will make it formidable again. Among the Confederate wounded at Ironton are 1 colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 200 enlisted men, all severely, and most of them mortally, wounded. I got no report yet from Major Williams as to aggregate of Price's army.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

The general commanding directs that the rebel wounded and prisoners at Pilot Knob be examined and the organization and approximate strength of Price's army be ascertained and forwarded as soon as possible to-day.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

A strong force has been at work on the fort to-day. I have two 24-pounders mounted ready for service. Will you forward some ammunition to-morrow? We have some canister, grape, and shell, but no powder. Lieutenant-Colonel Basham, of Hill's regiment, was killed here at the fight, also Captains Pritchett and Craig and Adjutant Hunter, of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army. The surgeon in charge of the hospital will not admit a loss of more than 300 killed and wounded, but that includes only those that were badly wounded. Citizens here all think that their loss was at least 1,000 in killed and wounded. Price's army was in four divisions, the right under Shelby, then Marmaduke, Fagan, and Cooper on the left. Captain Roberts, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, C. S. Army, says there were not more than 3,000 men engaged in the battle here, and that Price's whole command was about 20,000 with eighteen pieces artillery. The surgeon of the hospital says that Fagan's division and a part of Marmaduke's was engaged here. A number of rebel dead have been found unburied.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 16, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

The report as to the aggregate of Price's army is all too meager. General Rosecrans wants a statement of the whole aggregate by brigade and division, and, if possible, by regiment, giving the strength of each sub-division, the character of troops in each, the names of commanders, &c. I have not heard of Cooper's division being along with Price's command here. Ascertain where it is. I suppose it is the command which includes the Indians, the reports of the presence of whom have been stampeding the people. When the Second [Missouri State Militia] Cavalry arrives send a reliable guard to Irondale and Iron Mountain with instructions to keep the peace and preserve the property. I will send the ammunition to-morrow.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

By command of Col. Hugo Wangelin I have assumed command of the First Sub-District. Have you any orders?

D. Q. GALE,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts, and persons fleeing, report a large body of rebels and Indians south of Richwoods, in Washington County. I have sent part of twelve companies of mounted infantry to scout that part of the country.

D. Q. GALE,
Commanding First Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Col. D. Q. GALE,
Franklin:

The rumor of a rebel force of Indians south of Richwoods has no foundation in truth. Our troops occupy Potosi and have been in that locality for over a week. Our forces occupy Pilot Knob, and the telegraph has been in operation to that point nearly a week. There is a large force at De Soto and all along the line of that road.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 16, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

I leave to-night for La Mine, and will carry forward all the troops I have at California. Troops are now being forwarded from the La Mine to Sedalia. I will try and get and hold that place to-day. Please have forwarded as rapidly as possible the troops as they arrive, with artillery, transportation, ammunition, and supplies.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

CALIFORNIA, *October 16, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

We have Sedalia. It was Jeff. Thompson's force there yesterday, about 2,500 strong. Nothing heard from Sanborn. Push forward rations to-day as fast as possible; we have none to move with us. I have pushed forward all my command to the La Mine.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Sedalia, Mo.:

It will be best if we can keep Price somewhere in river counties, between La Mine and Lexington. To effect this you will communicate with Sanborn if possible, and place him somewhere on the Blackwater.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Tipton, Mo.:

The command now here is necessary to load and unload stores and preserve order. No news of Sanborn.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Tipton, Mo., or beyond:

Until the position of the enemy is positively known, the general thinks you should not push your infantry force so far to the front as to risk your right flank being turned. When the cavalry arrive and cover your right flank then the infantry may be made the pivot about which the entire command may turn to face the enemy and cut off his retreat or to follow him if he retires. The general wishes you to communicate your views fully on this subject.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SEDALIA, *October 16, 1864—2 o'clock.*

Col. W. T. SHAW:

SIR: The enemy has retreated and gone to Blackwater, in the direction of Lexington.

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—8 p. m.*

Col. A. SIGEL,
Rolla, Mo.:

Send 100 wagons to this city, escort of 100 men. Send by Lane's Prairie. Forage on the rebel sympathizers. Come through rapidly.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Jefferson City, Mo., October 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The commanding officer of the Second Brigade, First Division, Enrolled Missouri Militia, will report for orders to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding defenses Jefferson City.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Jefferson City, October 16, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. C. D. Wolff, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Jefferson City, Mo., and all troops not included in the organization of the army. General Wolff will report in person to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. HOLLAND,
Springfield, Mo.:

Gather in all the forage and provisions you can. You must sustain yourself. Take care of fires which might destroy your forage. Tell Colonel Harrison Northwest Arkansas is not in this department. Keep your pickets out over twenty miles and scout in every direction.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Jefferson City:

I have reliable information that Cooper, Burke & Co. are gathering corn, &c., and running all the mills in Northwest Arkansas for Price's army.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Send my dispatch* to Major Burch, via Neosho, at once. Burch at this time is in Benton County with 400 men. Don't delay. When will you leave Cassville?

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

You will immediately upon receipt of this order Major Morgan and Captain Ray with their commands to proceed by forced marches to Springfield. If in your opinion you can hold Neosho ten days with 200 men, you will order all the troops above that number to Springfield at once. The enemy are at Sedalia, moving south. You cannot hold Neosho with your battalion if Price moves that way, hence the necessity of sending every man not needed for immediate defense to hold Springfield. In any event send Major Morgan's and Captain Ray's commands to this place at once and hold yourself in readiness at Neosho to move at a moment's notice. Keep out scouts in every direction and don't be surprised by, and keep Fayetteville advised of the movements of, the enemy. When you have reliable information that Price is moving on Neosho let the post go and save your command.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON:

The enemy are at Sedalia moving south. I propose keeping Major Galloway here. If matters get worse he will enable me to keep you posted. If you will remain at Cassville for the purpose of keeping up communication I will keep the operator there. You can lose nothing by remaining at Cassville.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *post.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Send the fifty-five men of General Sanborn's command to Springfield.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 16, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, with 250 picked men, will proceed upon a reconnaissance up the Missouri River on board the steamer Isabella.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *October 16, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Major General ROSECRANS:

Paris was attacked yesterday evening by Major Majors and others to the number of 400. Fighting lasted over one hour. The result not known.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *October 16, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Paris was surrendered at 8 o'clock last night to Major Majors, who held it this morning, and is concentrating a large force there.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 16, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

The general commanding asks who is Major Majors, and what do you mean by a large force, and what other news have you? What is Forbes doing?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 16, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I desire the balance of Harding's regiment to join him immediately, with orders to Harding to communicate with me at the earliest possible moment. Do you know where Harding is? How are matters progressing in Saint Joseph and the district? Answer immediately.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 16, 1864.*

General JAMES CRAIG:

I have just received a dispatch from Carrollton. The pickets were fired on within one mile of Carrollton last night—1 wounded and 1 captured. The wounded man was paroled by Col. B. F. Gordon. Major Deagle recommends the abandonment of Carrollton. He thinks there is a considerable force of Shelby's men in Carroll, and 400 or 500 of the same force at Brunswick, and thinks he cannot hold the town against the force menacing it. Awaiting your reply, I shall direct Major Deagle to hold the town unless an overwhelming force approaches it. Shall I re-enforce Carrollton, or shall I abandon that post?

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HANNIBAL, *October 16, 1864.*
(Received 2.10 p. m. 17th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

It seems quite certain that rebel force, over 500 strong, are in Monroe. Paris was attacked yesterday. Do not know the result. Send 300 men in that direction to-night. Glasgow was attacked yesterday morning; fight continued most of the forenoon; if report is true it must be captured. We get it from an officer from there. About 500 rebels held Lexington Friday. Warrensburg also taken. Our forces retired.

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

Would like to hear from you. No news from Saint Louis since my dispatch of last night. Our infantry advance occupies Sedalia. The cavalry will be closed up by to-morrow night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

I have furnished tents for militia to be used as camp quarters at posts, and will do so as far as I can, but tents for field service are played out. Government will only issue, and they are not worth carrying about.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

General Davies has been issuing blankets. I will order down a large quantity, if we have them, to be issued on proper requisition

approved by General Deitzler. I do not suppose we have a full supply and fear issues to some will displease others. Your direction for men to furnish themselves should be urged on troops.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS:

Organize at once a section of 3-inch guns, with colored soldiers, twenty in number, and if Lieutenant Flanagan has arrived give him command and detail at least twenty of his men for cannoneers, making forty in all; the colored men for drivers. I will telegraph Major McNutt to get the section ready. If Lieutenant Flanagan and his men have not arrived add twenty more colored men, detailing some good officer to bring outfit here. Direct Colonel Hodges to furnish me forty good artillery horses. I will have to loan them to General Deitzler for his guns. He can invoice to me and request him to have them in readiness. Have them all shod and send some extra shoes and nails. Send Minor along with his men. Have Colonel Hodges brand the horses C. A. (chief of artillery), so that I can keep track of them.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

R. H. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS:

Major Curtis is here all right. I send you a corporal and six men to assist you in outfitting that section. Have them come back with section. Have Lieutenant Gill's men arrived from Larned? If so, send them by all means.

R. H. HUNT,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. R. H. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery:

Section of battery all ready. Will start in about an hour, when men get together. Gill's men not come in.

J. WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I just had a talk with the operator at Warrensburg. He says the advance of the rebels are at Knobnoster moving on Warrensburg, Shelby's force and additions. The commander at Warrensburg is evacuating the place and moving this way.

BYINGTON.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Operator at Pleasant Hill says that Sedalia was taken yesterday by 2,700 rebels. The operator was in office till fight commenced. He left and was fired on.

OPERATOR,
Independence.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 16, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

I have no intelligence from the front since you left my camp last night. Teams have just arrived from Kansas City with a very limited supply of subsistence (all they could get). I am sending teams again to-day for subsistence stores. If they have not already arrived I hope you will telegraph for them to be sent by boat without delay, as it is important that the teams return as soon as possible, being the company teams of the command. I send by the same teams all the arms not required here; also the old arms turned over for storage by the militia. Pressing applications are being made by the militia for blankets or overcoats, of which many of them are very destitute. It is important that everything be done for their comfort that is possible to keep them contented. Will you not telegraph to Fort Leavenworth to have 1,000 each of blankets and overcoats sent to Kansas City without delay? Have them sent to Captain Simpson (my chief quartermaster). Have you ascertained the number of men at Paola that can be sent forward that need arms?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

2 P. M.

P. S.—Scout sent from Coldwater Grove east have just reported no force has passed south on to Boonville road. Small parties of stragglers (rebels) about Clinton, Henry County, supposed to be visiting their homes on furlough. Another has gone from Coldwater Grove over the same ground. Nothing yet from Major Anderson since you left here.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

Having no further news from the front I must act on what we have. I have directed General Deitzler to send a large force of cavalry and artillery to Independence to-day, with a brigadier competent to command. I want you to send such troops as you have ready, say 2,000 cavalry and lightest artillery, forward to Pleasant Hill to-day. We ought to be felt by the enemy to-morrow. Our advance to-day will develop the condition of our troops, their readiness to move, and put them where they can be quickly united in the advance, if news to-day gives us further intelligence. It was a great misfortune that the news from Sedalia does not say which way the rebels came from, but we have

every reason to believe that they came from Boonville, as our wires seem to have been open all the way from Jefferson City to Pleasant Hill. All our information goes to show the enemy much divided, and we can concentrate as easily and quick as he can. I have directed Colonel Drake to send forward troops. If those coming need arms, to get them here; if wanted at Paola, to get them at Fort Leavenworth. I have written General Deitzler to call on you for any surplus. Let him have what you can spare. I shall have more arriving from Leavenworth to-day, and can supply new demands in this vicinity as fast as they arrive. I get nothing on the wires this morning. One thing I got from the stage man, which I consider significant: First. He says he sent his horses to Kansas City for safety. That seems to imply that the rebels did not propose coming to Kansas City. Second. He sent them over the river as a safe route to Kansas City, which shows he did not fear scouting parties on the north but feared them on the south side. Straws show which way the wind blows. The route toward Sedalia seems our most likely way to strike Price, viewing matters as we now have them presented. I shall stay here till 12 to-day. Perhaps till to-morrow morning. Keep me posted, and continue to give the matter of food and rations your main attention.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

I arrived here at 7.30 this a. m. Sedalia taken yesterday by Shelby; 2,700 men with two pieces of artillery are reported by men who were in the fight to be his force. Most of our force is captured, consisting mostly of militia. Sanborn is after him with 8,000. Price is said to be going up the river. This is a rumor. Knobnoster, ten miles east of here, taken last night. We have Shelby in our front and Todd and Bill Anderson on our left rear. Both close. Will hold the place as long as possible. You cannot be too hasty in moving. Will keep you posted from here to Pleasant Hill by telegraph; from there by messenger furnished by commanding officer at that post.

M. ANDERSON,
Major, Commanding Scout.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
In the Field:

All quiet here.

OPERATOR.

WARRENSBURG, *October 16, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

We fall back to-night toward Pleasant Hill. I have ascertained to a certainty that it was Jeff. Thompson who took Sedalia. Shelby is in here, though, from all accounts. They are advancing at Dresden; reported 700 in the advance. Will make arrangements with the authorities here and at Pleasant Hill to post you in the usual manner.

M. ANDERSON,
Major.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE BORDER, *In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 16, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, Kansas State Militia, will report under arrest to Capt. A. J. Shannon, provost-marshal.

II. Brig. Gen. W. H. M. Fishback will confine himself to the limits of his quarters and hold no intercourse with any one except by permission from these headquarters.

III. Col. G. A. Colton, Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Col. William Pennock, Tenth Kansas State Militia, and Capt. Charles Barnes, Company A, Sixth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will report with their respective commands immediately to Col. C. W. Blair, commanding Third Brigade, for duty.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *Hickman Mills, October 16, 1864.*

You will receive and keep in close confinement to their quarters at the post of Paola the following-named officers, viz: First, Brig. Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, Kansas State Militia; second, Col. J. D. Snoddy, Sixth Regiment Kansas State Militia.

By order of Major-General Blunt:

A. J. SHANNON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, First Division.

(To Col. S. A. Drake, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry, commanding Paola, Kans.)

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE BORDER, *In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 16, 1864.*

The following-named persons, having tendered their services in the present campaign against the rebel army commanded by General Sterling Price, are hereby announced as volunteer aides on the staff of the commanding general: Lieut. Col. J. T. Burris, late of the Tenth Kansas Volunteers; Maj. R. G. Ward, First Kansas Colored Volunteers; Maj. Thomas H. Penney, late of Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteers; Capt. A. J. Shannon, assistant provost-marshal, District of South Kansas; Capt. T. E. Milhoan, late of Tenth Kansas Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

General CRAIG,
Saint Joseph:

Major Curtis just arrived with steamer Benton from Glasgow, where Colonel Harding holds command. He passed Lexington last night.

There were about 200 rebels in the place; he had a running fight with scouting bands on south shore, in which he had one man wounded and saw several rebels fall.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to Colonel Ford.)

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

I had report direct from Sedalia, telegraphed to Pleasant Hill yesterday. About 5,000 rebels had reached that point and a fight was going on. Have you any further news?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Have heard nothing from Sedalia. Telegraph line between here and Pleasant Hill will be repaired to-day.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, &c.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

General Deitzler sends three regiments to-day to report to you. You will report by letter to General Deitzler at Shawnee Mission; also to these headquarters.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

Order Lieutenant-Colonel Walker to bring forward the remainder of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Have all your troops constantly provided with five days' cooked rations, and other rations convenient to draw from.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 16, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

As I now have the Sixteenth Kansas with me, I should like to send Major Smith with 300 men into Lexington. You need have no fears as to their safety. They can feel their way and keep out of any trap. They would get some invaluable information. May I do it?

FORD,
Colonel, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 16, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If you allow me to send that force into Lexington, would recommend that you send me a telegraph operator to take charge of this office, as I want to take Bassett along and fit line and open communication from there. The operator at Lexington has left and gone to Saint Louis from there. If this meets the approval of the general, our forces will be in Lexington to-morrow morning at daylight.

FORD,
Colonel, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Can you send me the operator from Wyandotte, to remain here for two or three days, as Mr. McMurtrie can do the business there for the general while he is gone? I want to open communication between here and Lexington and let you know anything that is new there. I will take Bassett along if you can't send other. Please send McMurtrie.

FORD,
Colonel, &c.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

Go ahead; send Major Smith. We have no operator unless we send you McMurtrie, whose arrival would delay you.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Independence, Mo., October 16, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of South Kansas:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the major-general commanding the following movements: I sent a scout of twenty-five men down the Lexington road, starting it at noon. The detachment crossed the Little Blue, returning late last evening. They report nothing of importance. Captain West, Company F, with fifty men, left at 2 a. m. to-day on the same road, to return to-night. I repaired the telegraph line between this place and Kansas City yesterday, and to-day Captain Moses, Company M, has gone to Pleasant Hill with forty men to scout the country and repair the telegraph line also. I also intend sending this p. m. a small scout on the road toward Blue Springs and Lone Jack. An agent of the stage company came in last evening from Lexington. He states that on the night of the 13th the militia, under Captain Eads, left the place, crossing the river. The next morning guerrillas, rebel officers, and soldiers commenced coming in in small squads of from five to fifteen until when he left (4 p. m.) there must have been 100 there. They stated that they were Price's advance, and that he was at Boonville, not stating his force. They intend conscripting and

say they intend to hold the State. This man also judged from a remark which one of them dropped that there was a rebel force on the north side of the river. Todd was expected into Lexington yesterday. I have received no further news of importance. Captain West has just returned. He traveled fifteen miles on the Lexington road, but could learn nothing. I shall send out to-night a large scout, which will probably go to or near Lexington, if it meets with the approval of the major-general commanding.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 16, 1864.*

Lieut. R. S. ROE,
Adjutant Second Colorado Cavalry:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding that, in obedience to his order, I left this station this morning at 2 o'clock with fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, of Companies I and L, moving eastward on the Lexington road to a point about fifteen miles from this place; thence moved south to Fire Prairie; thence east to the Little Blue about three miles above the Lexington road; thence scouted in a southwesterly direction, striking the Spring Branch road about five miles east of this place; thence on said road to Independence. Distance traveled, thirty-five miles. I saw no enemy and no signs of any force having been on the ground scouted by me since the last rain. I found the telegraph in repair for the whole distance traveled on the Lexington road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WEST,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Company F.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel DRAKE,
Paola:

General Blunt informed me you wanted guns. The troops that are coming on better come forward and get guns here. Let me know how many need guns. If you want guns for troops remaining at Paola send to Fort Leavenworth and they will be sent from there immediately. The enemy seem divided—some on north side of river; some entered Lexington day before yesterday, and about 5,000 were fighting our troops at Sedalia yesterday. I was at Independence and Hickman Mills yesterday and during the night. The Fort Scott troops have arrived. The militia are closing in from all quarters. Press forward all you can toward Hickman Mills.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Am sending every mounted man to the front via Aubrey, whether armed or not. As the militia have no transportation I send them from post to post for forage and subsistence. Have forwarded about 600

within last two days, partially armed, pursuant to instructions already received. This number is exclusive of those with Colonels Jennison, Moonlight, and Blair. Five hundred from Linn County will be here to-day. The entire male population is arriving here. No arms, but need them for dismounted men kept here. The fort here is nearly completed.

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

WYANDOTTE, KANS., *October 16, 1864.*

General DEITZLER,
Shawneetown:

After my note which I sent to you from Independence yesterday I went to Hickman Mills. While there a dispatch arrived from Pleasant Hill containing telegraphic news direct from Sedalia. The rebels, about 5,000 strong, had reached that place and fighting was going on, so you see the enemy must be very much divided if they are not retreating south. My information of yesterday satisfied me a few had crossed the river; some were in Lexington day before yesterday and some were in Sedalia. I wish you to send forward as many cavalry and artillery as are pretty well ready, with a brigadier, to Independence to-day to take command at that point as an advance post. General Blunt, or a part of his force, will, in like manner, move forward to Pleasant Hill to-day. If possible we must make the enemy feel us to-morrow. The Fort Scott troops arrived last night at Hickman Mills, and Blunt has about 4,000 in that camp. There are also a large number of new men on the river bottom at the mouth of the Kansas, which came last night, I suppose, from Atchison. The weather is fine, but nights cold for troops, and if possible we should keep them moving to keep them warm. Write or come over. I will remain here until 12 m.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
In Camp at Shawneetown, October 16, 1864.

General W. H. M. FISHBACK,
Kansas State Militia, Hickman Mills, Mo.:

GENERAL: The order of General Blunt, with your indorsement, is received. I am directed by General Deitzler to say that while you are expected to obey all lawful orders issued by General Blunt, you are not required to report yourself to an officer of inferior rank for duty. The utmost harmony among the forces which this exigency has thrown together is especially desirable. You cannot, however, be expected to obey an order which has neither the sanction of law nor usage. You will, therefore, retain your command until superseded by a ranking officer. I have not the slightest doubt General Curtis will take the same view of the matter, and if General Blunt persists in the order a statement of the facts to General Curtis will set all right. The order and indorsement as received will be forwarded to General Curtis.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. E. LEARNARD,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. M. FISHBACK,
Commanding Fifth Brigade, Kansas State Militia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the division directs me to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your General Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Fifth Brigade, Kansas State Militia, Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864,* and to say that the same is disapproved by him. He directs that you revoke the same immediately and report at once with your entire command to Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, for duty, as directed by General Field Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters.†

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 16, 1864.*

General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

Major Curtis, direct from Glasgow, thinks only very small parties of rebels are on north side of river. He says there are no columns moving on north side of river.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Wyandotte:

The Ninth Kansas State Militia, from Doniphan County, are here. Armed the cavalry and issued rations to infantry. Ordered the infantry to proceed to Wyandotte by steamer Emilie and cavalry by land. They did not go. Said men would not move farther without blankets. They are here now waiting. I am fearful that they will not go. I shall do the best I can to urge them forward.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 16, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding at Fort Lyon:

MAJOR: I have the best of evidence that there are a large number of Indians on the Republican, and design to go after them. Revolvers have not come. The rascal who started with them left them at Atchison and took on some mining machinery. This leaves us with nothing but our muskets for the Third [Colorado Cavalry]. Send as quick as possible those Starr carbines. I have moved the Third out sixty miles, and will be after the Indians as soon as we can get those carbines. Would have had an order from General Curtis for them, but he and

* See Part III, p. 898. † See Part I, p. 619.

Blunt are both away down in Missouri after Price. Had a fight near Valley Station, and killed 12 Cheyennes, took 11 ponies and 1 mule, and all their traps. They had a fresh scalp of a white woman and the bills of lading for Moffitt's and others' goods, destroyed on the Platte some time ago. Captain Nichols killed all in the party.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City, Utah:

Give all the protection in your power to the overland route between you and Fort Kearny, without regard to department lines. General Curtis' forces have been diverted by rebel raids from Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DAVENPORT, *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:

Dispatches received that Price has crossed the Missouri and advancing toward Iowa. I do not know how far to credit. Anderson and Jackson's gangs are just below our border, near Davis and Appanoose Counties, of this State. Jackson's gang has been over, and murdered, robbed, and thieved.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Yours of the 5th instant in regard to inspections in Department of Arkansas is just received.* More recent accounts indicate some improvement in the condition of that command, but still there seems to be great neglect and inefficiency there which absolutely require correction. After full reports on the routes, the quartermaster-general ordered that no more trains be sent from Fort Leavenworth to Forts Gibson and Smith, but that those places be supplied by Little Rock. General Grant has decided that if they cannot be so supplied these posts must be evacuated and the troops be drawn in. We have no official information from General Steele and have had none for several weeks. We learn, however, from other sources that he neither opposed the crossing of the Arkansas River by Price and Shelby, nor sent any forces in pursuit of them; that they have passed with little or no opposition through more than half of Missouri, destroying all the great railroads, and are now moving up the Missouri River toward the frontiers

* See Part III, p. 629.

of Arkansas. Mower and A. J. Smith joined General Rosecrans' command, but thus far their forces have not been sufficiently concentrated to oppose the enemy. As several inspecting officers have been sent into the Department of Kansas, and as that line of supply to Forts Gibson and Smith has been discontinued, it is hardly worth while to send General Herron there. Moreover his services are more needed in Arkansas and Missouri. As soon as General Sherman's plan of a new campaign has been fully decided on instructions will be sent to you in regard to co-operation. Until then General Grant has suspended the sending forward of supplies by sea to meet Sherman's wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 17, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Steele reports on the 9th that the rebel force that was threatening his line has fallen back across the Saline and is moving in the direction of Camden. Information from Monroe, La., of the 11th states that about 4,000 infantry on their march to join Magruder were suddenly recalled. The demonstration made by our troops across the Atchafalaya, referred to in the rebel dispatches forwarded to you, has probably had something to do with this change. I learn nothing from Fort Smith or the northern frontier of Arkansas.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 17, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Intercepted cipher dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Kirby Smith, dated at Montgomery, September 30, renew the orders to cross the Mississippi. The original has gone on and has no doubt reached Smith. This probably accounts for the movement in Steele's front reported in my dispatch of this morning.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your requisition to be provided with a pontoon bridge train, to be delivered in Mobile Bay, in about thirty days from the date of your letter, has received attention. The train is now about being shipped from New York and this place. The boats, wagons, and tres-

tle-work, with plank and timber for the roadway, will require special attention for their reception and preservation on being landed from the vessels. Information will be sent from here to Captain McAlester, of the Corps of Engineers, as to the extent of these bridge trains, that he may, with your instructions, be prepared to receive them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. DELAFIELD,
General and Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
Barrancas, Fla., October 17, 1864.

Capt. M. D. MCALESTER,
Chief Engineer, Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Your communication of October 4 did not reach me until yesterday. The prisoners are all removed to New Orleans, but I have found three men of the First Florida Cavalry who profess to be able to take boats to the head of navigation on both rivers and whose statements agree perfectly. On the bar of the Apalachicola at mean low tide there is thirteen feet, never less than eleven feet six inches. This depth carries up to within two miles of Apalachicola. On the bar of the Chattahoochee at U. S. Arsenal there is never less than four feet; now there is from eight feet six inches to nine feet. At Fort Gaines there is fifteen feet; at Georgetown nine feet. Four feet may be carried up to Columbus, which is the head of navigation, at all times, except over Barber's Shoals, fifty-four miles below Columbus, where at the very lowest water there is but two feet six inches. At the present time on the shoals there is from seven feet six inches to eight feet. Vessels drawing seven feet six inches may be taken to Columbus at all times except from the 1st of June to the middle of September. Thirty miles above Apalachicola there is a schooner anchored ready to be sunk across the channel. Obstructions of timber were placed here but were carried away by the current. On the bar at the mouth of the Flint River there is never less than four feet, which may always be carried up to Albany. Nine feet may be carried to Bainbridge now and seven feet eight inches to Albany. At both Columbus and Albany are a series of falls that are impassable for everything, and above there they occur so frequently as to render navigation impossible. The Chipola (branch of the Chattahoochee) is navigable to within one mile and a half of Marianna.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. NEWTON,
Captain and Engineer in Charge, Barrancas, Fla.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
October 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Canby for his information. The bar of the Apalachicola alluded to in the second paragraph doubtless refers to the West Pass leading into the bay (Saint George's Sound) from the gulf. No reference is made to the immediate bar of the Apalachicola River, located about three miles from the city, over which five feet can be carried according to the coast survey notes of 1861, and six feet according to Mr. Pitfield and Harrison Lewis; seven

feet six inches being possible by the circuitous channel via Cat Point. The point where obstructions have been prepared on the Apalachicola, thirty miles from its mouth, is doubtless at or near Iola.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Captain Engineers and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 17th day of October, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., October 14:

The District of Louisiana, commanded by Col. John S. Scott, extends from Homochitto River on the north to Pearl River on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Mississippi River on the west. The force in this district is estimated at present at 1,950 men and four guns. Colonel Powers' regiment is most of the time in the rear of Port Hudson and Bayou Sara. Between Rodney and Jackson is Mabry's brigade of three regiments, in all about 2,500 men. It is reported by a spy that fifty launches are secreted near Brookhaven, Miss., ready for moving at any time. October 9 the rebels swam 500 or 800 head of cattle from the west to the east side of the Mississippi at the foot of Dead Man's Bend. Large stores of supplies are reported at Monticello, on Pearl River, and Mount Carmel, thirty miles east from there. At Monticello is a pontoon bridge, guarded by one company. At Bayou Barbary is a man named Lanther, who keeps a flat-boat ferry for conveying contraband goods across the bayou which come from New Orleans through the lake. The informant saw sixty carbines and 60,000 percussion caps at the house of one Alcus, at Tangipahoa, smuggled through that way.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

[Indorsement.]

Captain MOREY:

Please ascertain what districts the within-named points are adjacent to.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 281. } *New Orleans, October 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry will be dismounted immediately upon the receipt of this order at Port Hudson, and their cavalry arms and equipments turned in. Infantry arms and equipments will be

issued to the regiment, and it will be given a vigorous course of instruction in the various duties in which they at present are so remiss. The regiment has an unenviable reputation, both as to the incapacity of its officers and the laxity of discipline throughout. It will not be remounted until more favorable reports are received than those of the past six months have been.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. G. HALL,
Commanding at Fort Pike:

In obedience to instructions from Military Division of West Mississippi, Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that you will make no expedition in the vicinity of Biloxi, Pass Christian, or Bay Saint Louis. You are informed of this fact for fear you might think it proper to send over an expedition yourself from Fort Pike. General Canby prohibits any expedition to this shore from Fort Pike for the present.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

I have received dispatch from General Steele dated the 9th. A reconnoitering party had returned to Pine Bluff from Monticello with report that the rebels had withdrawn to the south side of the Saline, and were moving in the direction of Camden. The cavalry crossed at Mount Elba, and the infantry and artillery at Warren. When Monticello was evacuated a brigade was bridging the Arkansas, but they had withdrawn also. General Steele has ordered one brigade of Dennis' division to Devall's Bluff. General Dana reports that the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois and Forty-seventh and Sixty-sixth Colored embarked for White River on the 14th. Boats were sent to Natchez on the previous evening for the two Illinois regiments. The Fifty-third Colored were to leave Vicksburg by the first boat. The total strength of these regiments is about 2,700. The movement of the rebels may have been occasioned by the fears entertained of a movement up Red River referred to in the captured rebel dispatches. I have information from Monroe, La., of the 11th instant, that a force of 4,000 infantry, on their way to join Magruder, were suddenly recalled. The force withdrawn from Arkansas may be moved in this direction, or an attempt to cross the river may be renewed. It will be advisable not to

send any more troops from Morganza, but keep them and their transportation in readiness to move at any moment. Instruct General Lawler to get all the information he can from the direction of Alexandria. Your troops on White River will also be kept in constant readiness to move. General Dana thinks the force detached from Vicksburg weakens that post too much. Look into this as you go up the river, and if satisfied that the movement from Steele's front is not a feint send Dana's troops, or as many of them as you think necessary, back to him. I will not leave here until I get General Grant's dispatches in relation to future operations. I expect them by the next steamer. I will instruct General Steele not to commit the troops of your corps to any operations that will prevent their recall unless it becomes absolutely necessary for defensive purposes.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *October 17, 1864—8 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

Your telegram received. Will probably be detained here all day.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, Morganza, La.:

The following is an intercepted cipher dispatch. It probably accounts for the movement in Steele's front. Look out for it. Advise Dana.

MONTGOMERY, *September 30, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH,
Shreveport, La.:

What are you doing to execute the instructions sent you to forward troops to east side of the Mississippi? If success will be more certain you can substitute Wharton's cavalry command for Walker's infantry division, by which you may effect a crossing above that part of the river patrolled by the larger class of gun-boats.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *October 17—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

General E. R. S. CANBY:

Cipher dispatch received. Movement of troops from here suspended. We are just leaving.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Morganza, La., October 17, 1864.*

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6. That portion of the First Kansas Mounted Infantry now at Morganza will proceed to White River, Ark., and be reported to headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, October 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding, &c., Morganza, La.:

Information is received that the rebels are falling back in Arkansas and it is possible that they intend to strike the Mississippi at some point below White River. You will please to watch the movements of the rebel force on and near the Atchafalaya, and send reliable scouts in direction of Alexandria to ascertain as fully as possible the intention of the enemy.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *October 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will dispatch a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to Simsport in the morning, for the purpose of watching the enemy. There is no person here who will make a reliable scout, and unless some one could be sent me from the city or elsewhere for that purpose it will be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with your telegram.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding, &c., Morganza, La.:

A scout will be sent up this evening. He has received only the general instructions given to scouts. Give such special instructions as you think necessary.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 8.23 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In addition to the detachment going to Simsport, I will to-morrow send a similar force also to Morgan's Ferry, with five days' rations and forage. Boats for crossing infantry to drive off sharpshooters on the opposite side will be sent with each detachment. The detachments to be sent are sent from the brigade under marching orders.

M. K. LAWLER.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS.
Commanding Third Division, Nineteenth Corps:

By direction of the general commanding you will detail two regiments of not less than 300 men each, from your Third Brigade, under a competent field officer, to move out and occupy Simsport, starting to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. Five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition will be taken; 100 cavalry and two pieces of artillery will accompany the expedition. Please direct the officer detailed to report at these headquarters for instructions at 4 p. m. to-day.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:

Your dispatch of the 14th is received. General Steele informs me, under date of the 9th, that the rebels are falling back from his lines. General Reynolds will, on his way to the White River, stop at your post, and has instructions in case he considers your remaining force too weak, to relieve part of the troops sent by you on the 14th, and the balance, or the greater portion thereof, if he is satisfied that the recent rebel movement is not a feint. Your assignment to the District of Vicksburg was made by order of the Secretary of War, and the papers submitted by you, in reference to your new assignment, will be submitted for his decision.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The movement of the rebels reported in your dispatch of the 9th may have been occasioned by demonstrations made from this direction. I do not trust it, however, as it may be a feint to draw off the troops

sent to you. Recruits and drafted men are to be sent to the division, but I do not know how far you will be re-enforced from this source. The troops of General Reynolds will be needed for operations east of the Mississippi, and they will not be committed to operations from which they cannot be recalled unless it is indispensably necessary for defensive purposes. Have you any report from Fort Smith?

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 17, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will select your smallest regiment and have it prepared for embarkation at an early hour to-morrow morning. The Steamer Ellwood has arrived from Memphis, and the steamer Colonel Cowles being here, both will proceed up White River to-morrow morning. You will put as many men as possible on the Ellwood. The remainder can go on the Colonel Cowles, with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois. All transportation will be left behind. Barges will be furnished to carry the transportation for your entire command when it moves. Tents and camp and garrison equipage will accompany the regiment. Both steamers will move to the landing opposite the camp some time during the night, and you will please have the regiment so selected embark so that the boats may leave at daylight to-morrow morning, the 18th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 17, 1864.

Col. J. H. HOWE,
Commanding 124th Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: As soon as the steamer Colonel Cowles returns after coaling you will embark your command so as to be ready to leave this post to-morrow morning, October 18, at 5 o'clock, and proceed to Devall's Bluff, Ark., reporting on your arrival to the commanding officer of the U. S. forces at that place.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 255. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., October 17, 1864.

I. The Third Minnesota Infantry Volunteers will take station at Devall's Bluff and report for duty to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
No. 96. } *Little Rock, Ark., October 17, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, will order the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to Devall's Bluff, to report to the commanding officer of the post.

II. Upon the arrival of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry at Devall's Bluff the commanding officer of that post will order the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry to Brownsville, to report to Col. W. F. Geiger, commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division.

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By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 6.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

There is no battery here that can be sent to take the place of the Eleventh Ohio. If you wish to keep the guns they will have to be manned by details. Application has been made for heavy artillery.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops here are anxious to build winter quarters. If you anticipate that any regiments will be ordered to replace any now here, or that any other change will be made in my command, please notify me as soon as convenient.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 17, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is reported that a very large force of the enemy have crossed to this side of the Saline. I will send Lieutenant Grove toward Mount Elba to-morrow to ascertain the facts in the case. Have heard nothing of Colonel Erskine yet.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 17, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: I would advise you to send at once one regiment of infantry to Mackey's Salt-Works to manufacture a supply of salt for your com-

mand, which Captain Peck says they can do in two days. They should not remain there longer than that time. If you can spare any transportation I would advise you to send here your surplus ordnance stores.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have no news from the enemy.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: Dispatches received from Generals Washburn and Thomas, also information received through reliable scouts, shows that Forrest is about to attack Memphis in heavy force. There are only about 5,000 effective men here, including the Enrolled Militia. Can you spare any of the troops sent to you from here, even for a short time? Two thousand men sent at once may save the city of Memphis, and the amount of Government property here is so vast that the most strenuous efforts should be made to save it.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864—8 p. m.*

Col. JOSEPH DARR,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

From prisoners and other sources of information find out all about Price's army and let us hear from you.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.*

I. The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 16, 1864.*

Col. Joseph Darr, jr., heretofore performing the duties of first assistant provost-marshal-general, is announced as acting provost-marshal-general of the department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. In assuming the duties of this position, it becomes a painful necessity to refer to the death of Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth

U. S. Infantry, the late and lamented provost-marshal-general of the Department of the Missouri, who literally sacrificed his life through his incessant devotion of mind and body to the interests of the service and for the benefit of the loyal people of Missouri. It is confidently hoped that all officers and employés connected with this bureau, throughout the State, will not forget the noble example they have lost, and will strive to emulate in every possible way the untiring energy, the sterling probity, and unflinching patriotism of their deceased chief.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 17, 1861.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

Major Williams fails to get very full information as to the aggregate of Price's command. From Major Surridge, who is in the hospital here, I learn there are three divisions, with an aggregate of 18,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. Ten pieces of artillery are in Shelby's division. The divisions are nearly of equal size, Shelby's being the largest. Marmaduke's division has three brigades, under General Clark, Colonel McCray, and Colonel Freeman; Tim Reves commands a regiment in Freeman's brigade. Fagan's division is the best and has three brigades, commanded by General Cabell, Colonel Slemons, and Colonel Dobbin. Shelby's division has but two brigades, but very large ones, commanded by Colonel Shanks and Colonel Jackman. Major Williams in his dispatch says there were four divisions, commanded from right to left, as follows: Shelby, Marmaduke, Fagan, Cooper, and the aggregate was about 20,000, with eighteen pieces of artillery. He says in the hospitals at Ironton the following regiments and batteries were represented: Mounted infantry, Morgan's, Monroe's, Hill's, Coleman's, Witherspoon's, Crandall's, Reves', Boone's, Crawford's, Gordon's, Cochran's, Wright's, Hodge's, and Slayback's; cavalry, Third, Fourth, Eighth, and Tenth Missouri; batteries, Zimmerman's, Gentry's, and Wood's. I think the division of Cooper must not be with Price's command, as I have not heard of it as present except through Major Williams.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 17, 1861.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

If you think Price is certainly going into Kansas suppose you let me send two regiments of infantry there from here, or at least the Tenth Kansas and Eighteenth Colored. I could get them through by the North Missouri road in time, I guess, to do some good. Please let me know where Price's main army is and his probable purpose.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Saint Louis:*

If you have any force to spare send it to Forbes or Douglass, not to Kansas. We want to destroy Majors, who is reported to have 1,500 men. Communicate with Forbes or Douglass and let him know what you can do for him.

By order of General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Maj. F. S. BOND:

I was led to recommend sending two regiments to General Curtis by the information had from Colonel Lynde, Ninth Kansas, who has just come from there, and reports Curtis as having but 2,000 cavalry volunteers and 1,000 cavalry militia and 6,000 infantry militia. I know little about General Douglass, but venture to suggest that Lieutenant-Colonel Hequembourg, Fortieth Missouri Volunteers, would manage the troops at Mexico more effectually than he.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 17, 1864.

Maj. FRANK S. BOND, *Jefferson City:*

I now order the 800 men sent by me to patrol the road from Saint Charles to Macon to report to Brigadier-General Douglass. They have been practically under his control since Sunday morning. He telegraphs me that he cannot drive the rebels out with infantry and wants cavalry, of which I have none to send, and also wants two pieces of artillery. Shall I send them? I do not see much use in sending any more infantry, as General Douglass says he is powerless with a force of infantry as large as the force Majors is reported to have. Shall I send more infantry also?

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Saint Louis:*

The general commanding directs that you send Colonel Rogers or Col. Samuel A. Holmes, with all the troops you can spare, to operate upon the enemy from the most available point, say Allen. Give them orders to pursue the enemy until he is destroyed. They will subsist off rebels, giving receipts and protect all other private property and obey the orders of General Fisk when he reaches there. Colonel Lynde must be mistaken as to Curtis' cavalry force; the Second Colorado alone has nearly 1,000. General Douglass has orders to furnish all assistance and attend to the supplies and communications, but not to command.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Colonel CALLENDER,
Arsenal:

At Fort Davidson there are four 32-pounders. One is mounted, but spiked with soft iron. One carriage is all right, but gun dismounted. Two guns dismounted and carriages destroyed. There are also three 24-pounder howitzers, two of which are all right, one dismounted and carriage destroyed. I am instructed by Major-General Rosecrans to request you to send a supply of ammunition to the fort for these guns. There are enough of solid shot, shell, and canister there. I suggest that the supply be not over fifty rounds to the gun at present, as the magazine is destroyed; also that you send workmen to remount the dismounted guns and repair the spiked guns. Ship ammunition to James Copp, first lieutenant Company H, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, at Pilot Knob, care of Brigadier-General Miller, De Soto. Please answer.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

Your report as to the aggregate of Price's army is not at all satisfactory. Please read my last dispatch and endeavor to get the information called for in it. General Rosecrans wants it.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

One 32-pounder spiked with soft iron; three serviceable, but dismounted gun carriages, two burnt; two 24-pounders and carriages serviceable; one 24-pounder carriage burnt. Put men to guarding the works at Iron Mountain and Irondale, and it will exasperate them and the works will be in more danger than they are now. I don't think that they are in any danger. Not a word from Cape Girardeau yet. I expect to have the wire up to Fredericktown by noon to-day.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, &c.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

We will have the fort cleared up to-day, and everything running well. I think I shall start for Saint Louis with some prisoners in the morning.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The forces from Cape Girardeau have reported. I can't learn anything more of Price's organization or strength.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

Detail some intelligent officer to pursue the inquiry as to the aggregate of Price's command. Surely it can be found what brigades compose each division, and what regiments each brigade; also how much artillery is attached to each division, and the character of the pieces. It cannot be possible that among so many prisoners no more information can be got. If you have special reasons for coming up, advise me, and I will order you. I do not know who to put in your place. No news from Price's army beyond the fact that its advance has reached Independence. General Curtis thinks he can hold the border. I have applied to send or take the Tenth Kansas and Eighteenth Colored up, and if they go you shall go with them. Do you want to go anyhow?

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

LAWSON'S, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

General EWING:

When the locomotive now up the road for a lot of timber returns it will run over two new bridges. The next bridge is thirty-two feet above the water, 120 feet span. Will try to get it up by Wednesday evening and have the next one south completed in the same time. I shall then move forward to the South Big River, where the heaviest work is. They will still leave one bridge on this side of Mineral Point. The latter, however, ought not to occupy more than two days and a half and not interfere with the work at Big River.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
De Soto:

I am told the soldiers at Potosi stampeded Friday worse than the inhabitants did, and instead of being a help and a support were an injury to the inhabitants through their cowardice. Ascertain and report to me if this is so, and what you propose to do about it.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

LAWSON'S, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

General EWING:

There must be a mistake upon the part of your informant about the soldiers leaving Potosi. A gentleman who passed through there about 10 a. m. told me that my troops were in the court-house. The scout I sent out found them there when they arrived, and your dispatch is the first intimation I have had that any of them left. I will have the matter thoroughly investigated and advise you of the result.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

Send 400 infantry under good officers to Meramec bridge, on Southwest Branch, the commanding officer to furnish all details called for in the construction of the bridges by Captain Flanigan, superintending construction. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general commanding desires to know whether General Wolff's brigade, at Jefferson City, is under his immediate command. He has no copy of order detaching any part of his command, which consisted of First, Second, and Third Brigades, First District Enrolled Missouri Militia. The State adjutant-general advises him that he knows of no order reducing his command.

JULIUS PITZMAN,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that General Wolff's brigade, at Jefferson City, is not considered as under your immediate command. It is understood that General Wolff's brigade was sent to Jefferson City by competent authority, and that placed it outside your jurisdiction until it is returned to you.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington:

The general commanding directs that you furnish assistance to Lieutenant-Colonel Klinge, at Hermann, as in your judgment he may need.

He is apprehensive of a force reported to be marching down on him from the north side of the river. Please advise with him in relation to the defense of that town.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that Lieut. Col. George Klinge, commanding Hermann, has been ordered by telegraph to report to you.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE KLINGE,
Commanding Post, Hermann, Mo.:

If you shall have good reason to believe your post is in danger call on Brigadier-General Pike, at Washington, who is instructed to furnish you such help as he thinks you need. I do not regard it as probable that Bill Anderson will cross the river, and am quite sure he has no artillery.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 17, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have just received a report from General Sanborn and have sent a special courier to bring him back to this side of Blackwater to watch Price. I have one brigade at Sedalia; the remainder of my command is at this point. I will not move until more is known of Price. An officer of General Sanborn's command reports a small rebel cavalry force marching on California, &c. I have a regiment at Tipton and a cavalry brigade is at California.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Dispatch this a. m. received. Lambert left Boonville yesterday and arrived here last night. The general impression was that Price had gone to Lexington, and that a portion of his force, with artillery, had captured Glasgow day before yesterday. Winslow's Second Brigade will reach California to-night. Pleasonton goes out this a. m. Your orders to Sanborn approved. It would be well to push a reconnaissance to Marshall. La Mine is not fordable for the first twelve

miles; fords begin above mouth of Black. Lambert stopped at Tipton last night. He did not hear of any rebel force this side of La Mine. Two Union men from Fayette report one company of rebels only in Howard. Steam-boat, with 300 men, gone to Boonville to-day to get information.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Mine Bridge:

The brigade at California had left there for Tipton before your dispatch was received. Pleasonton will be at Tipton to-night. He has ordered this brigade to halt at Tipton, and directed it to scout toward Boonville. Colonel Winslow's other brigade has orders to push on and will at least reach California to-night. After considering the difficulties of the La Mine hills and river the general considers it most probable that Price will move toward Lexington, and, while a proper precaution should be used to prevent his taking the back track, yet our principal combinations should be made with reference to the more probable movement toward Lexington. This consideration should govern Sanborn's movements also.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 17, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Has Pleasonton left Jefferson City? If so, where will I find him? Colonel Moore, at Sedalia, reports Jeff. Thompson about twelve miles west of Sedalia, driving cattle north and west. I have merely an escort for the purpose of collecting cattle for the command, and no other cavalry under my control.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Mine Bridge:

Pleasonton left Jefferson City for Tipton at 4.30 p. m. He has cavalry there.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Mine Bridge:

Messenger left Sanborn at 8 a. m. to-day. He was at Cook's Store, thirty-five miles northwest of Sedalia, on the Lexington road. Reports Price moving on Lexington, between Marshall and Waverly. Jeff.

Thompson passed Boonville this morning with 2,000 cattle. How can these two reports be reconciled? Is it not Brownsville, about twenty miles from Sedalia? Get full report from Sedalia and telegraph. Give Pleasonton copy at Tipton.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Mine Bridge:

From Sanborn's information the general thinks it best for you to move to Sedalia to-morrow. You know the work at the bridge. Leave men enough at the bridge to do it. Mower's men are all here except two small regiments. They go to join you to-morrow. The cavalry will be on your right at Pleasant Grove, near the Boonville and Georgetown road; another brigade near Elk Lick Springs, near the Marshall and Georgetown road. Has anything been done to the La Mine bridge?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY FORCE,
In the Field near Blackwater, October 17, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A verbal message by your scout has just been received. I moved back to the south side of the Blackwater this morning for the following reasons, viz:

First. My command is entirely out of subsistence, and some portions of it have been out for three days, and the country where it was stationed would not longer subsist them without bringing great distress upon the inhabitants, and I therefore moved so as to be nearer to my base of supplies.

Second. My information when I started was that a division of rebel troops had moved south through Brownsville during last night, and that all forces of the rebels west of Waverly had been ordered to move east, and this, in connection with the slow advance of the rebel column, induced a fear that Price was about to move his whole army south or back east, and I thought it better in such a contingency to be farther south.

It has been ascertained, however, by a reconnaissance this morning that General Price had his headquarters at Waverly last night, and that Shelby's entire command had returned from the vicinity of the railroad and joined the main army. Price advances slowly toward Lexington, and to-day a large portion, I think fully one-half, of his army is at Grand Pass. When I advance again, which will be as soon as I get supplies, unless otherwise ordered, I shall advance upon a line farther east, probably through Marshall, certainly as far east as Brownsville. It is of the utmost importance to my command that the subsistence train be sent forward at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Force.

SEDALIA, *October 17, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

General SMITH:

SIR: The enemy were reported to be about twenty miles northwest of this place about 12 o'clock to-day, but in small force—about 2,000 men; the main force said to be about thirty miles northwest of this at Grand Pass.

D. MOORE,
Colonel.

SEDALIA, *October 17, 1864—11 p. m.*

General SMITH:

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden has just arrived from the front, and says General Sanborn has fallen back to a point fifteen miles northwest of this. Colonel Crittenden states that Sanborn has 6,000 cavalry and no infantry. He further states that Price is at Waverly to-night, which is about twenty miles east of Lexington, and his effective force is estimated at 14,000 men. Think that he will go to Lexington to-morrow.

D. MOORE,
Colonel.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.,
October 17, 1864—12.20 a. m.*

Captain SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The commanding general of the department directs me to say that General Mower's division will move as soon as transportation can be prepared—probably by daylight to-morrow morning. See first to your ammunition, and have everything ready as quickly as possible.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

TIPTON, *October 17, 1864—9 p. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Winslow's command is at California to-night, and Major Simonson is here. The latter sent out parties on the Pisgah and Bell Air roads. Nothing was observed on the Pisgah road, but near Bell Air a party of rebels, some 400 strong, were met, coming this way. They were attacked and driven back to a bridge, from which they could not be dislodged. Our force was only a squadron strong. Colonel Winslow's command will reach here to-morrow, when his whole force will be sent in the direction of Bell Air and Marston's Bridge, toward Marshall, to scour the country. No other information at this point.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* Written before midnight of the 17th and sent 12.20 a. m. 18th; see p. 83.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Tipton:

Messenger left Sanborn at Cook's Store at 8 a. m.; reports news then was that Price was between Marshall and Waverly moving toward Lexington. It is also reported that Jeff. Thompson passed in rear of Sanborn with 2,000 head of cattle going north; dubious. Provide signals and instruct the cavalry how to use them, with a rear guard far enough behind to prevent the "swamp fox," Jeff., from practicing this game of falling behind our columns. Let me hear about the cavalry and everything else to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jefferson City, October 17, 1864—12 night.

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Tipton:

The general commanding directs me to say the last dispatches from Sanborn put a satisfactory phase upon matters and seem to indicate that a small force—say Simonson's brigade—would suffice on our right flank. It ought to move by the shortest route in time to Elk Lick Springs, on the road to Arrow Rock, and thence across to the Georgetown and Marshall road. Send for the best guides you can and ask for the best route, and report. The Second Brigade had better move direct to La Mine or to the bridge near Pleasant Grove to-morrow. Where is the First Iowa detachment? It can meet us at Sedalia if now at the front. If on its way back, it can halt at La Mine to escort our wagon train to Sedalia.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Capt. H. A. RICE,
Comdg. First Batt., Third Mo. State Mil. Cav., Rolla, Mo.:

Please inform the officers and men of my Pilot Knob command that I have applied to General Rosecrans to order them back from Rolla, and am assured he will do so as soon as they can be spared from that post. I am anxious to get them back and refit them, and will allow no opportunity to be lost to accomplish the purpose.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 17, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WOLFF,
Commanding:

The commanding general directs that you send out a good company to guard the first bridge, six miles out of town on railroad. Instruct the officers that they are sent there to defend the bridge and are not to be frightened off by a few guerrillas.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General WOLFF,
Commanding Post, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to inform you that Major Rabb, Second Missouri Light Artillery, has been ordered to report to you for orders. You will place him in command of all the artillery in the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Richmond, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Captain ENO,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have information of a reliable character that the Federal forces at Carrollton, Mo., surrendered to a Confederate force on yesterday after fighting several hours. I am not advised of the terms of capitulation. We are informed that the Confederate forces intend moving upon this place to-day or to-morrow at farthest. We have about 300 Enrolled Missouri Militia here under command of Major Grimes, of the Fifty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and eighty men belonging to the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under my immediate command. If the Confederates come we shall give them best fight we have, and shall retreat before them in preference to being captured. My reason for reporting to you is that all communication is cut off between myself and my regiment.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. EADS,
Company M, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY FORCE,
In the Field, Cook's Store, Monday, October 17, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The information sent yesterday morning that the main portion of the rebel army camped in Waverly on the night of the 15th was incorrect. The enemy camped that night at Keiser's Bridge, and last night camped at Grand Pass, eight miles east of Waverly. No portion of the rebel army is yet in Lexington, and only 800 were in Waverly at 8 o'clock last night. Jeff. Thompson's brigade that entered Sedalia day before yesterday returned yesterday through Brownsville, and joined the main army last night. An effort made by me to cut this command off at Brownsville failed, the force arriving there about one hour too late. I think if I leave this position that the enemy will pass through here west, and I shall hold it, unless otherwise ordered, until the enemy move farther west and into or near Lexington, or south if he should change his present course. I am out of supplies, but will try to hold on until I hear from headquarters. I think the report referred to

in my last dispatch that two boats had been destroyed is incorrect. All Government stores had been removed from Lexington across the river before the rebels entered the town.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Cavalry Force.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY FORCE,
In the Field on Blackwater, October 17, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: This command is entirely out of subsistence, and some of Catherwood's brigade have been out for three days. I have sent back a full regiment to escort a train to the command, and hope it will be up during the night. There is no doubt that General Price is at Waverly this evening and Shelby is moving on his left about eight miles north of Cook's Store with upward of 4,000 men. All seem to be moving toward Lexington and I expect the rebel army will encamp there to-morrow. I shall remain here waiting for supplies and shall scout the country. The foregoing information has just been received from Major Kelly, who has been reconnoitering the enemy's position and movements to-day. When I ordered the movement back to this position I feared that the enemy was moving south through Marshall, and designed passing through Sedalia. I designed then moving still farther south, but now shall halt here and move forward as soon as supplies are obtained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

On the 14th instant I received a dispatch from Col. John V. Du Bois, of that date, and have not received any dispatches since from any source.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Major COSGROVE, *Lebanon:*

General Rosecrans directs that half rations be issued to the troops. Act accordingly.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. HOLLAND,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Springfield, Mo.:

If you are in command of Enrolled Militia actually on duty in Springfield, you are entitled to command the town. District affairs not to be interfered with. At all events do your best.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MEXICO, *October 17, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Jefferson City:

Major Majors is a rebel recruiting officer; has been recruiting for some time in Monroe County; said to have recruited 1,500 men besides the force with which he captured Paris; there are numerous small bands all over the country who will be flocking to him. Telegraphic communication with Macon has been cut off for twenty-four hours, and I have no news from Macon. I learn that the militia at Wellsville killed 15 of Anderson's men yesterday. No other news.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *October 17, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Paroled prisoner from Paris just in reports that the rebel force left Paris on yesterday at 2 p. m. in the direction of Shelbina. Rebels were commanded by Col. Wash. McDaniel.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Mexico, Mo.:

You have force enough to destroy Majors. You shut yourself up and telegraph about Majors' doing what he pleases in your district. Don't you think if you killed a few of them it would improve the condition of your district?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MEXICO, *October 17, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

The rebel forces outnumber me more than two to one, and unless I abandon posts and take all my forces in the field, they will outnumber me five to one when out. Shall I abandon posts now held by us and take the field with my whole force?

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Mexico, Mo.:

General Ewing will send to your district all the troops he can spare, under Colonel Rogers or Col. Sam. A. Holmes. This officer will command all the troops in the field in your district. You will furnish him

with all the troops you can spare for the field, and with such supplies as he may require. You will have nothing to do but guard the posts and keep open communication.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MEXICO, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I would like to have two small pieces of artillery at this post. Can I get them? Rebels have full possession of the country. I am powerless without the help of cavalry. Cannot drive the rebels out with infantry.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

There is not a company here to send you. I have telegraphed General Rosecrans whether I shall send you a section of artillery or not. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hequembourg to report with his whole command to you.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

General EWING:

Arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. The road between here and Saint Charles is now in good order. Telegraph wires were down in two places; all right now. When near High Hill on Saturday killed 15, wounded several, captured 15 horses.

A. G. HEQUEMBOURG,
Fortieth Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEQUEMBOURG,
Mexico:

Report to Brigadier-General Douglass for orders with your whole command. If you have not already started the 200 colored troops to Saint Louis, do not send them.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *October 17, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Just reported from Brookfield a large force coming from Brunswick toward the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. Have sent heavy

scouting parties out in all directions. The people are greatly excited, but I think they are only bands of guerrillas, thieving and pressing men into the service. We will send telegraph if anything turns up.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri.

JEFFERSON, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM FORBES,
Forty-second Missouri Volunteers, Macon, Mo.:

Don't shut yourself up in the towns, but protect them by taking the offensive. Every day increases the strength of the enemy. Let the citizens dig rifle-pits and protect their towns, while you attack the enemy. This has reference to Majors and the recruits. We think with you that no large force will venture in your section of country.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Hermann, October 17, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have reliable information from Captain Kendrick, commanding provost militia at Rhineland, Mo., that Bill Anderson, with a command said to be 400 strong and two pieces of artillery, is moving in this direction. He was reported eleven miles from here last night. As boats are coming down every hour almost he has the best chance of taking one of them to cross, as they have no guards. I have only about 100 men here on duty at present.

GEORGE KLINGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

(Same to General Ewing.)

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 17, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Jefferson City:

General Curtis informs me Harding is at Glasgow holding the place. Bill Anderson, reported 300 strong, on line of Clinton and Clay. Have all the militia out that can be armed, and not half enough at that; not a piece of ordnance in this district. Will send my mounted militia after Anderson and Shelby's force in a day or two. With this statement will you still take Pinger's battalion away? If so, it will be promptly sent. Please answer.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

WESTON, *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Bushwhackers entered Ridgeley last night and robbed people of about $2,000. I will send scout in that direction if we are not needed elsewhere at present. They are commanded by Chiles.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 17, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major HILLIARD, *Weston, Mo.:*

Send a force after Chiles and keep a sharp lookout in the direction of Ray. I have a dispatch from Colonel Shanklin at Chillicothe that he has information he deems reliable that Major Deagle surrendered Carrollton to a rebel force said to be from 300 to 500. You can have re-enforcements when needed.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 17, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

My forces still holding Carrollton at 7 p. m. yesterday. I have ordered Major Deagle to hold the post until I can hear from you. I have no reply to my dispatch of yesterday or day before. I shall regret to give up Carrollton, but shall obey your orders in that and all other respects. I have my forces here pretty well in hand and am determined to hold the place if practicable.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 17, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

If it is true as reported in the papers that, in addition to Brunswick, Glasgow and Fayette have been evacuated, it would seem that Carrollton should also be evacuated or re-enforced at once. Not knowing the truth of reports from below I can but still await your reply to my dispatch of last night.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Colonel SHANKLIN, *Chillicothe:*

Glasgow is not evacuated. Colonel Harding is there and able to hold the place. Re-enforce Deagle. Am trying to get you additional arms.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 17, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received information that seems to be reliable that Major Deagle surrendered Carrollton at 8 a. m. to-day. The rebel force said

to be from 300 to 500 strong. I have no details. Re-enforcements on the way to Carrollton. I will send dispatch to Captain Comstock, in command of re-enforcements, to feel his way in direction of Carrollton until he can get at the truth in the case, and if Carrollton is certainly taken will have him return.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 17, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Report since my last dispatch seems to strengthen the opinion then expressed that Carrollton is captured with our entire force there. The rebel force is still reported to be 400 or 500 strong. No one from Carrollton has yet arrived here, but loyal men from the vicinity have reached here who state that there is no doubt of the capture.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Price's forces are in Lexington. He is reported still in Boonville. My troops are closing up rapidly. Will hurry them up with all the speed possible.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, October 17, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Major Curtis with small force came up river from Glasgow yesterday on steamer Benton. Had running fight with rebels at several places, extending above Lexington. Several rebels killed. We had 1 wounded. Price reported still at Boonville with 30,000 men and twenty pieces of cannon. Force at Lexington small. Rebel force at Sedalia yesterday. I demonstrate on both lines. The enemy will feel my cavalry advance to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General,

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 350. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

56. The battalion of Nebraska cavalry now on duty at Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., will report to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, at Leavenworth, Kans. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I am much mortified to find a dispatch of mine to you on purely military matters published in the Missouri Republican of the 15th instant. It must be obvious to you that such publication can do no good and may do much harm.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP CHARLOT, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

I am after Price on two lines, one advance near Warrensburg and the other at or near Lexington. Jeff. Thompson is said to hold Sedalia.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 17, 1864—12.20 p. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

I am demonstrating in force on the route to Lexington, also on the road to Sedalia. Will strike rebel forces on both lines to-day. Push matters on the other side, and let me know where your advance is.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, October 17, 1864—11 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

My advance found at Warrensburg to-day that rebels have left Sedalia, going toward Lexington, where heavy artillery firing was heard to-day. I am now moving down on Lexington road, where I suppose the enemy may move. My advance must have reached Lexington this morning, but it was not strong enough to fight a battle.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 17, 1864.

Captain HODGES,
Fort Leavenworth:

I must send corn from Kansas City to Pleasant Hill, and wish you would send down for temporary service all the six-mule teams you can, loaded with corn, so they can move right out. The teams may be re-

tained in your charge, you sending along teamsters and wagon-masters to operate them and report to Captain Seelye for duty till this campaign is over. When do teams start? Answer to Captain Seelye.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major HUNT,
Kansas City:

I sent the section of the battery off at about 2 o'clock this morning. The 3-inch ammunition goes with Major Sam. Your corporal and six men just reported. I told you last night I did not want them. Will send them back in an hour.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Ascertain if Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Dodge, has passed through Lawrence en route to Paola. Have orders sent to them to move to Shawneetown, reporting there to General Deitzler, commanding Kansas State Militia, temporarily for duty. If beyond Lawrence have commanding officer send messenger to them with orders.

R. H. HUNT,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pleasant Hill, October 17, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

I arrived here one hour ago. Major Anderson had just arrived from Warrensburg. Captain Palmer, with twenty men, had been sent to Knobnoster (ten miles east of Warrensburg) before Major Anderson had to fall back. He has not yet been heard from. I send you statement of one of our spies who has been inside of Price's lines. The statement was furnished by him to Major Anderson, at Warrensburg, and the latter believes it reliable. Price is represented to have a force of 20,000, and is conscripting daily as well as receiving volunteer recruits. He has with him a drove of cattle and sheep. It is common rumor in Price's camp and among his friends that he is going to follow the river to Lexington and Kansas City; thence through Kansas and the Indian country to the Arkansas. I shall remain here until daylight, and then make a reconnaissance toward Warrensburg. I do not deem it prudent to move a large force on this road until the enemy's movements are more fully developed. I am inclined to the opinion that their main column will move by way of Lexington and Independence, and that our force should be concentrated as fast as possible at that place and Hickman Mills, within supporting distance of each other. Colonel Ford

should be directed to scout well in the direction of Lexington, and also to send a party in this direction to repair the telegraph wire. I will send a party at daylight to repair from this point to Independence. By the aid of the wires we will then be able to keep you informed of the movements on either line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 17, 1864—7 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Mr. George Graham, whose letter I sent you last night, and formerly a scout of yours in the Arkansas campaign, came in this morning. He is an intelligent man and I think his statements may be relied upon. From conversation with him of what he has seen and heard in the rebel camp I am quite certain that Price's programme is as stated to you in dispatch of last [night]—that is, to move by way of Lexington, Independence, and Kansas City, and through Kansas. Price has a large train and increasing it by plunder as they go; also a drove of cattle and sheep. They rob every town they take and move the plunder with them. Mr. Graham was in Sanborn's command on Friday, 14th. He was then at Georgetown with 10,000 mounted men and two batteries. Georgetown is two miles north of Sedalia. A. J. Smith was at the same time at Otterville with 6,000 or 7,000 infantry and two batteries. Ewing and McNeil were on the river below Price with five boats loaded with troops. On Saturday, the 15th, Jeff. Thompson, with 3,000 men and two pieces of artillery, came south from Price's main column and captured Sedalia, getting between Sanborn and Smith, Sanborn having moved northwest to Blackwater. This cut the communication between the forces of Sanborn and Smith. Mr. Graham says that Sanborn was endeavoring to get south and in front of Price. Unless Sanborn has fallen back to connect again with Smith, I am in hopes to get communication with him to-day. My command is now moving on the Warrensburg road. I shall feel my way and scout well on the left. Keep me well posted of any movements you hear on the Lexington road. Mr. Graham says that Marmaduke crossed the river at Boonville with 1,500 men, and was to join Price at Lexington.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HOLDEN, *October 17, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I arrived here at 2 p. m. to-day. Met the militia from Warrensburg going to Pleasant Hill, having evacuated the place. Sent a scout on to Warrensburg, who started the telegraph, and just reports that no force has been in that place. Rebel force at Sedalia left yesterday at noon for Lexington. Citizens at Warrensburg report hearing artillery firing to-day in direction of Lexington. I shall leave at 9 o'clock this evening, moving north in direction of Lexington. Will be near enough to that place by daylight to feel the enemy, and hope to unite with Sanborn. I suggest that you order up the force at Hickman Mills and

Ford's command to my support; also subsistence. I will open communication with you in the morning by messenger by way of Independence. If you telegraph me after I leave, direct to Warrensburg. I have tapped the wire here, but operator will leave when I do. What information have you? Please answer before I leave.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
October 17, 1864.

General BLUNT,
In the Field:

Your dispatch received. Deitzler is at Independence, and I will try to re-enforce the Lexington line. Do not get yourself cut off from my command by allowing enemy to get this side of you. Nothing important. Militia hesitate about moving forward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 7 a. m.)

Major-General CURTIS:

The following just received from Pleasant Hill:

Colonel FORD:

I am just leaving this place on Warrensburg road with 2,000 cavalry and nine howitzers. Price is evidently moving with his main column toward Lexington and Independence. He has a large train and a drove of cattle and sheep. Send scouts well out on Lexington road and keep me posted. I am repairing telegraph this morning to Independence. I hope to connect with Sanborn to-day unless he has fallen back to meet Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Sanborn has 10,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery. Price's force is not less than 20,000

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORD,
Colonel.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 17, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Major Smith left last evening at 7 o'clock with 300 men; have not heard from him since. I also sent out two scouts at 4 o'clock this morning, one on Spring Branch road directly east, another on Lone Jack road; both returned; they were out about ten miles; could see nothing. When will General Deitzler be here?

FORD,
Colonel, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieut. I. W. STANTON:

I have the honor herewith to report, for the information of the major commanding, that I scouted in a southeast direction through Texas Prairie; found a large trail going east, supposed to be Todd's com-

mand; said trail was in the vicinity of Judge Gray's. We then struck for Fire Prairie, by the way of Robinson's; thence west, crossing the Blue at Franklin's; from thence we struck the Lexington and Independence road, four miles from this place. After leaving the large trail heard of two parties, one of six and one of three, traveling in all thirty miles from the time of leaving your command on same date.

W. H. GREENE,
Captain Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my detachment of fifteen men of Company A, which went to Kansas City on the 16th instant on escort duty: I left Independence yesterday morning about 9 o'clock and arrived at Kansas City about 12.30 p. m. Left Kansas with all my men (and three men of Company A, who had returned from furlough) and got to Independence about 7 p. m. I saw no signs of bushwhackers on the way. Total number of miles traveled, thirty-eight and a quarter.

Your obedient servant,

P. A. DUCEY,
Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Colorado Cavalry.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 17, 1864.*

Colonel FORD:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: In pursuance to orders I left Independence at 4 o'clock this p. m. with fifteen men. I went out on the Blue Springs or Snibar road, traveling slowly and keeping a good lookout. I saw no sign of an enemy or of any having been in that direction lately. I went as far as Blue Springs, scouting around in that neighborhood a little, and then returned to Independence, arriving at 8 p. m., not having seen any sign of an enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES LESLIE,
Sergeant Company M, Commanding Scout.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 17, 1864.

Colonel BLAIR:

General Blunt's last dispatch informed me that he had taken command of the advance, leaving you in charge at Hickman Mills. I desire you to send forward scouts or couriers every two or three hours, returning and going, so as to keep up communication as far as you can. Also send scouts and have pickets well to your right flank. General Pomeroy, acting aide-de-camp, and Colonel Roberts, acting aide-de-camp, will visit your camp on general inspection duty, and they will inform you as to my present location. You will report direct to me while General Blunt is on the other side from me. Also keep General Deitzler advised of all matters concerning the movements of the enemy

and your forces which in the least involves the interest of his command. He commands the left wing of the army, and demonstrates on the road toward Lexington.

Respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Hickman Mills, Mo., October 17, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that everything is quiet and harmonious in this brigade. It is composed, as you are perhaps aware, of militia infantry, mounted, and eight guns of field artillery. There was some trouble yesterday, but it is now all happily settled. Brigadier-General Fishback, of the State Militia, with his troops, was placed under my command by General Blunt's order, brigading the troops of his division. He objected, not to being placed under my command, but said that this was "turning his command over" to the commanding officer of the troops, which he did not want to do. He accordingly made an order for the militia to return to Kansas. In a conversation with General Blunt yesterday morning, at which I was present, he spoke of this order and stated that if General Blunt would revoke this order as under the proclamation of martial law he deemed he had a right to, he, General Fishback, would be satisfied and would serve as directed in general orders. He took no exceptions to serving under an officer of inferior rank, but expressed himself satisfied with me as a commanding officer, objecting only to the "turning over" of his militia to the military authorities. He furnished General Blunt with a copy of his order, who peremptorily ordered him to revoke the same. Fishback claimed that this was a violation of the understanding, as he had understood General Blunt to say he would revoke his order himself. Accordingly he declined to revoke his order and directed the militia to march. They saddled up and started, and it was some time before the movement was known at headquarters. As soon as it was known, General Blunt dispatched a force to bring the militia back to camp. This order was obeyed with much more alacrity than the first, and as the head of the column was turned, and the object of the change became generally known, a shout went up such as would cheer the heart of every patriot in the State if it could have been heard across the line. General Fishback and Colonel Snoddy were placed in close arrest, and the balance of the officers and men returned to their duties cheerfully. General Fishback now sees and deplores his error, and admitted to me to-day that General Blunt had kept his engagement, while he had failed in his. He regrets the step taken with great earnestness, and is very anxious to be relieved from arrest that he may do his duty as an officer and citizen of Kansas. I have no doubt he was betrayed into the step by the injudicious advice of others, and I think he would do his duty if relieved from arrest. Colonel Snoddy is better as he is. Difficulties are bred around him wherever he goes, and he lives in an atmosphere of perpetual strife and animosity. His regiment has elected Colonel Montgomery in his stead, and under General Blunt's orders I have recognized the election for the purposes of this campaign. Colonel Montgomery is an experienced officer, having formerly been colonel of the Third Regiment of Kansas troops in service, and until

recently in command of a negro regiment in South Carolina, where he did his duty bravely and well in the desperate attack on Fort Wagner. General Pomeroy will inform you as to the state of feeling now, which I believe to be united and harmonious. All they now ask is a fair opportunity to meet the enemies of the country under the leadership of the gallant chieftain whom the kindness of the Government has assigned to the Department of Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIV.,
ARMY OF THE BORDER,
No. 3. } *Hickman Mills, Mo., October 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. William Pennock, commanding Tenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will detail an officer and ten men of his command, to report forthwith to Capt. A. J. Shannon, assistant provost-marshal, for the purpose of taking officers in arrest to Paola, Kans., returning to their command as soon as said duty is completed.

By command of Colonel Blair:

L. J. BEAM,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. W. DEITZLER, *Shawnee Mission:*

I have moved my camp to skirts of Kansas City, west of Shawnee road, where I hope soon to get a report from you. My son, Major Curtis, arrived per steamer Benton, last evening, from below; he left Colonel Harding at Glasgow and had a running fight till he got a few miles above Lexington. He thought the enemy in Lexington was only about 200 strong. Major Smith, sent out by Ford yesterday, ought to have struck the advance, if there be one on that road, before this hour, 10 a. m. General Blunt leads the advance on the Sedalia road, and by this time is driving back stragglers that at last accounts were entering or near Warrensburg. I suppose you are at Shawnee Mission, and Colonel Blair's command, General Blunt's rear, at Hickman Mills. I send Colonel Roberts, acting aide-de-camp, to inspect troops generally as to equipment, and hope you will give him all proper assistance.

Very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Major-General DEITZLER, *Independence:*

General Blunt telegraphs that rebels evacuated Sedalia, going toward Lexington. Heavy firing heard at Warrensburg yesterday in direction of Lexington. Blunt moves toward Lexington from neighborhood of Warrensburg. I will try to bring more troops on to Lexington line.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 17, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the militia regiments ordered to repair to this post from Shawneetown yesterday refused to cross the State line this morning until after I made them a speech explaining the object of the movement, and promised to accompany them and see that they are "not ordered too far into the State." They are arriving here as I write and seem to be in good spirits. I apprehend considerable difficulty in inducing them to march farther into Missouri, and I shall regret if the necessity arises to make the effort. They know their rights under the militia laws of our State and will not tamely submit to an effort to move them far from their homes unless the necessity is great and apparent. General Blunt passed through Pleasant Hill to-day, moving toward Warrensburg. Major Smith has not yet returned, but is expected in during the night. He will doubtless bring some reliable information respecting the strength and whereabouts of Price's army. I cannot persuade myself to believe that his army is moving in this direction in considerable force. A few days will certainly determine this perplexing business. I shall remain here until Major Smith returns, perhaps longer. The militia have no rations and I find there are no supplies here. Will you please see that some are forwarded at once. Perhaps rations had better be issued in bulk to Colonel Ford's quartermaster, and he issue to regiments or detachments here. We shall require about 10,000 rations for five days.

Please communicate with me here to-morrow, and believe me to be, in great haste,

Truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas State Militia.

CAMP CHARLOT, *October 17, 1864.*

Colonel LEARNARD,
Shawnee Mission:

Heavy firing heard to-day at Warrensburg in direction of Lexington. Have your forces ready to move where we can best help our comrades in the effort to crush the foe. Colonel Blair is ordered forward to strengthen Deitzler.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts east of Coldwater Grove were pursued by a small force of enemy, estimated at 100, yesterday, near Johnstown, twenty miles east of Butler. Have started a large force to ascertain what is going on, and if enemy are moving south.

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: I desire all troops (no matter as to age) armed as fast as they organize and make application for arms and equipments, and respectfully request that you issue accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

The Doniphan County regiment, Colonel Tracy, is here and the Governor in my office for 300 blankets for troops here and north, under your late directions and telegrams last night to the Governor that blankets would be sent to Wyandotte. I do not feel at liberty to issue here. Shall I issue 300 pairs to the Governor on his receipt.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *October 17, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Why are troops delayed? Send all but the 600 detailed by your requisition on General Deitzler. Will see General Deitzler as to the issue of blankets in the rear. We may need all for the field. There is no enemy of any consequence north, south, or west. I am well posted and I am pressing forces to the front, where I hope to strike him very soon. What armed forces are now in Leavenworth City, including armed laborers at the post?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

On looking at your telegram the second time I may have misunderstood it. I sent a list of forces to you, and if you require any of them, will you order such as you think proper. You say all but the 600 detailed by General Deitzler. I think you don't mean this; I presume you mean all the State forces. Do you want me to send any of the Deitzler detail? If so please order.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-Genenal CURTIS:

In Leavenworth there are 600 of the Seventh Kansas Militia and one company of cavalry and about 400 old guard exempts rapidly putting up fortifications. At the fort for duty: 200 Seventh Kansas, 300 town

negroes, 55 scattering cavalry, Sixteenth. Details: Fitzgerald's company, 60; attachés post quartermaster, 200; Hodges, 350; commissary men, 21; McNutt's soldiers, 21; sutler citizens, 16; Insley's teamsters, 89; convalescents, 59; in all, about 2,500. The Ninth Kansas, Colonel Tracy, 800 strong, are just leaving for Atchison, where the colonel and Governor Carney informed me you had ordered them. The detail ordered for here and Leavenworth was 800 and one company of cavalry. I know of no other organizations. Fort on the hill completed. Section artillery sent last night with negroes as ordered. Artillery ready for action: Six 24-pounder guns, one 8-inch mortar, two brass pieces, and four rifled guns.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Shall I order the Ninth Kansas, Colonel Tracy, to report to you? The Grant is here and can take the infantry; cavalry can go by land. They go to-night.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo., October 17, 1864.

General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth.

Yes; send the regiment down by water and land. Blunt, in advance on Sedalia line, reports enemy left for Lexington, where heavy firing was heard to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 17, 1864.

1. By direction of Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, Colonel Tracy, commanding Ninth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will immediately report to these headquarters for orders. He will not proceed to Atchison.

2. In compliance with orders from Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, Colonel Tracy, commanding Ninth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will move his regiment to Wyandotte without delay and report to Major-General Curtis. The mounted portion of the regiment and train will march by land; the remainder will go by water. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
No. 4. } *Fort Riley, Kans., October 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Scott J. Anthony, First Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of Fort Larned and will proceed to Fort Lyon and take command of that post, and will also investigate and report upon the unofficial rumors that reach headquarters that certain officers have issued stores, goods, or supplies to hostile Indians, in direct violation of orders from the general commanding the department.

VIII. Major Anthony will take a sufficient escort from Fort Larned and will order the return of the same to Fort Larned as soon as the duty is performed.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. B. S. Henning:

A. HELLIWELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., October 17, 1864.

Maj. SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
First Colorado Cavalry, Fort Larned:

MAJOR: With this you will receive an order* relieving you from the command at Fort Larned and assigning you to the command of Fort Lyon, with instructions to investigate and report upon the rumor in regard to the treaty made at Fort Lyon. I am very desirous to have an officer of judgment at Fort Lyon, and especially one that will not commit any such foolish acts as are reported to have occurred there. I am sufficiently well informed in regard to the views of the major-general commanding the department to say that he will not permit or allow any agreement or treaty with the Indians without his approval. In fact, his instructions are not to allow any Indians to approach any post on any excuse whatever. You will also state in your report if any officers have left the district without authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major, Commanding District.

OMAHA, *October 17, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Fort Kearny:

General commanding directs that as soon as the grass is dry enough you can burn all south of the Platte Valley. He considers that the grass is not yet dry enough.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., October 17, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICERS OF POSTS IN EASTERN SUB-DIST. OF NEBR.:

SIR: The first strong northerly wind after the 21st instant, in the event that no rain falls in the meantime to dampen the grass, you will

* See next, *ante*.

detail from your command a sufficient number of men, under an intelligent officer, to fire the grass immediately south of the bluffs bounding the Platte Valley on its southern side, extending the work to the east and west so as to meet the men engaged in the same work at the posts on your right and left. The intention is to fire the whole country from Julesburg to Little Blue River simultaneously, and burn it south as far as the Republican, if practicable, and thus render the plains untenable to hostile Indians. You will be careful that no fire is permitted to attack the grass north of the southern bluffs, or in the Platte Valley proper, and be sure that the work is started early enough in the morning to insure an effective burning before sundown.

By order of R. R. Livingston, colonel First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, commanding Eastern Sub-District of Nebraska:

F. A. McDONALD,
First Lieut., First Nebraska Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SALT LAKE, UTAH TER., *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To render efficient the protection required the troops between Salt Lake and Kearny, inclusive, should be subject to my orders irrespective of department lines. Do I understand your telegram to mean that? I will take from here two cavalry companies, but may require others now on the eastern road.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT PAUL, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: Through remissness or connivance of the guard nearly half of some companies of Eighth Regiment left camp last night and have gone home. They are determined to see their families before leaving. It will take a week to collect stragglers and place the regiment in an efficient condition. Please instruct me by telegraph. There are not more than 250 men in camp; 240 men left behind with Colonel Dill, on Missouri.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Arrest officers implicated. Examine and report their names to me to be recommended for dismissal. Collect the regiment as rapidly as you can and telegraph me when they are ready to leave.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 17, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: My application for an order to constitute the troops in this district a separate brigade having been summarily refused by the major-general commanding, I beg leave to represent that inasmuch as I have no longer the authority to convene courts-martial or military commissions, it will be necessary to make some disposition of the two Sioux chiefs now in custody at Fort Snelling, deeply implicated in the massacres and outrages of 1862, and whom I intended to try by military commission as soon as the officers could be obtained by the return of the expeditionary force from the Missouri. There is also a desperate Sioux Indian now under guard at Fort Wadsworth taken in the attempt to steal horses, who also signalized himself by his brutality in 1862, and who should not be allowed to escape. I respectfully ask for instructions in regard to these cases, as my authority will henceforth be so restricted as to necessitate the sending of a multitude of questions for decision to department headquarters, which hitherto have been disposed of here. With reference to the reason assigned for not complying with my application, I beg leave to respectfully state that the number of troops remaining in this district after the departure of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers and detachment of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, will be equal to two entire regiments, including convalescents and arms of all kinds, which are, if I do not err, equivalent to a brigade.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 17, 1864.

General N. B. BAKER, *Davenport, Iowa:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has just been received. As a measure of precaution I would suggest that some force of your State militia be sent to prominent [points] of your southern border for temporary service. You are no doubt aware that this department has been almost depleted of troops to re-enforce our armies in the South, so that to-day I have absolutely no force except four or five companies of the Invalid Corps, which are scattered all over the department aiding or enforcing the draft, aside from the forces far out on the frontier and on expeditions against the Indians. The Eighth Minnesota Regiment and four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, on their way from the frontier to go south, will reach Saint Paul to-day or to-morrow, and if absolutely needed I will send them to Southern Iowa. As General Sherman is greatly in need of troops I shall be loth to divert the force from his command, but will of course do so if it becomes absolutely necessary for the protection of your State. I am sure that you will not ask for them until the necessity is imminent. I have no idea that any considerable force from Price's army will undertake to move as far north as the Iowa line, and I think for the present that a force of your militia will be sufficient to protect your borders from small parties of guerrillas. General Sully will be with you in a few days. Please keep me advised and I will not fail to do all that is in my power.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY:

(Care Captain Bagg, Quartermaster, Sioux City, Iowa.)

GENERAL: You had better return to Iowa as soon as possible. Price's Missouri invasion threatens and has alarmed the Iowa frontier. Your presence is desirable.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter., October 17, 1864.

Capt. J. H. PELL,
A. A. G., Dist. Hdqrs. Dept. of the N. W., Sioux City, Iowa:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to announce for the information of the commanding general my safe arrival at this post at 1.30 this p. m., with my command, nine days and a half from Fort Sully. I would have made it quicker had not cattle given out. I regret to announce the death of four men on the route from chronic diarrhœa, resulting from stagnant water in creeks being drank too freely. I met the Two Bear band at Wood Lake, and had a conference with the chief. He expressed himself as desirous of making a lasting peace not only for himself and band but for the benefit of all the bands hostile to you this last summer, and promised to use his influence by sending out the next morning some young men to the various tribes for the chiefs to meet me at Fort Rice with such overtures as I felt you gave me authority to make, viz, kind treatment, and other conditions which I left for the result of the conference, and instructions which I respectfully ask may be given from your headquarters. Further I did not commit myself. I think, aside from the natural desire, as winter approaches, to meet their necessities by friendly advances, that there is an opportunity by proper management to conclude an honorable and lasting peace. I draw these conclusions by observation and conversation with the Two Bear and some of the upper Yanktonais, who are now on Sand Creek. The commanding general is so well acquainted with the question that I will not propose how this may be brought about until I am informed of my power to act in the matter. Colonel Dill left with his command in boats on the 12th. The detachment of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry will leave to-morrow by the transportation used by my command. I shall proceed to carry out the general's plans in regard to the fort immediately. The weather is fine. I would also respectfully ask that I may be authorized to muster into service Lieut. J. C. Cronan, whose appointment a copy I inclose. He has made every effort to obtain muster, and is a faithful officer.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. A. R. DIMON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, November 23, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted for the information of Major-General Halleck.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

GENERAL: I learn by intercepted dispatch from Jefferson Davis to Kirby Smith, dated at Montgomery on the 30th ultimo, that the orders to cross the Mississippi have been renewed. I presume that duplicate of this dispatch has reached Smith, as Magruder's force, about 18,000 to 20,000 men, suddenly left Steele's front and moved in the direction of Washita River. I have sent a fast boat to communicate this intelligence to the troops and gun-boats on the river, and now, as I have about 8,000 men afloat, and will at once increase the number, I think the crossing can be prevented. The crossing will probably be attempted in the neighborhood of Gaines' Landing.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I received a dispatch yesterday morning from General Steele reporting that the enemy in his front had suddenly fallen back, but that he was unable to account for this unexpected movement. Last night we succeeded in deciphering a captured cipher telegram from Jefferson Davis which, I think, gives the key to the movement. I have sent a fast boat up the river to notify the gun-boats and troops, and believe we shall be able to checkmate the movement. I think the crossing will be attempted in the neighborhood of Gaines' Landing. I have been notified that dispatches in relation to the projected operations from the neighborhood of Mobile will be down by the next steamer from New York; as soon as they are received I will make you a visit. I should have been over before this time, but the affairs in Missouri and Arkansas have kept me busy as well as anxious. Porter takes the North Atlantic Squadron; Pennock desires to get the Manhattan and Tennessee. As the movement of the rebels will probably draw the heavier gun-boats up, I think it will be advisable to send one or two heavy boats to the mouth of Red River until after this matter has been settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the following intercepted cipher dispatch, the original of which has doubtless reached its destination:

MONTGOMERY, *September 30, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH, *Shreveport, La.:*

What are you doing to execute the instructions sent you to forward troops to east side of the Mississippi? If success will be more certain you can substitute Wharton's cavalry command for Walker's infantry division, by which you may effect a crossing above that part of the river patrolled by the larger class of gun-boats.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

I am instructed to request that you will use every possible means at your disposal to obtain information of the movements of the enemy, with special reference to the renewed attempts which will doubtless be made by him to cross a large force from the west side of the river, and communicate the same to the nearest gun-boats, and to Major-General Reynolds, at the mouth of the White River, sending duplicates of dispatches to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To each commanding officer of posts on the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and Memphis.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 161. } *New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Under the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 251, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 31, 1864, the military posts of Vicksburg and Natchez and the District of Vicksburg are hereby designated as "separate brigades."

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 18, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In regard to the new organization of the troops belonging to the Corps d'Afrique do not regard it meddlesome if I make a suggestion. The regiments that were raised in the first place as engineer regiments, and since styled such in general orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, are by the new arrangement scattered through different brigades. Many of the best officers of these regiments are not willing to remain in them unless they retain their original organization. Would it not be advisable to form these five regiments (Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, and Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry) into a brigade of itself, and let them be called—as in general orders, Military Division of West Mississippi—U. S. Colored Infantry (engineer troops)? Colonel Cobb, who commands the Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, being senior officer of these regiments of engineer troops, would command the brigade. He commands a brigade under the new organization. I know this arrangement would give greater satisfaction to the officers, and if it would not be detrimental to the arrangements already made I would most earnestly request that this be done. These troops have already performed considerable service

in the engineer department, and have proved themselves very valuable. My only object in writing this communication is the good of the service, which, in my opinion, will be benefited if this plan is carried out.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HAINS,

Captain, U. S. Engrs., and Actg. Chief Engr. Dept. of the Gulf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 282. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 18, 1864.*

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11. For the better organization of the colored troops in this department, the following brigades and divisions are announced. Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, for the purpose stated, and will take the necessary steps to effect the object: First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, U. S. Volunteers: First Brigade, commanded by Col. Henry N. Frisbie, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry—Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. A. J. Edgerton, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry—Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry. Second Division, commanded by Col. C. W. Drew, Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry: First Brigade, to be commanded by the senior colonel—Seventy-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. S. B. Jones, Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry—Seventy-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry (old), Second U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry (new). Third Division, commanded by Col. Cyrus Hamlin, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry: First Brigade, commanded by Col. J. C. Cobb, Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry—Ninety-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, Twenty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry; Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Simon Jones, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry—Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; Third Brigade, commanded by Col. C. A. Hartwell, Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry—Seventy-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Copies of all returns will be sent to General Andrews, through the regular channels of the brigades and divisions, besides those made to the commanding officers of the posts or districts in which they may be serving.

12. The non-veteran portion of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers, serving in the District of West Florida and Southern Alabama, will without delay be sent to this city and be reported to the commanding general Defenses of New Orleans, to be returned to their regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,

First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Morganza:

Please deliver the following dispatch to Captain Fredberg, who left here this morning on the dispatch-boat Perry, and will stop at your post some time to-night or to-morrow:

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Mouth of White River:

The attempt to cross will probably be made at Gaines' Landing or Point Chicot, Ark. Please to advise the naval officer at the mouth of White River accordingly. Your troops now in Arkansas should be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment, an Dana's troops returned at once, unless an absolute necessity should forbid it. Keep them well together with their transports in readiness. The troops at Morganza will also be held in constant readiness to move upon your orders.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 18, 1864.

Captain FREDBERG:
(Care of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, Morganza, La.)

Please deliver following dispatch at mouth of White River:

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

A recently captured cipher dispatch from Jeff. Davis to Kirby Smith, dated Montgomery, September 30, discloses the fact that the main portion of the rebel force west of the Mississippi is under positive orders to cross. This evidently accounts for their retiring from your line. They will probably endeavor to cross in the neighborhood of Gaines' Landing. All gun-boats and military commanders on the Mississippi have been put on their guard, and General Reynolds' force and the troops from Vicksburg should be relieved as soon as possible to watch the probable attempts at crossing. Your dispatch of the 12th [13th] just received.* It is satisfactory.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 18, 1864.

General McGINNIS:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you dispatch the remainder of the Third Brigade to occupy and hold the position at Morgan's Ferry. The detachment will start immediately, and will be provided with rations, forage, &c., as the force that marched this morning. The officer in charge will report at these headquarters for instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part III, p. 829.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Owing to the continued absence of General Dennis I again have taken the liberty of addressing you. On the evening of the day on which my previous communication was dated a dispatch-boat arrived from Memphis having on board Brigadier-General Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, bearing dispatches from Brigadier-General Smith, at Memphis, Tenn., the nature of which you will see by the copy I inclose. After I had read it and listened to the statement of General Marcy I quickly determined how to act. I have the honor to inform you that in response to this second call three regiments, numbering about 1,500 men, were sent to his support. They were sent in light marching order, taking nothing but 100 rounds ammunition per man and a sufficient quantity of rations to last them to Memphis. Three hours after the call was received the boats were on their way up the river, and they could have gotten off even earlier had it not been for the fact that the boats were compelled to take a supply of coal. The total number of men I have forwarded to Memphis amounts to about 4,000, and they will probably be sent back within a few days, when they will at once be forwarded to Devall's Bluff as per orders. I will just here state that two brigades have been sent up White River. It will afford me much satisfaction to know that the course I have pursued meets with your approval.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Dana.)

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 17, 1864.

General DENNIS, or
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mouth of White River:

Please see statement and hear explanation from General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, who so kindly offers to go in person to see you. Every movement of the enemy points to an attack on this place to-morrow by a force not less than 20,000, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Looney, Dick Taylor, and Mabry. The amount of public property here is immense, including about 200 siege guns, a fort two miles long, with an effective force of about 5,500 men, including 700 cavalry. Have not heard from General Washburn since the 13th instant. See copy of his dispatch.

Please send 2,000 men on City of Alton in light marching order with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, as there is not much surplus here. They may be needed but a day. Leave anything heavy for another boat. Two hours' time may save Memphis. I am no alarmist. Five thousand men would save Memphis, and two or three [thousand], perhaps. General Marcy will explain fully. All of inclosed statement is fully confirmed from other sources. General Forrest and Dick Taylor are known to have been in consultation on Friday at Grenada. Forrest's com-

mand remained back at Jacinto and has since moved this way. I have loopholed all the houses along the bayou around the city and have made an inner line of cotton bales and hay.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Sub-inclosure.]

FOURTEEN MILES BELOW WATERLOO,
October 12, 1864. (Received 13th.)

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Memphis:

Look out for an attack from Forrest in heavy force, as he has been driven out of Middle Tennessee. Scout roads day and night thoroughly. Call in troops at White's Station.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Dennis having gone to Little Rock, Ark., in company with Major-General Herron, I have taken the liberty of advising you of our movements since the date of his last communication. Pursuant to instructions from Major-General Steele, that portion of the First Brigade, Third Division, at this point was sent to Devall's Bluff on the 6th instant. Since that time the following-named troops have arrived from Morganza and Vicksburg: Twentieth and Twenty-third Iowa, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. The three former regiments were sent up White River yesterday morning. Colonel Guppey's brigade, of this division, has also arrived from below, with the exception of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, which is expected to-day. The Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and L Company, Second Illinois Artillery, are also expected to-day and will be forwarded up White River as fast as transportation can be secured, should General Steele so desire. From Colonel Parsons, chief quartermaster, from Saint Louis, I learn that some four or five boats will be down the river to-day, consequently there will be ample transportation. Inclosed please find a copy of a letter received at 7 a. m. this day from General Smith, at Memphis, Tenn. The call being of an urgent nature, and requiring immediate action, I have sent one brigade to General Smith's support. The force now left at this point consists of Colonel Guppey's brigade (four regiments), three regiments of colored, troops, a small detachment of Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry and Twenty-sixth New York Battery, from which we can readily reenforce either General Steele or General Smith, as the exigency demands.

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

VICKSBURG, MISS, *October 19, 1864—7 p. m.*

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi for information.

Am off in an hour for mouth White River.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1864.

General DENNIS,
Commanding, Mouth of White River:

Dispatch received from General Washburn from near Johnsonville, on Tennessee River, that Forrest and Chalmers will probably attack Memphis in heavy force soon. Please communicate with General Dana, if there, and if not, can you, under the orders you have, send a part of your force here? The emergency appears great. I heard that General Dana was at mouth of White River.

Yours, &c.,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Col. B. DORNBLASER,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: As soon as your command has embarked you will get under way and proceed up the river with all possible dispatch to Memphis, Tenn. You will report on your arrival at that point to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding, for orders, and when, in his opinion, the emergency necessitating this call for re-enforcements has passed away, you will without delay return with your command to this point, as it may be necessary to re-enforce General Steele hurriedly.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: I desire to send out a secret expedition to-night for the purpose of capturing a rebel captain and lieutenant, whose whereabouts I have just learned from one of our scouts who came in this evening. You will please detail from your command two commissioned officers and 100 men for this purpose. Let the officers be those who are in every way reliable, brave, and of good judgment. Please be partic-

ular, too, in the selection of the men; send none but those who can be depended upon in an emergency. A trusty guide will accompany them. They will report at these headquarters at 4 p. m. this day.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff., Ark., October 18, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The First Brigade of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, arrived here to-day from Morganza, and I learn that a few thousand more troops are coming from the lower Mississippi. One brigade of General Dennis' division arrived here about ten days ago, and the rest of the division is on the way up. We ought to annihilate Price's army to compensate for the injury he has done. Major-General Herron is at Little Rock, having come up a few days ago. Fortune may favor us by a rise in the Arkansas. I hardly think Price will venture this particular way in returning, as he must apprehend our getting re-enforcements readily. Conjectures amount to but little. The important thing is to have men enough in hand and ready to strike and to march. I hope something will occur in our favor that is more than commonplace. We have had two weeks of delightful weather, which is being taken advantage of by the troops of this place in making earth-works and building comfortable quarters. I had the pleasure the other day of voting for you, the commissioners from Minnesota having been here. I pray to God you may be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, so that the enemies of the country may be confounded.

Very truly, your friend,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM D. WOOD,
Commanding Eleventh Missouri Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you send a scout of 100 men to the neighborhood of Saint Charles and the Arkansas River for beef-cattle. The scout will start early to-morrow morning. The officer to be in command will report to the general this evening for instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infty., and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 18, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

The steamer Annie Jacobs has not yet arrived. A scout was sent from here at 10 o'clock last night, who went as far as Johnson's Bar, which is about eighteen miles from Little Rock, but could get no tid-

ings of the boat. The scout met Dodd's Independent Scouts, who had just come from Red Bluff, but they saw or heard nothing of the boat. The general commanding wishes to know what your opinion is of the matter, and if you have any idea of the whereabouts of the boat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. GRAVES,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Volunteers, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 18, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Capt. S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Aide-de-Camp:

The steamer Annie Jacobs left here about 1 p. m. of the 16th. I cannot imagine why she has not arrived at Little Rock. I have heard nothing of her since she left.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Fort Gibson:

SIR: The presence of General Price and his army in Missouri, and the possibility of his coming in this direction without his army being destroyed, renders it necessary that I should take the necessary steps to provide against such an emergency. It is my intention to hold Fort Smith in any event, even if necessary to abandon every other point in the district. If I become satisfied that Price is coming here, I shall probably order you to move to this place with all of your force, excepting perhaps one regiment and one piece of artillery. That regiment would be left for the purpose of holding Gibson, and saving the public property if possible. If a superior force should then approach Gibson the command could move to this place or retire toward Fort Scott, according to the direction from which the enemy might come. You will then perceive that it is my intention in case Price comes in the direction of Fort Smith, to concentrate here all the troops in the district, with the exception above named. Of course with the force now here I could not expect to hold this place against Price's army and Cooper's also. But with your force united to mine I think I could hold it against both, at least until the force that will undoubtedly follow should come up. I may if the danger appears imminent direct you to leave no troops at Gibson, but bring all here. These views are communicated to you so that you may be preparing for the emergency.

You should keep transportation enough with you to move your ammunition and commissaries. All unserviceable quartermaster's stores, and even unserviceable ordnance stores, should be inspected, condemned, and ready to be destroyed, if you are obliged to leave Gibson, in case you cannot procure transportation for it. You are authorized at all times to press into service all private teams that can be had. I trust Colonel Blair will communicate to us as soon as possible whatever of importance transpires with regard to Price. Send any dispatches that may reach you from Fort Scott through to me by trusty messengers,

who will make quick time. You can open the dispatches for me and seal them again. I wish the contents of this dispatch to be confidential as far as possible. You will act accordingly in the way of preparation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I can hear nothing of Cooper in this direction. Do you think he has moved south? If so, I shall send for a train.

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARK.,
October 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of a communication* received at 7 o'clock this morning from Brigadier-General Smith, Memphis, Tenn. General Dennis is absent at present, having gone to Little Rock to consult with Major-General Steele, but will be back to-day. The troops that have been arriving in the last few days we have been forwarding up White River as fast as transportation could be secured. There are now two brigades up that stream—one at Saint Charles, the other at Devall's Bluff, Ark. There seems to be no immediate necessity for troops up White River, and as the call from Memphis seems to be of an urgent nature, I have thought best to send the First Brigade of this division, Col. B. Dornblaser commanding, to that point, there fortunately being transportation sufficient at this point for that purpose. This will leave one brigade of white troops and three regiments of colored troops and one battery at this point, from which we can readily re-enforce either General Steele or General Smith, as the case may be. As I have before stated, General Dennis will be back to-day. He will, of course, know the state of affairs now existing in General Steele's department, and can judge whether it will be expedient to send another brigade to the support of Brigadier-General Smith or otherwise.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Memphis:

GENERAL: Your communication of date October 16 was received at 7 this a. m. General Dennis is absent at present, having gone to Little Rock, Ark., to consult with Major-General Steele. In his absence I have the honor to state that our orders from below were to send our entire force up White River. General Steele's call was for one brigade, which has been sent him. We designed sending another brigade

* See October 16 (inclosure), p. 72.

up that stream to-day, and the troops were loading when your communication was received, but there being no immediate necessity for more troops up White River, and as your call seems to be of an urgent nature, I have determined to send the First Brigade of this division, Col. B. Dornblaser commanding, numbering about 2,500 veteran soldiers, to your support, and I am confident that General Dennis will indorse what I have done. This will leave at this point one brigade of white and three regiments of colored troops, also one battery. One regiment of cavalry and one six-gun battery are expected up to-day, from which we can readily re-enforce either yourself or General Steele.

I have the honor to remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding District of Memphis:

GENERAL: Your communications to General Dennis were received by the hand of General Marcy at 6 this p. m. Although General Dennis has not yet returned, still after reading your communications and hearing his statement the course I should pursue was quickly determined. I therefore send you on steamer Bart Able three large regiments of veteran troops, numbering about 1,400 men. They will leave here at 8 o'clock to-night, Col. J. J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, commanding. We still have one good regiment of infantry (white), three colored regiments, and one battery artillery. Should you need them, by sending transportation, I will assume the responsibility of sending them. As soon as the emergency necessitating this call for troops has passed away, please order all the troops sent from here to return to this point, as a hurried call may be received from General Steele at any time. General Dennis will undoubtedly return to-night, and will without doubt at once proceed to Memphis.

Hoping the re-enforcements I have sent may reach you in time, I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain Crane of the general's staff will deliver this.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 18, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

The following telegram received from provost-marshal at Rolla, dated October 17, 1864:

No information in regard to movements of Price. Will let you know as soon as I get any.

JOS. DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Col. F. D. CALLENDER,
Arsenal, Saint Louis:

The tubes of many of the Austrian rifles issued to the new one-year Missouri regiments are defective. Examine into it and send new tubes if the fault is there only. If not, it may be necessary to issue other arms.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 18, 1864.

All officers in the field sending official dispatches or communications of any kind will embody in each not only the date but the hour of sending, and will designate clearly the place of writing, if upon the march or in camp, by giving the distance and direction from some known point. When sent by special messenger the hour of departure and name of messenger will be written upon the envelope.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Jefferson City:

I send Colonel Holmes with 250 Sixty-first Illinois Veterans to Allen, with instructions to take command at Mexico of the 800 men of the Eighteenth Colored and Fortieth Missouri Infantry, which I sent there Saturday. I will require a telegram from you to General Douglass to turn over the command of them to Colonel Holmes, they having reported to General Douglass by my orders. His instructions to pursue the enemy are as directed in your dispatch. This exhausts the disposable volunteer force of the city. If you are likely to need any more, I shall have to call in some of Pike's or Miller's militia to relieve the volunteers. It will take two for one of the militia to do the work on account of their straggling propensities.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Send the portion of the Fourteenth Iowa now in your district to join General Smith, via Jefferson City. Use them for guards coming up.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Let the sore-headed exempts go home two days after the receipt of this order. The Enrolled Missouri Militia will be enough to hold Franklin County. Give Colonel Gale the order.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—7.35 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. T. EWING, Jr., *Saint Louis:*

The commanding general directs me to say that your dispatch is received and your dispositions appear to be good.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 219. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The Sixty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Colonel Grass commanding, will march at once to the depot of the North Missouri Railroad and embark on train for Mexico, Mo., and on arrival at that post the commanding officer will report to Colonel Holmes, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

8. Pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the department, Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Fortieth Missouri Infantry, will proceed to Mexico or Allen, or such other point on the North Missouri Railroad as he may elect, and with such force as may be turned over to him by General Douglass, at Mexico, or Colonel Forbes, at Macon, will pursue and endeavor to rout the enemy. Colonel Holmes will leave in store at Mexico all camp and garrison equipage belonging to his command, taking only a supply of ammunition and the knapsacks of the men. He will subsist his command from rebels, giving receipts for such subsistence stores, reporting duplicate receipts thereof to Col. T. J. Haines, chief commissary, Department of the Missouri. All other private property will be undisturbed. On the arrival of Brigadier-General Fisk Colonel Holmes will obey his orders.

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By command of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, *Pilot Knob:*

General Curtis' advance is at Independence and Pleasant Hill again. Kansas City is being rapidly fortified. The present prospect is that Price will get out by about the same route Shelby took last fall. Telegraph me if you wish to go to Kansas.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Fagan's division had four brigades, under Generals Cabell and McCray and Colonels Dobbin and Slemons. Cabell's brigade had the following regiments: Morgan's, 500; Monroe's, 500; Hill's, 500; Gordon's, 500; Gunter's battalion, 200; Harrell's battalion, 200; Witherspoon's battalion, 200; Hughey's battery, five 6-pounders and one 12-pounder howitzer. In McCray's brigade were the following regiments: Coleman's, Crandall's, Reves', Baber's, and Anderson's battalion; no battery. In Slemons' were the following regiments: Crawford's, Wright's, and Second Arkansas, and Gentry's battery, two guns. In Dobbin's brigade were McGhee's battalion and Zimmerman's battery, two guns, one 6 and one 12-pounder. Marmaduke's division had two brigades, under General J. B. Clark and Colonel Freeman. Clark's brigade had the following regiments: Kitchen's, Greene's, Burbridge's, Lawther's, Jeffers', Wood's, and Slayback's battalion and Pratt's and Harris' batteries. I cannot learn anything of Freeman's brigade or Shelby's or Cooper's divisions. Fagan's adjutant-general is here wounded, but will give no information. It was Cabell's brigade, Fagan's division, and Clark's brigade, of Marmaduke's division, with Hughey's and Pratt's batteries, that did most of the fighting here. I placed Major Montgomery in command of the post here when I started to Fredericktown. I don't see the necessity of my staying here. I have no baggage here and would like to go to Saint Louis for it, if I am to remain here. I want to go to Kansas City the 1st of November and sooner if Price should get in there. Telegraph posts are being set to Fredericktown to-day, and as soon as we get the wire and insulators on the way the line will be put up.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

General EWING:

I have started twenty-six prisoners for Saint Louis. We need some infantry here to garrison the fort and guard the prisoners. Cannot Dinger's company be sent here?

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

General EWING:

Colonel Klinge came here on his way to Saint Louis; reports Anderson moving northeast toward Warrenton with 400 men [and] two pieces of artillery. Have sent Klinge back.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *La Mine Bridge:*

Better leave Mower's command at the bridge until it all arrives and is ready. Let them fortify and push forward the repairs of bridge. Everything will be pushed forward. Unload trains promptly and send back cars as soon as possible. We will be with you soon.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—2.30 a. m.*

Major-General SMITH:

Last dispatch only confirms previous impressions and will make no change in orders already given. The general does not think it necessary for Sanborn to move as far east as Marshall. If his information is correct, our main cavalry movement will be to the south of Lexington. Try to get supplies up to Sanborn as soon as you can. We are pushing everything.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LA MINE BRIDGE, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

I leave this morning with the Third Division for Sedalia, leaving the First Division at this point to await the arrival of its train and ammunition. The term of service of the Fourteenth Iowa expires on the 5th of November. I have left five and a half companies of the regiment at Tipton to guard the place, &c. Four and a half companies were with General Ewing at Rolla. I request that they be ordered to Saint Louis to join the regiment.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

I desire that the transportation of Mower's division be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The railroad company has had no men at work on the bridge, and I have had no implements or lumber with which to rebuild it. The ford is good.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—10.25 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Mine:

The following dispatch sent to General Pleasonton last night at midnight, viz:

The last dispatches from Sanborn put a satisfactory phase upon matters, and seem to indicate that a small force—say Simonson's brigade—would suffice on our right flank. It ought to move by the shortest route in time to Elk Lick Springs, on the road to Arrow Rock, and thence across to the Georgetown and Marshall road. Send for the best guides you can and ask for the best route, and report. The Second Brigade had better move direct to La Mine or to the bridge near Pleasant Grove tomorrow. Where is the First Iowa detachment? It can meet us at Sedalia if now at the front. If on its way back, it can halt at La Mine to escort our wagon train to Sedalia.

From the foregoing you will see that General Pleasonton was not ordered to go to Arrow Rock, but on that road, and then across to the Georgetown and Marshall road.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I have arrived here with the Third Division, and have camped on the Georgetown road, about two miles from this place.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Sedalia:

The following from General Curtis:

My advance found at Warrensburg to-day that rebels have left Sedalia, going toward Lexington, where heavy artillery firing was heard to-day. I am now moving down on Lexington road, where I suppose the enemy may move. My advance guard have reached Lexington this morning, but it may not be strong enough to fight a battle.

He says also:

I am after Price on two lines, one advance near Warrensburg, the other at or near Lexington.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copy for General Pleasonton.)

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH,
Sedalia:

General Pleasonton received his dispatch. Ascertain the latest news, give it me with your views. Ask Pleasonton to open communication with Warrensburg, to verify Curtis' report, and procure the aid of the Warrensburg people in keeping open communication and watching the enemy's movements. Please telegraph as early as you can, that we may have everything arranged to-night. Let me know if the fords of the Blackwater on Sanborn's front are all good.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I think the disposition the commanding general has made of the troops is good, and that if we should find the enemy moving east and south I will strike them by forced marches on the right flank. General Curtis will check their march west. I expect important information to-night, and will act accordingly. I regret that my other division is not up, but will move without it, leaving a force at Marston's Bridge if I find the enemy moving southeast; also a force at La Mine Bridge. Will order two regiments to that point.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Sedalia:

Order up another brigade of Mower's division; leave barely force enough in Sedalia to hold it. As soon as the stores are delivered at La Mine bridge all but a regiment can follow. If the enemy moves south and west a single regiment will be sufficient at Sedalia. No troops are wanted at the bridge, except enough to receive and transmit stores.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 18, 1864.

General A. J. SMITH:

I went as directed this morning. Started on the Lexington road, or the old Telegraph road. Found it blockaded by the enemy. Don't know their number. It was not large. Flanked them and went up by Knobnoster. Was no enemy in force. There are small parties moving all over the country. I learned at the Knob that there were about 300 bushwhackers crossed the railroad to the south. Destination not known. Saw a party of the same kind of twenty-one seven miles from the Knob, down the creek from the Knob toward Blackwater. Price is moving up the river slowly. Up to this time there has been no supply train sent. Don't know the name of the camping-ground, but General Sanborn lies nineteen miles from here, on the old Telegraph road, the same road he went out on. Will wait orders from you. He dare not fight Price with his present force. He says he knows where Price is coming, and where he is aiming to get out, but unless you order him to fight I don't think he will.

FITCH.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 129. } *La Mine River, Mo., October 18, 1864.*

I. The four regiments of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under command of Col. J. B. Moore, will form a brigade organization and will be attached temporarily to the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The brigade commander will cause the brigade to be reported to the commanding officer Sixteenth Army Corps for orders.

* * * * * * *

IX. The First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will organize and fit out for the field at the crossing of the La Mine, near Otterville, Mo., and will remain at that point until their transportation arrives and they receive further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding Mower's Division, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: Pursuant to verbal instructions received from the general commanding, you will proceed to La Mine bridge and take command of your division as it arrives, reorganizing it and paying particular attention to transportation, clothing, and ammunition. Report your arrival by telegraph to Major-General Smith. Relieve troops on the line of the railroad belonging to the division in front by details from your own command and push them forward to General Smith. At the bridge your duty will be to attend to the prompt unloading and loading of stores, the return of trains, and the forwarding of stores required in front. Put the defense of the bridge in good condition and assist in every way the railroad company to repair the bridge. Relieve the regiment at California by the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry and the one at Tipton by some small regiment. Direct both regiments to intrench for the defense of the railroad and tanks and to watch for the capture of guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—12.20 a. m.*

Captain SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The commanding general of the department directs me to say that General Mower's division will move so soon as transportation can be procured, probably by daylight to-morrow morning. See first to your ammunition and have everything ready as quickly as possible.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
La Mine Bridge:

Colonel Woods will arrive to-night. Have everything arranged to unload trains quickly and send back trains as quick as unloaded. Prepare one brigade to march to Sedalia to-morrow, to start early. Pick out camps for Colonel Woods' men now on the cars. Report condition of subsistence stores and the transportation you have.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Col. EDWARD A. KUTZNER,
Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to instruct you to proceed with your regiment without delay to Tipton, Mo., and relieve the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers at that place. Colonel Callender,

chief of ordnance, telegraphs that he has sent new arms to Lieut. H. P. Dow, acting ordnance officer at that place, who will issue upon your application. Apply for transportation immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Col. EDWARD A. KUTZNER,
Commanding Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers:

COLONEL: The order from these headquarters directing the movement of your regiment is suspended until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Tipton, Mo.:

You will proceed with your regiment to La Mine bridge upon being relieved by Colonel Kutzner's regiment, which has been ordered to Tipton.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. W. C. JONES,
Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, Tipton, Mo.:

Remain with your command at Tipton until further orders.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

TIPTON, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The commanding general's dispatches attended to. Colonel Winslow leaves California this a. m. for this place to join Simonson's command, when I will proceed to Arrow Rock, as indicated, with two good guides.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Tipton:

You make a mistake in reading my dispatch at midnight last night, as appears from your dispatch of 8.15 this a. m. Telegraph sent was for

small force to move by shortest route in time to Elk Lick Springs, on the road to Arrow Rock, and thence across to the Georgetown and Marshall road. It was not intended for you to go to Arrow Rock.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—12 o'clock.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Sedalia:

Let Winslow detach a small regiment, say 300 men, to scout through Pisgah and Clark's Fork to Boonville, driving up bushwhackers, protecting telegraph repairers to Boonville. From Boonville let him scout the La Mine country. Move the rest of Winslow's force by the shortest route to Georgetown. Have rations sent to Simonson. Winslow can then move in the center. Let Brown send a regiment to Elmwood or to crossing of the Brownsville and Lexington with the Georgetown and Waverly road, pushing out scouts to the prairie road from Lexington to Marshall. Simonson's movement will be governed by whether he finds the enemy in force toward Marshall, in which case he will be needed there, otherwise he can join Winslow in the center.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 18, 1864—12.45 o'clock.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Party of men, just in from Warrensburg, state no enemy seen there. Citizen guards in the bush waiting for them. The hay not destroyed, nor the railroad. This looks as if they wanted us to go there.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Tipton:

Send back train you took with you. We will forward supplies promptly.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Sedalia:

From latest news from General Curtis, direct General Brown to occupy Brownsville. General Sanborn might go to Cook's Store, or vicinity, or the forks of the Waverly and Lexington roads. McNeil ought to occupy Kirkpatrick's Mills; the telegraph to be carried to Knobnoster. Winslow to move in the direction of Marshall, across the Blackwater, pass through Hazel Grove to Elmwood. The militia of Sedalia will furnish a detail of 300 men to act as couriers, connecting the headquarters of the different commands by three men to a mile,

under good officers, who will ride from end to end of the line. General Smith will move to Dunksburg, leaving part of a brigade at Sedalia to follow, on being relieved by brigade from La Mine bridge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, *October 18, 1864—6.15 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Jefferson City:*

A report from La Mine bridge states that a party of rebels, some 250 strong, camped last night near Green Walker's, and moved eastward this morning in the direction of Roadcap's Mills, on Saline Creek, some five miles north of Syracuse; supposed to be Todd's command. I directed, this morning, 300 of Simonson's cavalry to report for duty at La Mine Creek, and I think they should be kept at Tipton to protect the railroad from that point both ways. We also need some troops at Syracuse and California, for the rebels evidently now intend to damage the road behind us.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General

SEDALIA, *October 18, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Jefferson City:*

One of our citizen scouts captured three rebel conscripts near Muddy Creek to-day. They state that Price's main force was to leave Waverly this morning for Lexington; that Price had his headquarters at Waverly when they left yesterday. None of the rebel main force is this side of the Blackwater, but the country is full of small squads of five or six rebel scouts. They thought their army intended moving westward, but were not certain.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, *October 18, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Jefferson City:*

Dispatch of 5.30 p. m. received. Shall carry out your instructions as quickly as possible. Have not heard of Winslow, but suppose he can be reached by courier. The road to Warrensburg is good. Could telegraph yesterday from here there. Am trying now. Have sent fifty men to guard a tank on the road eleven miles from here. There are no militia here. Fifty men are all I can raise of them. Telegraph line is down to Warrensburg. Am sending a party through now.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Fords of Blackwater at Dunksburg and Brownsville and one between are good.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

Parties from Warrensburg, left last night, state no troops were there then.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Sedalia:

General will send instructions in a few moments. Have you made the militia detail for couriers? Inquire into the conduct of Crawford in deserting Sedalia. If deserved, arrest him and place a man of head and pluck in command.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 18, 1864.

Col. D. P. DYER,
Comdg. Forty-ninth Missouri Vols., Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to instruct you to proceed without delay with your regiment to California and relieve the garrison at that place. You can obtain cones for your rifles of Lieut. H. P. Dow, acting ordnance officer at this place, who will issue upon your application.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—9 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
California, Mo.:

Colonel Dyer, with his regiment, has been ordered to California to relieve your command at that place. Upon being thus relieved you will proceed with your command to La Mine bridge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. ALBERT SIGEL,
Commanding, Rolla:

Train arrived all right. The militia will return. Captain Reed will remain here. Send Major Garth and all men of the Ninth Missouri State Militia who are mounted, by way of Tipton, to report to their regiment. This includes all men who are on extra duty fit for field service.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 18, 1864—10 p. m.*

PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Rolla:

Colonel Du Bois, chief of staff, telegraphs me for information concerning Price's army and movements. Let me have every evening by telegraph all you can learn on the subject and send out the proper persons in your discretion to obtain news. Acknowledge receipt.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 18, 1864—8 p. m.*

General SANBORN:

I sent you the following dispatch yesterday; have received no answer. Arrived here to-day 2 p. m. It is important that I know your position and contemplated movements. Please answer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Price and Shelby are in force in the vicinity of Waverly.

J. G. B.

HOLDEN, *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have just arrived here from Pleasant Hill with 2,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery. It is reported that the force that captured Sedalia on the 15th entered Warrensburg last night. Militia evacuated, and I met them going west to-day. I have sent a scout to Warrensburg (fourteen miles east), and shall remain here until I hear from that place. My opinion is that the enemy are not at Warrensburg in much force, but that the force that captured Sedalia have moved toward Lexington to join Price's main column. If so, I shall move north toward Lexington to-night, and hope to be able to open communication with you. It is important that we unite our forces as soon as possible and operate vigorously against Price on the offensive. General Curtis and myself have 8,000 more troops in Jackson County and sixteen pieces of artillery that can be brought up readily to our support. If this dispatch reaches you please let me know at once the strength of your force, your locality, and movements, and all information respecting the enemy. It is of the utmost importance that the forces from the east and the west unite their line and co-operate with each other. If this is done, and we act vigorously, Price cannot escape.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 18, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I am in receipt of reliable information that Colonel Harding was defeated by and surrendered to a superior force of rebels at Glasgow Saturday last. Major Deagle is said to have surrendered Carrollton yesterday morning. I have a force to retake Carrollton, but fear it is not strong enough. In addition to the militia I have less than 500 troops in the district, no artillery, and small-arms exhausted. Can I not be re-enforced, and speedily?

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 18, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Jefferson City:

Harding was whipped at Glasgow and believed to have surrendered on Saturday. Deagle is reported to have surrendered Carrollton yesterday. Dispatch from Clay says 500 armed Confederates and guer-

rillas in that county. Bushwhackers plundered Ridgeley yesterday. I have no artillery. Out of small-arms, and you are ordering my most reliable troops away. Can I be re-enforced? Curtis cannot assist me with an enemy in his front. Do what you can, and quickly.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 18, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Have forwarded your dispatch to General Rosecrans in the field. Will re-enforce you and send you arms as soon as possible. Put the place in the best state of defense possible. Who is A. J. Harding, aide-de-camp? Won't you please sign the dispatches from Saint Joseph yourself? You understand the reason.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 18, 1864—2.45 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have in this district, all told, about 300 of Colonel Harding's twelve-months' U. S. Volunteers and two small companies Illinois troops, with such Enrolled Militia as I can arm; not a piece of ordnance. General Fisk is now ordering the U. S. troops to Jefferson City.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia, Seventh District.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Brigadier-General Fisk has gone up the river; will probably be back to-night. Concentrate your force at Saint Joseph; don't believe they will come there.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

General CRAIG,
Saint Joseph:

A rebel gang under Chiles, Todd, and Anderson, 400 or 500 strong, crossed over to Missouri City Sunday and yesterday. I get this from Sheriff Long, of Clay County.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 18, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

The surrender of Major Deagle is confirmed. His armed force about 250; the rebel force estimated by a good judge at 350 to 400. The surrender was unconditional and without firing a gun. The rebel force

was commanded by Bohannon; Holtzclaw and Ryder, guerrilla chiefs, were along. They left Carrollton yesterday evening, taking the prisoners with them. They left in the direction of Waverly, swearing vengeance against Captain Beaty and his men on account of killing Colonel Peery a few weeks since. If the condition of affairs in Chariton, Howard, and Randolph would justify, it would seem best to clear out Carroll of the fiends, and take and hold hostages for Beaty and his men. Let me hear from you. The families of many of Bohannon's men live in Carroll.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 18, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Colonel Hale, Captain Beaty, and others have just arrived from Carrollton. The rebel force left Carrollton this morning. They are said to have numbered about 800, under command of Colonel Bohannon. About 400 of them went in the direction of Richmond and the balance eastward. They reported that they had been ordered back across the river. I fear for the fall of Richmond. I will endeaver to advise Major McDonald of Bohannon's movements. McDonald is on his way to Richmond.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

STEWARTSVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I have just received the following from Captain McCullough at Plattsburg:

The rebels are closing in fast and strong. Force reported as 4,000. A large squad was within four miles of this place last night. I deem my situation here one of infinite peril unless speedily re-enforced. The report here is that Liberty is being cannonaded, and there is no doubt of there being a large force between here and Liberty.

G. W. McCULLOUGH,
Captain, Commanding.

I have no force here to spare, Captain McCullough having not over 100 available men.

O. G. McDONALD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HAMILTON, *October 18, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Major Smith, Second Colorado, occupied Lexington yesterday, it being previously evacuated by the enemy. I start to Richmond in the morning if you think best; Major Grimes requests it.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 18, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Captain Holloway's colored servant just arrived here from Glasgow; says that Price attacked that place on the morning of the 15th instant at 5 o'clock. Our forces were about 600 strong, without artillery. By 11 a. m. the place was completely surrounded and full of rebels, and he thinks our forces surrendered, as the fighting ceased about that time.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonel Stark.)

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 18, 1864—4.13 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Saint Louis:*

Your dispatch of 14th instant just received. The forces at this post consist of four companies Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry and about 500 irregular militia. Stragglers from Glasgow report that Colonel Harding and command fought desperately, but were overpowered and compelled to surrender after severe loss.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 18, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Saint Louis:*

Ridgeley, Platte County, Mo., was captured and plundered by guerrillas on the night of the 16th instant. Smithville, Clay County, was burned last night by same band—Chiles'. Soldiers, just arrived at Weston from Liberty, report 500 rebels at Missouri City yesterday.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—5.55 p. m.*

Lieut. A. J. HARDING, *Saint Joseph:*

The major-general commanding says he don't believe the story about Missouri City. General Curtis telegraphs from Kansas City to-day and don't mention it. It is Jackman's force that is over the river, and they are not more than half armed. All you have to do is to fight hard and don't be afraid. Let enemy come close and shoot low. No surrender.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 18, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Colonel Shanklin reports rebels evacuated Carrollton to-day, 400 marching on Richmond, Ray County, and 400 eastward. Have you any information of any of Mower's command being on this side of the river?

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

MACON, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The lines on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph are cut, and I expect, from information received, that Colonel McDaniel (rebel) is below Shelbina. I have just ordered an engine from Brookfield; shall send troops to see what is the matter. Will report if anything turns up.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My cavalry entered Lexington and Warrensburg yesterday. Rebels fell back toward Waverly.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864—1.35 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

Have published information to show necessity of Kansas militia to rally. Your dispatches have been used for that purpose—I hope not to your injury. My advance took Lexington yesterday. Rebels had been there and sacked the city, but fell back toward Waverly. My advance also entered Warrensburg yesterday and got telegraphic news from Sedalia. No rebels on that line; they seem to have gone toward Lexington.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 18, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

As I telegraphed you last night, a division of infantry occupy Sedalia; our cavalry at Dunksburg, on the Blackwater. So soon as they get rations they will move forward. Price reported to have staid night before last at Waverly. Mower's division will be at La Mine bridge to-night, with its batteries probably fit for action. Sanborn will have received supplies to-day by 12 m. and will move his right by Elmwood and Elk Grove and his left by Cook's Store toward Lexington. With these dispositions, combined with yours, it seems to me we can push the old fellow and make him lose his trains. His horses' feet must be in bad order for want of shoes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 18, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

The section of artillery arrived; horses not shod. How many more horses have you sent me? I must have some more for the militia artillery. Send me at least ten or fifteen down with the Wisconsin boys. Send Gill's men mounted when they arrive. Have the horses shod and branded "C A"; otherwise I will lose them. Send by boat to-morrow morning. We start soon to Independence.

HUNT,
Major.

LEXINGTON, *October 18, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I arrived here one hour ago; have received nothing from you in answer to my telegram of last night. If telegram was sent to Warrensburg to be forwarded by messenger (as I requested) it has probably been captured, as there were several guerrilla parties in my rear on the march. There has been no rebel force here except from 200 or 300 guerrillas. I understand Colonel Ford was here yesterday and left last night, supposing that Shelby's force was advancing.

My advance came up to a small party of guerrillas near this place; drove them through the town, killing 1 and capturing 3. I have yet heard nothing direct from General Sanborn, but have scouts hunting him. In my opinion he fell back on the Georgetown road to unite with General A. J. Smith. It is certain that Shelby was at Waverly yesterday and directed conscripting officers in this neighborhood to report to him at that place. Price has been at Marshall, Saline County, and a dispatch was received here yesterday from a rebel with him that he was moving up the river to Waverly (Waverly is twenty-two miles from here). There is also a rumor among Price's friends here (and nearly every one here is his friend) that he (Price) had been attacked in his rear and had sent for Shelby to turn back to his assistance. This is probable, I think. I shall endeavor to get a dispatch to Sanborn to-night, and shall also send scouts to ascertain the position and movements of the enemy. Conscripting has been going on briskly here, and the people of the city and county (La Fayette County) are intensely rebel, and I am certain that the majority of them would have hailed the advent of the army of Price rather than ours. My stock is in good condition and men in fine spirits; forage abundant, commissary supplies (over the river) sufficient for the present. Have no wire here to repair telegraph. Can you not send repairer this way from Independence? And also send dispatch-boat down the river. I hope the troops I telegraphed you for last night will be sent forward rapidly. Now is the time to concentrate and crush Price. Celerity of movement is everything. I am anxiously waiting to hear from you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Later, 4 p. m.—I have just seen a reliable man, who saw a written dispatch from General Sterling Price to a rebel officer at this place (dispatch received here on the 16th and dated the same day). Price was then at Keiser's farm, ten miles east of Waverly, and stated

that he had information that 25,000 Federal cavalry were on the Georgetown road moving to attack him, and that he wished all his force to concentrate to meet them.

I am, respectfully,

JAS. G. BLUNT.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Near the Blue, October 18, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:]

GENERAL: I send Captain Clark and my quartermaster, Lieutenant Leland, with some wagons to Kansas City for subsistence and stores, which are very much needed in my command, most of my men being without overcoats or blankets and having but a limited supply of cooking utensils. I trust you will give directions that they be supplied with everything that is absolutely necessary. I am sorry to have to report to you that on my march from Westport and since I have been in camp here the militia have passed to the number of several hundred returning to Kansas, and apparently men who have been armed by Government with splendid carbines and revolvers. This is a burning shame and an outrage upon the Government, both State and National. I sincerely trust that some steps may be taken to stop this defection from our ranks, else our army will melt away like snow in midsummer. I deemed it my duty to call your attention to this fact which has, perhaps, not been reported to you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Remain quietly where you are until I get further intelligence from the front. General Deitzler, who has conversed with citizens of Lexington with whom he is well acquainted, thinks Price has gone south of the Pacific Railroad; if so, we do not want to go another inch toward Lexington, but I think this very doubtful. Blunt will surely give us intelligence in a few hours; meantime get your rations distributed. I am sending forward, also, a good supply to Independence, so whatever be the facts we may be ready.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP CHARLOT, *October 18, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Hickman Mills:

General Blunt finds that rebels have left the Sedalia line. Heavy firing was heard at Warrensburg to-day in direction of Lexington. Hence Blunt has gone down toward Lexington, and you must move down on Lexington road to support or strengthen that line. If you are

scarce of provisions you better move via Westport so as to be near the supply depot at Kansas City. The distance is greater, but you must have provisions. Deitzler is now at Independence asking for provisions.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP CHARLOT, *October 18, 1864.*

Captain RUGGLES:

Send 10,000 rations as quickly as possible to General Deitzler, at Independence. Turn them over to Colonel Ford's quartermaster at that place.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

Major-General DEITZLER,
Independence:

You must see to having your commissaries attend to provisions. That is always the first thing I urge on my officers, knowing it is too often delayed. The post commissaries at Leavenworth and Kansas City are trying to fill requisitions, but they must be greatly embarrassed. Local commissaries must pick up provisions by the way. I am told your troops at Shawnee had no coffee. Surely some regimental or division quartermaster must be at fault. I have news of the rebels taking Harding's little force at Glasgow on the 15th. I hope now telegraphic lines are open and operators ready to communicate between us.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP CHARLOT, *October 18, 1864.*

General DEITZLER,
Independence:

I have ordered 10,000 rations to be sent as soon as possible to Ford's assistant quartermaster; also ordered Blair's forces to move forward to re-enforce you. Have sent telegraph dispatch, which trust has reached you. Am very anxious to hear from Smith's scout. Give me every item of news and set your face and military power down on Carsburg about the rights of militia. They are under martial law and in the U. S. service. Send forward scouts from time to time. Smith may have been gobbled up. Send back dispatches to hurry troops forward. Price has evidently come to Lexington or thereabouts, and the episode against Harding, too, helps to confirm my convictions. Several dispatches from Rosecrans yesterday also persist in this idea. Price must move south or west, and Blunt's move shows he has not gone south yet.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Dispatch received. Colonel Ford will send for supplies to-day. No news from the front. Major Smith not returned. Colonel Ford has sent scouts out on the Warrensburg, Lone Jack, and Lexington roads. If Price is coming this way as indicated in your dispatches yesterday, we ought to feel him within twenty-four hours.

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864—1.40 p. m.

General DEITZLER:

It is the most extraordinary thing in campaigning that we cannot get news from the Lexington scouts. Send forward every hour a few men till somebody returns intelligence. I have halted Blair near Westport till news is received, not wishing to go the wrong way, and knowing that forage is hard to get at Independence. Ten thousand rations have started.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

General DEITZLER,
Independence:

A regiment marching from Atchison, under Colonel Tracy, came as far as Leavenworth, and started back to Atchison. I ordered it to halt. The colonel says he is under orders from some commander. Have you given such an order, and why?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The only orders given by myself to militia of Northern Kansas are in general orders issued at Fort Leavenworth. Major Smith has returned. He left Lexington last night at 5 p. m. Largest rebel force that had been in Lexington was between 400 and 500, mostly bushwhackers; only a few of Price's men, who formerly lived in that town; these all retired as Major Smith entered the town. One was killed and 2 wounded. Intelligent citizens of Lexington report that Price, with 8,000 men, was within thirty miles of Lexington last Thursday, and moved south. Nothing further was known then of Price's army, nor of Blunt's or Pleasonton's, nor any other Federal forces south of the river. General Mower's cavalry, 1,500 strong, reached Richmond, eight miles north of Lexington, last night. He has also 6,000 infantry and some artillery, which will come up this morning. Mower will probably cross the river at Lexington. The telegraph is so badly destroyed that Major Smith did not have time nor material to repair it. I will be in Kansas City to-night.

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISHBACK, *Paola:*

You are released from arrest and will join your command.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Independence, October 18, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Kansas City, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding that I have not as yet heard from Major Smith's scout toward Lexington, nor have I anything of importance to communicate of the enemy's movements.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 18, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Advance guard of Major Smith just arrived; went into Lexington. Rebels had sacked the town and left for Waverly. Will give further particulars as soon as Major Smith arrives.*

FORD,
Colonel.

KANSAS CITY, *October 18, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

If you have ordered Colonel Tracy, and he has refused to obey, arrest him and place him in close confinement at the fort, and send forward the command, arresting every officer in turn who refuses to obey the order to march to the front.

S. P. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I sent for Colonel Tracy on your last telegram. Found that the regiment moved to Atchison at daylight. At 10 o'clock last night I sent Colonel Tracy the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
No. 125. } *Fort Leavenworth, October 17, 186x.*

1. By direction of Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, Colonel Tracy, commanding Ninth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will immediately report to these headquarters for orders. He will not proceed to Atchison.

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By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. A. CRAIGIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For Smith's report, see Part I, p. 612.

He reported and I gave him the following copy:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, October 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. In compliance with orders from Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, Colonel Tracy, commanding Ninth Kansas State Militia, will move his regiment to Wyandotte without delay and report to Major-General Curtis. The mounted portion of the regiment and train will march by land; the remainder will go by water. The quartermaster will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. A. CRAIGIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On receipt of copy of last order he sent the note which I telegraphed this morning.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

A force seen by Major Curtis near Richfield, or Missouri City, is Todd, Taylor, and others, 400 or 500 strong. They were still there on yesterday, threatening Liberty. They must be great cowards, as they went down to attack Sam's boat and took a scare on seeing his uniform, and did not even fire.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 18, 1864—4.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

My cavalry, under Major Smith, entered Lexington yesterday, driving out scattering rebels, killing 1 and wounding 2. Another scout, under Major Anderson, entered Warrensburg, finding no rebels. Price must be closing up. The Army of the Border is steadily closing up and moving forward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Major Le Fever, of General Sanborn's force, arrived here this evening. He left Sanborn at Dunksburg, between Sedalia and Lexington. The enemy is supposed to be in force at Waverly. General Blunt went from Holden toward Lexington last night at 9 o'clock. General Smith was at Otterville on the 16th with 6,000 men.

EMORY S. FOSTER,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., October 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Salina, Kans.:

SIR: It is reported at these headquarters that the Kaw Indians are becoming very troublesome to the settlers on and in the vicinity of Lyon's Creek. You will immediately send a small party (ten to twelve men) to scout through that vicinity and learn the true state of such reports. If it be found to be true, you will station a small party at some point in the immediate vicinity of the trouble, so that the fears of the settlers may be allayed, and that they may be free to follow their avocations without fear of danger to either life or property. You will report your action in the matter to these headquarters.

A. HELLIWELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT UNION, N. MEX., *October 18, 1864.*

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant.* It is impossible to state the exact number of the Utes and Apaches who will accompany me on the expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches. There are now at Maxwell's Ranch about 250 warriors (Utes and Apaches), and I think I am safe in saying that 100 of this number will accompany me. At the same time I received your letter I received one from Captain Bell, chief commissary of subsistence, dated October 14, and in which the ration to be issued was fixed at one and one-half pounds of meat and one pound of breadstuff per day to each Indian. I have issued to 100 Indians, as directed in the letter of the chief commissary of subsistence. I issued to 100 after I had satisfied myself that about that number would accompany me. More would go if they could be satisfied that their families would be fed during their absence. Their families are destitute, and unless some provision is made for them during the absence of their heads I am of opinion that those who accompany me will not remain in the field for a great length of time. I would suggest that the families of those who accompany me be fed at Maxwell's (if only flour) for the time the Indians remain with me. I have as yet received no guns, ammunition, blankets, and shirts. As the Indians will not come this way, I will wait here and obtain your order for these articles and take them to Maxwell's with me and issue them there to the Indians who accompany me. I will then take the Indians across the country from Maxwell's to Fort Bascom, and meet the command organized from this post at that point, where active operations can commence. I am not informed as yet what troops are to form my command. This I would like very much to know, and it is important that I should know it as soon as practicable, in order that I may properly organize the staff departments of the expedition. I will require an officer to assist me in organizing and issuing to the Indians at Maxwell's, and, unless otherwise directed, I shall take Lieutenant Haberkorn, from Captain Baca's company, to accompany me to Maxwell's and

* See Part III, p. 877.

from there to Fort Bascom with the Indians. I understand that Lieutenant Taylor expects to go on this expedition. If so, I shall appoint him quartermaster and commissary of the expedition, to receive all public property from Fort Union, and he will accompany the troops to Fort Bascom. I would suggest that sugar and coffee be issued to the Indians after the expedition leaves Bascom. They will then see that no distinction is made between them and my soldiers. I regard them of great importance on this expedition, and after organizing and starting I desire that proper means be placed at my disposal to insure their remaining with me and to make them contented. The Utes are anxious that the Apaches from the Bosque join them at Fort Bascom, but they object decidedly to the Navajoes, and I would suggest that no Navajoes accompany the expedition. I arrived here late last night from Maxwell's. I send this letter by special express and will await your reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Colonel First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FORT BASCOM, N. MEX.,
October 18, 1864.

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant the picket below here on the river brought in four Kiowas (three men and one woman). One of these represented himself to be a chief, named Siddmore, who was employed by the Government at Fort Larned as a spy during the Texans' invasion. He had a certificate from Capt. J. W. Parmetar, of the Twelfth Kansas Volunteers, dated May 7, 1864. Not having any one at the post who could talk to them in their own language, and they not being able to talk Spanish, I had to send to Mr. Hopkins' hay camp, some eighteen miles from here, for an interpreter. In consequence of this delay, and also my desire to communicate to them the instructions received from headquarters, I was compelled to allow them to remain at the post until the 17th. During the night I placed them in charge of the post guard so as to prevent their going around the garrison and finding out more or less the condition of the camp as regards situation and strength. The next morning I had them brought to the office for a talk through the interpreter. They say that they were sent here by the principal chief (who is sick in their camp), to see us, and that they were told by other Kiowas and Comanches, who were here some time ago that we were friendly and wanted them to make a treaty with us. They claimed to have been always friendly to the whites. They say for this reason they moved their camp far away from the other Indians when they commenced their depredations on the plains. After they got through with their story I told them that we did not believe their statement; that unless they agreed to make good the stock taken by them from our people on the plains at different times during the year we would consider them enemies and would not make any treaty with them, and for the other chiefs to keep away from this post until such time as they concluded to give up or make good all the stolen property now in their possession. During the conversation I understood that their camp (a large one) is at or near the Palo Duro, some 200 miles east from this place, which corroborates the

statement made by the corporal, mentioned in my last report. There is now on hand at this post about 20,000 adobes, enough to finish the set of company quarters already started, but I have but few men to work at them. With one or two more companies I could complete the buildings before the winter sets in, and at the same time it would save the adobes already made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCO. P. ABREU,

Lieut. Col. First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. E. CONNOR,
Salt Lake City, Utah:

Order not intended to transfer troops or change commanders, except where parts of different commands act together, when ranking officer takes general command temporarily, as provided in Army Regulations.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 18, 1864.

Capt. M. E. PALMER,
Commanding Fort Snelling:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed is a copy of Special Orders, No. 216, current series, from these headquarters. You are charged with the execution of the first paragraph, and for that purpose will detail a guard of sufficient strength to prevent the scattering and escape of the Indian families specified, and to compel them to go aboard the conveyances prepared for them by the Indian Department. The whole matter must be kept secret until the guard is actually on the ground, as any suspicion of their contemplated removal would cause a stampede among the women and render their return to the reservation a difficult matter. You will also give the guard accompanying them to Mankato particular instructions to vigilance in preventing any escape on the road. The transportation will be ready to-morrow morning, and the parties providing it will be directed to advise you of the hour when your guard will be needed, which will probably be before daylight. It should be under command of an efficient commissioned officer.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,

Lieutenant, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, *Saint Paul, Minn., October 14, 1864.*

1. The following Sioux Indian women, with their children, now encamped or residing near Mendota, will be turned over to the U. S. Indian Department for transportation to the Indian reservation on the Missouri River, to wit: Eyamannewin and one child, Washteyedau and

two children, Winona (Happau), Little Crow's daughter, Winona and one child, Tukanhiyawin, Isantakawin, supposed to have one child; Jerry Campbell and wife, if they desire to go; John Campbell's wife and one child (grown girl); Tati (Chaskey's widow), if she desires to go, but not otherwise.

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R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 18, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, present:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to General Pope's telegraphic orders to "arrest officers implicated, examine and report their names to me to be recommended for dismissal," referring to the general departure of enlisted men of Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers from the camp near Fort Snelling without authority, you are directed to proceed at once to the camp and make strict investigation of the facts connected therewith, and place in arrest any officer or officers through whose neglect or connivance so gross a breach of military discipline has occurred. You will return immediately after discharging this duty to these headquarters and report your proceedings. You are instructed to call upon Colonel Thomas and the other field officers of the regiment to aid you in making the investigation ordered. You will also order Colonel Thomas to take immediate steps for the recall of those absent without leave, and prepare to march at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your telegraphic dispatch of 17th instant, received this morning, I have dispatched Captain Olin, my assistant adjutant-general, to the camp near Fort Snelling with written orders to institute a rigid investigation into the facts connected with the general stampede of the enlisted men of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and to arrest promptly any officer or officers who failed through remissness or connivance to discharge their duty in preventing so unmilitary a proceeding. I have directed Captain Olin to make a full report on his return to these headquarters. While I shall make every exertion possible to recall the stragglers and embark the regiment for the South as speedily as they can be collected, I feel quite certain that several days must elapse before these objects can be accomplished, as very many of the enlisted men live in counties more or less remote from this point and will consume much time in reaching home and returning. A full report will be made to you when the facts can be obtained.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the condition of the Department of Arkansas for the month of September, 1864:

District of Little Rock.—Since the last report the troops of this district have improved in health and efficiency, and the supply departments seem to be working well. The quartermaster's department have at length erected suitable buildings for the shelter of supplies, and the latter are now being forwarded promptly.

District of Helena.—The troops in this district are in good condition except the Thirty-fifth Missouri and the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. The latter is reported as quite deficient in drill, discipline, &c., but is of good material and needs a commanding officer of more force than Maj. E. Carmichael, its present commander, who, although a good man, does not pretend to be proficient in drill. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the officers at Helena to allow their men to plunder and rob houses of everything they can carry off. The acting assistant inspector-general states that he has heard of many cases, but could only get direct testimony in one, of which he will soon make a report. He recommends to the department commander a general order on the subject, believing it would be beneficial. The supply departments appear to be well regulated here.

No report of the District of the Frontier has as yet been received, communication having been for a time cut off. The light artillery of the department is, with exception of one battery (Third Kansas), in good condition. This battery has been reported to the department commander. On the 17th of September the cavalry division of the department was reorganized under the control of Brigadier-General West. The division now consists of nineteen regiments organized into four brigades. This division shows an aggregate, present and absent, of 15,667, with 6,387 serviceable and 2,271 unserviceable horses, but the present for duty numbers only 5,954 officers and men; large numbers are on extra duty throughout the department in direct violation of General Orders, No. 21, from these headquarters. General West is working hard to get his command in good condition. The horses are being inspected and classified, and a cavalry depot and recuperative stables have been located in accordance with the instructions of the chief of cavalry of this division. The quartermaster in charge of the depot has gathered 150 tons of prairie hay, and a quartermaster has been sent to Saint Louis to look out for forage for the department. General West has taken hold well, is working vigorously, and it is hoped the cavalry of the Department of Arkansas will soon compare favorably with that of other departments. The health of the troops in the whole department is better, and scurvy is disappearing; altogether the last inspection shows considerable improvement throughout the whole command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 19th of October, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. Thomas Dean, Brownsville, Ark., September 30:

General Price, with Fagan, Cabell, Slemons, and a part of Marmaduke's command, in all, including Shelby's command, which was to join him at Batesville, amounting to about 15,000, all mounted and armed, moved into Batesville on the 12th of September. Magruder, with a force of 13,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry, was at Camden and Princeton on the 12th.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 150. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 19, 1864.

I. The following general orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi is republished:*

In order to carry out fully the conditions of the above order, and to secure, as far as possible, to the Government the services of the persons referred to therein, it is hereby made the duty of provost-marshals and military commanders to take charge of such of this class of persons coming within the lines of the districts under their control as may desire to enlist in the U. S. service. They will forward them to the recruiting depot for U. S. colored troops, in this city, where they will be enlisted and mustered for regiments in the field. These persons are entitled to and will receive the bounties provided by act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, viz: For enlisting for one year, $100; for enlisting for two years, $200; for enlisting for three years, $300, one-third of which will be paid in advance on muster into service.

II. Any authority heretofore given to officers to recruit for particular regiments of colored troops is hereby revoked. Enlistments will be made only at the depot for recruiting service as above specified; regimental officers will, however, encourage recruiting for the "service generally," and will promptly report all persons of color desiring to enlist to the authorities charged with the execution of this order. Recruits received at the depot recruiting service will be enlisted, mustered, and assigned to regiments most needing them, and where their services can first be made available.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:
GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See General Orders, No. 58 (here omitted), Part III, p. 774.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Macomb:

The brigadier-general commanding Defenses of New Orleans directs me to instruct you to station a picket of a sergeant and ten men at Castle Dupré, and a similar picket at the mouth of the principal bayou between Dupré and Bienvenue. These pickets are to occupy the mouths of the bayous. You will report to these headquarters when this is done.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 19, 1864.

Col. R. B. JONES,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Lake Pontchartrain:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you establish a picket station at the old field-work on Gentilly Bayou (or Bayou Sauve) to consist of one commissioned officer and twenty enlisted men from the company at the railroad crossing. The duties of this picket will embrace all the duties of an outpost in rules and regulations for outpost and picket duty, as well as prevent all smuggling or running any contraband goods, either down that bayou or through there by land. It is calculated that this picket will effectually prevent any smuggling trade carried on through any of the bayous emptying into the lake between Bayou Cochon and Fort Macomb. No stores of any description will be allowed to pass there without the pass of the provost-marshal of the parish, and then only those needed for actual consumption of the inhabitants beyond that point.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
(Care of Commander Gun-boat Fleet, Mouth of White River.)

One brigade of rebel cavalry has returned to Monticello. It is reported by spies that Parsons' division is on the way back there. Rebels are picketing along the Saline from Mount Elba to Benton. Magruder is reported encamped on Prairie D'Ane with infantry and artillery. Colonel Logan has been ordered to Caddo Gap with cavalry. About 1,000 troops are said to have gone to Centre Point. This looks like preparing for the return of Price. There are but few troops at Camden and some siege guns. I have sent cavalry to drive in their pickets and develop their movements. General Thayer will need assistance at Fort Smith if Price returns that way. I have sent one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry to Lewisburg and will have rations at that point for any troops that may move toward Fort Smith. I am informed

that some troops for Morganza have arrived at Devall's Bluff. The officer in command has not yet reported to me. I have ordered General Dennis' division up.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your last telegram, of date Little Rock, October 15, was received at 11 p. m. on the 16th instant, in my absence. In response to your call three regiments were sent to Devall's Bluff, viz, Twentieth and Twenty-third Iowa and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. These troops left this point on the morning of the 17th instant. More steamers having arrived during that day, two other regiments had embarked and were just on the point of leaving on the morning of the 18th instant when a dispatch boat from Memphis arrived, having on board General Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, bearing dispatches from General M. L. Smith, the nature of which you will see by the copy I inclose.* His call being of an urgent nature, those troops were detained, and together with seven other regiments, numbering about 4,000 men in all, were sent to his support. By boats from above to-day I learned that the emergency seems to have passed away, and my command will undoubtedly be back in a few days, when they will be immediately forwarded to Devall's Bluff. Colonel Slack has been ordered to move his brigade to Devall's Bluff forthwith. I am rather of the opinion that it will be impolitic to leave that point entirely without a garrison. I am informed by Captain Hill, of the gun-boat Tyler, that the nature of their orders will not permit him to station a gun-boat permanently at any point where there are no troops. I have three colored regiments here that arrived from below a few days ago, and I would respectfully suggest that one or two of these regiments be ordered to that point, as, in case the rebels should get possession, navigation might be seriously interrupted for a time before they could be dislodged. Please answer me by telegraph on this point. With the troops already sent you and those yet to be forwarded will number at least 8,000 effective men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White River, Ark., October 19, 1864.

Col. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Saint Charles, Ark.:

COLONEL: Events of an extraordinary nature have taken place in the last few days above. Forrest, Dick Taylor, Roddey, Lee, Chalmers, Maury, and others, with a force of about 20,000 men, are now

* See Smith to Dennis, October 16, p. 72.

before Memphis, and in response to a call on me for re-enforcements I sent up yesterday about 4,000 men. This leaves at this point but three negro regiments, one white regiment, and one battery artillery. In consequence of this change you will immediately embark your entire command, together with transportation, tents, garrison and camp equipage, and proceed without delay to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and report to the commanding officer at that point. You will stop every boat bound down until you have secured enough to transport your command, relieving them as soon as possible. Rations and forage will be furnished you at that point. The balance of the command will be up as soon as they are relieved at Memphis.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 19, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The troops that came yesterday belong to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and came from Morganza. I learn that more are coming from the Lower Mississippi. I sent the following dispatch yesterday to Captain Dyer, and requested a copy to be furnished you:

OCTOBER 18, 1864—11 a. m.

Colonel Dye, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, has just come up with Twentieth Iowa Infantry. The Twenty-third Iowa and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin are behind. They have shelter-tents and two wagons to a regiment.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Major White has just come through and reports the Annie Jacobs hard aground at Remington's plantation, eighteen miles below here.

JNO. F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 19, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: I have just received information from Cassville, via Fayettville, to the effect that Price is marching on Springfield, and I am informed also that he contemplates coming via Fayetteville. You will therefore, upon receipt of this, without a moment's delay, send Colonel Williams with his command, viz, First Kansas Colored, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored, and the section of First Arkansas Battery, to this place. Direct Colonel Williams to march just as rapidly as his troops can stand it. You

will also hold your command in readiness to move here at a moment's notice. All the transportation that you have or can press in the country must be used to bring away ammunition and commissaries whenever you leave with your command. If possible send the corn with Colonel Williams, which is now stored at Gibson, belonging to Captain Durbin.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I certainly think it advisable to send the corn with Colonel Williams. If you are obliged to leave there you will have to destroy all surplus quartermaster and ordnance stores for which you have not transportation.

J. M. T.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 19, 1864—1.25 p. m.*

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Colonel Gilstrap, of Macon City, Mo., represents that you have had a consultation with Governor Stone, of Iowa, and have telegraphed the War Department for authority for a force of Iowa militia to be sent to protect the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. Please let me know, for the information of the general in the field, what there is in this, and if you have had any reply from the War Department.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 19, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters:

Governor Yates is absent. Telegram was sent to President requesting that three regiments Iowa militia be sent to protect Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. No answer received.

JNO. M. SNYDER,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 290. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, October 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

12. The Tenth Kansas Infantry is hereby relieved from duty at the draft rendezvous, Benton Barracks, Mo., and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 19, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

Colonel Holmes stopped, with the 250 men I sent up the North Missouri road last evening, at Warrenton, to endeavor to find out if Bill Anderson was in that region; and, if so, to pursue him with that command from there. He reported from Mexico at 7 this morning that he had stopped at Warrenton, and could hear nothing of any rebel force in that region, and therefore went on. I think he should march at once on the force reported at Fayette, and have suggested it to him.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON, MO., *October 19, 1864.*

General EWING:

Don't believe there is any force at Fayette, unless McDaniel's command from Monroe County has passed over there. Communicate with Colonel Forbes about this. If he has information of a force at Fayette, move promptly and attack them. They can start at midnight.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 19, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff, Jefferson City:*

I get the following additional from Major Williams, at Pilot Knob: Fagan's division had four brigades, under Generals Cabell and McCray and Colonels Dobbin and Slemons. Cabell's brigade was composed of Morgan's, Monroe's, Hill's, and Gordon's regiments, each 500 men; Harrell's and Witherspoon's battalions, each 200 men, and Hughey's battery, five 6-pounders and one 12-pounder howitzer. McCray's brigade was composed of Coleman's, Crandall's, Reves', and Baber's regiments, and Anderson's battalion. Slemons' brigade was composed of Wright's, Crawford's, and two Arkansas regiments and Gentry's battery, two guns. Dobbin's brigade was composed of McGhee's battalion and Zimmerman's battery, two guns, a 6 and 12-pounder. Marmaduke's division had two brigades, under General J. B. Clark and Colonel Freeman. Clark's brigade was composed of the following: Kitchen's, Greene's, Burbridge's, Lawther's, Jeffers', and Wood's regiments, and Slayback's battalion and Pratt's and Harris' batteries. I cannot learn anything of Freeman's brigade or Shelby's or Cooper's divisions. Fagan's adjutant-general is at Pilot Knob wounded; will give no information.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 19, 1864—9 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *La Mine:*

Unload the cars at the bridge and send the trains back and report why orders sent to you and given in person have not been obeyed. You must use your discretion in getting the trains back without delay.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS POST,
No. 1. } *Jefferson City, October 19, 1864.*

I. The undersigned, having been appointed to the command of this post, hereby assumes command from this date.

II. All orders heretofore issued will remain in force until further orders.

By order of C. D. Wolff, brigadier-general, commanding post:

LOUIS LIPMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *October 19, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch from Sanborn, dated 7 a. m., reports enemy have all passed through Marshall, moving northwesterly. The rebels left Marshall yesterday morning. Force is estimated by Union men at 20,000. These passed through Marshall last Sunday. There is no doubt that the main force is now in or near Lexington. Not probable that they will remain there over to-day, as nearly all property, public and private, has been removed. There is no enemy in the direction of Warrensburg. Cavalry moved this morning to the position indicated in your dispatch of last night. Neither Brown nor McNeil had yet joined their commands. Later dispatches from Catherwood, 7.40 a. m., state the scouts just in from [within] five miles of Waverly. Followed rebel patrol to main picket. Citizens report Marmaduke, Shelby, and Price at Waverly. Some 400 of Marmaduke's men north of the river. No general move of enemy has been made up to daylight.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 19, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SMITH:

GENERAL: I send you a copy of a letter from General Brown which gives important information. I have directed McNeil to move to the crossing of the Kirkpatrick's Mills and this road, but still think your position will be best at Brownsville, as you can support either General Brown on that flank or Sanborn, at Cook's Store, to which place you have a direct road. Unless I am certain the enemy moves east I will remain here to-morrow. If the news is favorable I will push on. Please let me hear from you when you reach Brownsville.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Brownsville, October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,
Sedalia:

COLONEL: A citizen whose statements can be relied on left Waverly about 11 a. m. to-day; reports that all Price's army train and artillery passed there last night and this morning, going west. Another who

was at Price's headquarters last night left him at Tetesaw Plains, about twenty miles north of west from Marshall. The whole army was moving in a compact body, the trains in the center, wagons moving two abreast, about 250 in number; had a drove of about 1,000 cattle. He also reports that Clark's division crossed the Missouri, moving south, at Glasgow day before yesterday; that the enemy were censuring an officer for not capturing a steam-boat, as he stopped for dinner and did not get a battery in position in time and the boat passed. Did not learn that any boat had been captured. All Price's command was armed. Learned that they have now more arms than ever.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 219. } *Jefferson City, October 19, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. Joel B. Halbert, commanding Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will immediately proceed with his entire command and camp and garrison equipage to La Mine bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, and report to the commanding officer at that station for duty.

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By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 19, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Rebels evacuated Carrollton yesterday. Colonel Shanklin reports the rebel force at 800, and says they divided, 400 going toward Richmond, Ray County, and balance toward the river.

A. J. HARDING,
First Lieut., Sixth Mo. Cav., and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Fisk, Provost-Marshal, District of North Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 19, 1864.

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

Have just received the following:

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE:

Major Hunt's messenger from Fayetteville, left at midnight, has arrived. Says he expected an attack this morning. Rebels concentrating.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
First Arkansas Cavalry.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO, MO., *October 19, 1864.*

Colonel BRUTSCHE,
Commanding Southwestern District Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment arrived from Bentonville, Ark. I found no large force in that region. I was fifteen miles southwest of Bentonville, at what is called the Corner Springs. Captain Herndon had collected his company at that point on the day before I got there. He had seventy-five men. He went in the direction of Cane Hill to join Buck Brown. Buck Brown had called his men together, and was west of Fayetteville, Ark. Brooks, I think, is there. I got two reports concerning their object in concentrating their forces; first was to attack Fayetteville, Ark.; second, to attack a train they were looking for; the latter I am inclined to believe. I killed two noted bushmen on the trip. I will send you what available forces Captain Ruark has, and I will keep on the look-out. You will keep me posted in regard to Price's movements. I do not know what to do in regard to moving Captain Ray. There has been a copy of your order sent to Captain Ray at Newtonia, and one to Mount Vernon. Be sure and keep me posted in regard to Price's movements.

Colonel, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,
Major Eighth Regt. Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 19, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Cassville:

I expect the Rolla stage this morning. When it arrives I will arrange to send you the mail, supplies for the home guards, and train for the refugees. No news from Price, only the capture of Sedalia. Price is reported at Lexington, Fagan north of the Missouri River toward Kansas, and Clark's brigade south of the Missouri, moving northeast from Boonville. Will give you the news received per stage this morning. Colonel Bishop and Captain Rubey left yesterday morning.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 5. } *Jefferson City, October 19, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, with the Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers (Colonels Kutzner and Dyer) and the section of artillery belonging to his district, will proceed to La Mine bridge and take command of all troops at that point and on the railroad from California to Warrensburg.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 19, 1864.*

General JAMES CRAIG:

Telegraph me the situation of affairs as fully as practicable. Keep a close watch in front of your entire district, and don't allow any detachments and outposts to be overwhelmed and captured by the rebels. Richmond, Carrollton, Chillicothe, Liberty, and Parkville will all be in danger. I have made all reasonable efforts to get my troops detached from this side and returned to North Missouri, but the general commanding does not as yet deem it prudent to spare [them], as all towns will have to be abandoned and concentration of your troops made if the invaders march toward the northwest. Jeff. Thompson says he will give you a call.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 19, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Major Deagle and the commissioned officers under him who were captured at Carrollton were paroled at Carrollton; the men were taken down the river. They were promised their parole on their arrival at Shelby's headquarters. Reports reach me from my southwest front that the enemy is concentrating a large force on Turkey Creek about twelve miles southwest of Dawn. I have sent a force to examine the country. So many rumors are afloat that I can place but little reliance on any of them. I have undoubted information that a rebel scout of sixteen men pressed a guide early last night four miles south of Dawn to show them past my pickets on Shoal Creek. The leader of the rebel scout was taken seriously ill and consequently the enterprise was abandoned. The guide that was pressed is loyal and has reported this morning at my headquarters. This guide saw the written instructions of the leader of the scout. As he remembers, they were to penetrate the videttes of our force at the various posts and learn the location, strength, &c., of our various camps. This guide reports to me that the leader of the scout was taken with a violent fit, which lasted four hours; that the band took him to a house, abandoned him, as they say, in the direction of Turkey Creek. Dawn is on Shoal Creek, where the road leading from Utica to Carrollton crosses that stream. It is not laid down on the map before me. Have sent out for the sick leader of the rebel scout.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 19, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received information (reliable) that two rebels claiming to belong to the same force that captured Carrollton were in the southeast part of this county yesterday afternoon. One of them said he was a rebel picket from rebel camp in the vicinity of Compton Ferry, on Grand River. These two men were pressing horses, but may be but stragglers from the force passing down from Carrollton, which force would likely cross Grand River about five miles below Compton Ferry. The news I get from my front would indicate a design on the part of the rebels to attack our forces on the railroad. No arms received from Brookfield

yet. My forces should be increased. It will not do to abandon the country north of this to a merciless rebel raid if it can be avoided. Not knowing the condition of affairs east of me I cannot form much idea of the force the enemy can bring to bear against my position. I repeat the desire to hold this post at all hazards, and request that you will strengthen so I can do so.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 19, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Scout arrived from Carroll County line since my last dispatch. No force discovered. This scout camped a part of last night at or near where road from Utica to Carrollton crossed the Carroll County line. Nothing new from any other direction. General, I regard this point as the key to more loyal territory than any point on the railroad. The loyal men north of this must not be abandoned if it can be avoided. I repeat my request of several days since that you send some artillery to this post if practicable.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 19, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

My dispatch concerning rebel scout within my lines this evening is explained. It seemed so well authenticated I could but believe it. I will some day explain the matter to you, when you will see my action was dictated by prudence. I have returned my men to quarters. Will keep out a strong picket and be on the alert.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HAMILTON, *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I am just leaving for Richmond with 220 men. Any dispatches sent here will reach me. I will keep you posted.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

MACON, *October 19, 1864—6.23 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Colonel Hayward reports a force of bushwhackers southwest of Hannibal. I also have information of Colonel Perkins being in Fayette, camped in Fair-Grounds. Have sent a proposition to General Douglass to clean him out. If he answers favorable shall start to-night. One of my scouting parties has just got in from Randolph and Chariton Counties. They ran into a part of Anderson's, Pitney's, and Bill Stephens' commands; killed 14 and wounded 3; captured 20 horses. So you see they are leaving this country.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, October 19, 1864.

Lieut. A. J. HARDING,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Joseph:

All my news goes to show that Price is calling in bushwhackers and everything for a fight near Waverly.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 19, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet throughout the district to-day. Can hear of no rebels or bushwhackers except in Carroll County, and nothing definite from there.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 19, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Blunt, commanding cavalry, occupies Lexington. Price was at Keiser's farm, ten miles east of Waverly, on the 16th, calling in his forces to fight. Militia refuse to advance from their own border, but have collected in this, Jackson County, Mo., several thousand strong. Am making the best out of them I can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 19, 1864—10 a. m.

General ROSECRANS,
Jefferson City:

General Blunt occupies my advance at Lexington. Price was at Keiser's farm, ten miles east of Waverly, on the 16th.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

No news from our front, at Cook's Store, since 7 a. m. Then enemy was moving toward Lexington. Have you any news?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, October 19, 1864—6 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Price wrote rebel officers yesterday to join him at Keiser's farm, ten miles east of Waverly, to fight 25,000 cavalry that was coming down on him. Scouts southeast report rebel scouts ordered to join Price at Waverly. My advance cavalry, under Blunt, at Lexington.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CALIFORNIA, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Will answer from Tipton in forty minutes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

TIPTON, MO., *October 19, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Independence:

I have not sufficient information to confirm your report that Price is east of Waverly. Our report from the front this morning was that he was moving west. In either case your column should close toward Lexington by a forced march. Our infantry can close on him by a forced march of twenty hours. We are preparing to prevent him from taking the back way. We will telegraph you further as soon as we get information from the front.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, Mo., October 19, 1864.

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have steamer Tom Morgan running as a patrol above and below, as circumstances may seem to require. No special news to-night except Rosecrans reports Price moving toward Lexington. All well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 19, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

The general directs that you mount every dismounted man of the Sixteenth [Kansas] at the fort from any horses there and send them forward with their officers. Captain Hinton will go to the fort to-morrow to hurry forward troops to the front. After Colonel Cloud has mounted his men take the horses bought for Thayer and mount every cavalryman there.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Independence:

Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler thinks General Sherry will obey orders from you, and so will his men, and will undoubtedly if it comes through Major-General Deitzler. I have ordered 5,000 blankets and 5,000 shelter-tents turned over to Captain Seelye. They leave on the Benton at daylight with forty tons of commissary stores. Colonel Wheeler will go down in the morning.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, October 19, 1864.

Honorable Senator POMEROY,
Kansas City or Wyandotte:

General Davies informs me there are 1,650 troops at Atchison sending for supplies. I wish you would find out the cause of this outrageous delay. I have just received a dispatch from Saint Joseph informing me rebels evacuated Carrollton yesterday and went toward Richmond, Ray County, and eastward. There is no ground for scare, and I suspect political folly has induced this effort to keep back troops. I hope you will denounce it everywhere. The scout which separated from Major Smith going south has come in. He reports all the rebel bands are called in to help fight. Price near Waverly. If he whips or is successful we ought to be ready to meet any movement this way.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Independence, October 19, 1864.

Captain Hinton will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and vicinity, to collect colored troops organized under proclamation of martial law and bring them forward. He will procure for them such arms and equipments as are usually given to other volunteer troops. The quartermaster and commissary of subsistence will furnish transportation and other supplies, on the order of Captain Hinton, to carry out these purposes. Captain Hinton will also collect all colored troops at Wyandotte and other points that he may be able to reach in time and bring them forward with all speed. He is also authorized to organize such troops and give letters of appointment in the name of Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, to those persons who may be placed in command thereof.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Wyandotte, Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth,
Paola, Fort Scott, Saint Joseph, Atchison:

Headquarters Army of the Border is to-day at this place.
By order of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 19, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Lexington:

Sanborn occupied Dunksburg and Warrensburg yesterday. Pleasonton was close on Price's position. Mower was coming down on north side of river, and was near your position. Rebels at Richfield, on the north side, make it difficult to send down boats. Major Curtis brought the steam-boat Benton up from Glasgow, fighting his way. Am strongly locating troops to resist Price's retreating forces, and urging forward the main column as fast as possible. For two days past our press and people have got news of Price having gone south, which has prevented progress. Militia do not want to go too far, especially on a wrong road. You must be moving about, not stationary, and do not advance beyond my supporting forces, so as to be cut off or cut up. Price must surrender or retreat southwestward, and we must be ready to unite easily.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Lexington, Mo., October 19, 1864.

I. For the purpose of facilitating military operations against the rebel forces commanded by General Sterling Price, martial law is hereby declared to extend over the county of La Fayette.

II. All able-bodied male persons between the ages of fifteen and sixty years of age (white or black), of the city of Lexington, will report to Mayor H. Smith at 2 p. m. of this day, for the purpose of working on fortifications for the defense of this city. Each man is required to furnish himself with a spade or pick.

III. Farmers living within a radius of ten miles of the city of Lexington, on the south side of the river, are required to furnish transportation and deliver their hay and corn in Lexington to Capt. B. F. Simpson, chief quartermaster, who will receipt for the same.

IV. A non-compliance with this order will be considered as a military offense and promptly punished.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 19, 1864.

Colonel BLAIR:

General Blunt occupies Lexington. Price was ten miles east of Waverly on the 16th, as shown by letter written to one of his officers, whom he called in to help him fight Pleasonton.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Charlot, October 19, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

I send a dispatch by telegraph* which ought to go through by express carrier, escorted by about fifty men. See to this. Let them start soon and travel six miles an hour. Send an officer who can explain matters about the caviling of some of the militia. Benton up from Glasgow, fighting her way. Am strongly locating troops to resist Price's retreating forces, and urging forward the main column as fast as possible. For two days past our press and people have got news of Price having gone south, which has prevented progress. Militia do not want to go too far, especially on a wrong road. You must be moving about, not stationary, and do not advance beyond my supporting forces so as to be cut off or cut up. Price must surrender or retreat southwestward, and we must be ready to unite easily.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS,
Independence, Mo., October 19, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker will move his battalion of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry forward to the crossing of the Little Blue on the Lexington road, establishing his headquarters in that vicinity. He will send one company to the crossing on the Spring Branch road and another to the crossing on the Lone Jack road. He will keep out constantly on the roads east of him small patrols and scouting parties to give timely information of the advance of the enemy, and will keep these headquarters informed of any discoveries made.

V. The Fourth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas State Militia will early to-morrow morning move from their present camps, and, under the direction of the chief of staff, will be stationed at different points on the west bank of Rock Creek.

By order of Col. James H. Ford:

ROBERT S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Curtis to Blunt, 9. a. m., p. 118.

CAMP AT SHAWNEE, MO., *October 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

General CURTIS:

I arrived here this evening and find considerable restlessness among the troops. An impression is being created that all danger is over, and with some persons there are, in my opinion, efforts being made to dissuade the militia from crossing the line, and if there is a necessity to keep the Kansas men in the field such impressions are calculated to demoralize them. The men generally say, as far as I have heard, that they either want to go into Missouri or go home. I believe the removal across—that scare-crow to some—"the line" would be greeted with hearty applause by a vast majority. Excuse my presumption in addressing you, as you know I claim no knowledge of military matters, and I only write this because Major Charlot told me to-day that any impression that danger was over was not only false, but pernicious and dangerous.

JOHN SPEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 19, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

There is no earthly use of forces at Atchison. Why are they not pressed down? By whose order are they kept there? Did you arrest that colonel as I directed? You must not issue supplies to troops that evade my orders.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Independence, Mo.:

I have received no orders from you to forward troops, except that of the Ninth, Colonel Tracy, and the section of battery. I sent after the colonel at Kickapoo, ordered him to report back, and he went on after I received your dispatch to arrest, and telegraphed you of the fact. I will telegraph to the provost-marshal now, in your last dispatch to have him arrested. No supplies will be issued from these headquarters to troops who disobey your orders.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

By an application made here this morning by a citizen of Atchison for supplies for the militia, there is now in that place, Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel Taylor, 850 men; Ninth, Colonel Tracy, 800 men; all total, 1,650.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Major-General CURTIS:

I congratulate you on being the first to strike Price. The negroes are on the boat, and if you think proper to order any other of my force forward please do so. I have sent the following to the provost-marshal at Atchison to be communicated to the Ninth and Twenty-second Kansas State Militia:

General Blunt met Price yesterday at Lexington, had a fight with him, and fell back on our main force. Your services are demanded at the front to save Kansas and your homes from pillage and destruction. Let no construction of orders delay you from meeting the enemy, which is the object for which you are now called into the field. The orders of Major-General Curtis are that you move to the front and report to him without delay.

Is there anything I can do to aid you?

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SCOTT,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

From all information received, Price is on or near Missouri River, between Lexington and Boonville. His exact location is not known, as he shifts about. If he is there a fight is close at hand, as our troops now surround him from Jefferson City to Kansas City in a line to Sedalia and Warrensburg, with a very large force.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 19, 1864.*

Captain INSLEY,
Fort Scott:

The enemy are supposed to be in force at Waverly. General Smith is supposed to be at Otterville. Blunt was moving toward Lexington. This we got from parties coming in. Have not heard anything official. I think the general is out of the line of communication.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 19, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
First Cav. New Mexico Vols., at Maxwell's, Cimarron, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I shall send Major McCleave on the plains with you, and perhaps Colonel Abreu. Last evening I received a letter from General Curtis, dated September 19, 1864, in which he says:

General Blunt is at or near Larned looking out for Indians and may co-operate with you in crushing out the vile hordes that may now harass our line of communication.

When you start I shall send word to General Blunt that he may move southward and work against the Indians at the same time you do. This will disconcert them, finding troops coming from different directions. As soon as I get an express from Fort Sumner the expedition will be organized.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 19, 1864.

Col. HENRY R. SELDEN,
Commanding at Fort Union, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: When Captain Bergmann returns from his service on the plains see that he puts his men and horses in complete order for field service, and send him to his proper post with the least possible delay. Report the day he leaves. When Major Updegraff returns from the Cimarron you will retain himself and command at your post. Assistant Surgeon Brown will be ordered to proceed to this city and report to the medical director.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SIOUX CITY, *October 19, 1864.*
(Via Council Bluffs 21st.)

Major-General POPE:

Just reached here; troops not yet. Will have 200 Eighth Minnesota, which I send to Dubuque. Have one company Thirtieth Wisconsin; 500 cavalry. Shall I send them to Iowa border? To what point in Iowa shall I go? Have telegraphed to Governor, for I know nothing of the trouble.

ALF. SULLY,
General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 19, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Lieutenant McGrade's command has this morning started from Colonel McPhaill's, on the Redwood, with the Indians gathered in this vicinity, and will probably meet the Indian supply train on the 21st instant at the Great Oasis, to which place the rendezvous has been changed at my suggestion in order to save Lieutenant McGrade unnecessary traveling. The train stopped last night near Leavenworth and everything works well, but I am afraid the very much desired clothing will not arrive in time to be forwarded to the command. The scouts on the Redwood report all quiet; no Indians nor signs of any. The return train from Fort Wads-

worth is within four days' travel from this post to-night and in very bad condition. Captain Davy, with the detachment of Minnesota cavalry sent to the relief of Captain Fisk, is with them; also a portion of Fisk's Idaho train, which was found safe and conducted back to Fort Rice. Captain Fisk is reported to have gone down the Missouri River. If no news should have reached you of the result of the expedition sent out to the relief of the captain and his train I can inform you that according to unofficial reports received on their arrival they found no more Indians, but the cavalry of the First Brigade lost some 16 or 18 horses, reported to have been taken by Indians through a stampede. As the grass is all burned from here to Lac-qui-Parle, it would be almost impossible to get the much exhausted animals to this post without feed, and I shall therefore dispatch three teams with grain early in the morning to meet the train about Yellow Medicine. They are directed to put on as much hay as they can possibly carry at Colonel McPhaill's, and as soon as we get transportation I shall send more grain and hay to meet the last train, expected to be here in about eight or nine days. The transportation at the disposition of the assistant quartermaster at this post has for some time past been entirely inadequate. Company F, First U. S. Volunteers, intended to re-enforce the outposts south of here and to relieve the State Minute Men, cannot march for want of transportation, and in order to enable Lieutenant McGrade to proceed on his escort duty I was obliged to order the assistant quartermaster to take possession of five ox teams belonging to Captain Smith, and which had come up with the two companies First U. S. Volunteers. According to your communication of the 13th instant I expected instructions for the final disposition of troops now here and to come in by to-night's mail, but have received none, and would respectfully call your attention to the fact that within about a week or ten days I shall have about 650 men at this post, with quarters for about 500, and that I am therefore very anxious to be informed how many troops will remain here, in order to be fully prepared. For various urgent reasons I deem it necessary to relieve Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and if no orders to the contrary are received I shall order Captain Nix, of Company G, to relieve Captain Smith on the line south of Fort Ridgely. If the commanding general should intend to make a different disposition of these two companies I shall promptly make the necessary changes, but the moving of Company G from this post will give me a chance to provide some other troops coming in temporarily with quarters, and this is an important point at the lateness of the season.

Hoping that my action in the several matters referred to has the approval of the commanding general, I am, captain, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1864.

Maj. E. P. TEN BROECK,
In charge of District Headquarters, Davenport, Iowa:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a letter from the mayor of Keokuk, communicating information concerning present condition of a part of Southern Iowa border. You will please give the matter

your immediate attention, and ascertain as far as in your power lies all the facts of the case. You will also keep these headquarters advised as to these matters as long as the present border excitement continues.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest:

GENERAL: Permit me to call your attention to a state of facts now existing on the southern border of your department. Something over 400 armed guerrillas crossed the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad coming north ten days ago. They received accessions to their numbers in almost every locality in North Missouri. At present they are divided up in little squads, murdering and plundering. When hard pressed in Missouri they disperse and skulk across the line into this State, not having the fear of military power before their eyes here. They have committed a number of murders and robberies in your department. I am credibly informed and believe that it is in their programme to rendezvous in force at a given time somewhere on Fox River and make a raid upon this place. The presence of a mounted military force in this region it seems to me is imperiously demanded, and a stringent application of military law in Southern Iowa would have a very salutary effect. No portion of your department in my opinion is in more need of prompt and vigilant care just now than Southern Iowa.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HIATT,
Mayor of the City of Keokuk.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1864.

WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy of a letter* just received from J. M. Hiatt, esq., mayor of Keokuk, and to inquire whether information in your possession justifies the views and apprehensions therein represented. If so it will be judicious to post a few companies of your militia at Keokuk. You are no doubt aware that this department has been depleted entirely of troops not now actually far out on the frontier at posts or on Indian expeditions. These troops are not available, and even if they could be withdrawn in time it would leave the whole frontier exposed to Indian raids. I will be obliged to you if you will keep me advised of any matters of moment on your southern border, and if you think it judicious I will send down there an officer of rank to overlook matters until General Sully reaches there, which will probably be within ten days. I need not say, Governor, that I will do all in my power to accommodate the necessities which may arise in Iowa. I do not imagine that there will be more than a few guerrilla raids on your border, as it is to be presumed that

* See next, *ante*.

General Rosecrans on the one side and General Curtis on the other will render it impracticable for Price to send troops far north on the Missouri River without rendering it certain that they would be destroyed, or to separate his army in the face of the concentration on both sides against it.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 19, 1861.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I beg leave to transmit the report of Capt. R. C. Olin, assistant adjutant-general, who was ordered by me to investigate the facts in relation to the departure of the men of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, who have absented themselves without leave. It appears that the whole movement was kept entirely secret from the officers and was carried out in the night with probably feeble opposition, if any, on the part of the guard. I have no doubt the men who have thus rendered themselves amenable to military punishment were advised to take the steps by citizens who were in and about the camp during the previous day, as many of them expressed their opinion quite freely of the hardships of sending the regiment South after a long and wearisome campaign without any opportunity being afforded officers and men to see their families. Measures have been taken to collect the stragglers as speedily as possible, so that I have good reason to believe they can begin their march in six or seven days. I have the pleasure to state that Companies C, G, and K have behaved admirably; they are all in camp, but one man of the last-named having absented himself, and he has since returned. I need not state that the unexpected breach of discipline which has occurred in a regiment heretofore distinguished for good conduct and obedience to orders has mortified me not a little, and causes deep regret and humiliation to the officers, who seem to have been thus placed in an exceedingly embarrassing position by a manifestation of confidence in their men, fully justified heretofore in similar cases, but which has been in the present instance grossly abused.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 19, 1861.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Assi. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Have you intelligence from Colonel Dill's command, sent to rescue Fisk?

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 20, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Has Rosecrans yet come upon Price? If he has not he should be removed at once. Price is in a country where he supports his army without difficulty, and there is no reason why our forces should not move without any delay. Of all the generals whose names have been mentioned in connection with the successorship and are available I prefer Logan. Anybody, however, will be better than Rosecrans.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 20, 1864.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

ADMIRAL: Since writing to you on the 18th I have received information which leads me to believe that the rebels will attempt to cross at or about Gaines' Landing. This district, I find, has fewer heavy boats than any other district on the river, and I think it will be advisable to send three or four boats to the mouth of Red River. I am not satisfied with the delay made by the rebel commissioners of exchange in not sending down our prisoners. It may cover some ulterior object, and I wish to be provided for it. I have sent troops to watch the movements of the rebels on the Red River, and if you can spare two or three gunboats to replace [those] that may be sent up the river I think I shall be able to meet all contingencies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 20, 1864.

TO NAVAL COMMANDERS FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH DISTRICTS, BELOW VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON:

SIR: I have asked Admiral Farragut to send some heavy gun-boats to the mouth of Red River, to replace any of that class that you may think it advisable to send up the Mississippi in anticipation of the projected crossing by the rebels. My information leads to the belief that the crossing under Jeff. Davis' last order will be attempted in the vicinity of Gaines' Landing, but it may be attempted lower down. If you should find it necessary to send any of the heavy gun-boats from your district I will endeavor to have them replaced by arrangements with Admiral Farragut and Commodore Palmer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 20, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
U. S. Senator, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note (without date) asking that General Dana's order in relation to the shipment of cotton from the points within the limits of his district may be modified. The military restrictions imposed upon the shipment of cotton were based upon conclusive evidence of the policy and design of the rebel authorities in relation to this trade, but I will send your note with a copy of this letter to General Dana, who is fully authorized to make any modifications that may be consistent with his military duties. It is proper to add that there are at this time special reasons why this subject should be closely watched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 151. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 20, 1864.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 99, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, bearing date August 9, 1862, and General Orders, No. 31, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, whereby it is provided that an enrollment be immediately made for service in the militia; also, that special commissions be established to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service, and that commanders of departments and districts will establish such regulations as will be necessary in the case, it is ordered:

First. The provost-marshal-general of the department will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith, by the provost-marshals of the several parishes, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of fifteen and forty-five within their respective parishes, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment will be approved upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, to be approved by the provost-marshal-general.

Second. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the rolls will be sent to these headquarters, through the office of the provost-marshal-general, whence they will be submitted to the special commission to be hereinafter authorized.

Third. The commanding officer of the Defenses of New Orleans and of the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson will establish special commissions as provided in section 2 of Order No. 31, above cited, which reads as follows:

Commanders of districts will establish special commissions to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service on account of alienage or physical disability. The plea of alienage will not be admitted if the claimant has at any time exercised the rights of citizenship under any general, State, or municipal law, or has at any time been in the service of the rebel government, or in that of any one of the States in rebellion. When any person enrolled in the militia has established his plea of alienage his name will be transferred to the enrollment for police purposes. Any person who may be found physically disqualified for field service, but fit for garrison duty, will be transferred to the battalions to be organized for local service, and no exemptions will be made except in cases of absolute disability.

As provided in Special Orders, No. 82, headquarters Armies of the United States, dated in the field, Virginia, August 28, 1864—

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employés for similar services. Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the U. S. military authorities.

Exemption will not be made for disability, unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified to by the medical officer of the commission.

Commissions authorized in this order shall consist of a field officer, a medical officer of the army, and a line officer. Tri-weekly reports of proceedings will be forwarded to these headquarters.

Fourth. Upon the receipt of the rolls by the special commissions immediate notice will be given, by handbills posted in each parish, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined. The limit of time allowed for the presentation of such claims will be ten days from the receipt of the rolls by the commissions. All persons claiming exemption will present their case with proof before the expiration of the time, and if the evidence show him to be exempt under the regulations contained in article 3, his name shall be stricken from the roll by a line drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

Section 12 of the act approved February 24, 1864, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, is here given for general information:

SECTION 12. And be it further enacted that any person who shall forcibly resist or oppose any enrollment, or who shall incite, counsel, encourage, or who shall conspire or confederate with any other person or persons forcibly to resist or oppose any such enrollment, or who shall aid or assist or take any part in any forcible resistance or opposition thereto, or who shall assault, obstruct, hinder, impede, or threaten any officer or other person employed in making, or in aiding to make, such enrollment or employed in the performance, or in aiding in the performance, of any service in any way relating thereto, or in arresting or aiding to arrest any spy or deserter from the military service of the United States, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court competent to try the offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments in the discretion of the court. And in cases where such assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding shall produce the death of such officer or other person, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and upon conviction thereof upon indictment in the circuit court of the United States for the district within which the offense was committed, shall be punished with death. And nothing in this section contained shall be construed to relieve the party offending from liability under proper indictment or process for any crime against the laws of a State committed by him while violating the provisions of this section.

Col. F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby appointed assistant provost-marshal-general and is placed in charge of this enrollment.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 20, 1864.

Colonel DAVIS:

Our prisoners will arrive for exchange at Red River Landing on Saturday. I have instructed Colonel Baldwin, commanding at Sims-

port, to withdraw his command down the Atchafalaya to the next ferry, and after the Confederate prisoners have been crossed to reoccupy his present position. Our prisoners come by water to Snaggy Point, on Red River, and have to walk the balance of the way and will cross at Simsport; the rebel prisoners also. I am informed that a Captain Lee, with 100 men of Quantrill's band, dressed in Federal uniform, has made application to the officer commanding Confederate forces at Simsport to be permitted to cross to this side the Atchafalaya. He refused the permission and threatened to fire on them in case they should attempt to cross, as General Smith and the Confederate authorities regard them as outlaws. If you capture any of these men and trouble the commissary for rations for them I shall certainly quarrel with you.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., October 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XI. The Twentieth and Twenty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers and the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers are hereby assigned to the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, for mustering purposes, and the assistant commissary of musters for that division will make all musters that may be required in those regiments.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 20, 1864.*

Colonel DYE,
Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps:

You will please furnish the following detail for picket at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and daily until further orders, viz: One commissioned officer, four sergeants, eight corporals, forty-eight privates, to picket the front extending southeast toward the river from the Brownsville road, and which is now picketed by men from the camp of the cavalry depot. The detail will furnish four posts of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates at each post, and each post will supply four sentinels from 150 to 200 yards to the front of the post, so as to make a continuous chain of sentinels about 400 yards (or perhaps a little less) apart. Two posts (twenty-four privates) will be sufficient to picket between the Brownsville road and the bottom or ravine, where the trees are fallen. The other two posts will supply the line to connect with the pickets of Lieutenant-Colonel Clopper, commanding cavalry depot. You will have the detail take out axes to complete the buildings for shelter to the pickets. No enlisted man or citizens are to pass the chain, except on main roads, and then only with a pass from the commander of the post or from the provost-marshal, except fatigue parties, who can pass (if armed) with the permission in writing of their

brigade commander. You will also detail a field officer for division officer of the day to-morrow to report at these headquarters for instructions this evening at 6 o'clock.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infty. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARK., *October 20, 1864.*

Lieut. W. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Lieutenant Emerson, of my regiment, who was out to the Arkansas River to-day, reports that he saw from fifty to seventy-five rebels on the opposite side of the river nearly or quite opposite Goodman's, who lives on this side. When seen they were stationary, but on seeing him and party they moved off, after firing one shot, up the river toward the fords. He, however, came up on this side by the fords and saw no more of them. Will you answer by the bearer whether the McGill will return to-night to Memphis? I ask because I want to send a mounted man up if I can.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. CREBS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., October 20, 1864.

Col. J. M. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Second Brigade, Frontier District:

SIR: In obedience to instructions received this morning from district headquarters you will, upon the receipt of this, prepare your entire command to make forced marches to Fort Smith.

By order of Colonel Wattles:

WM. GALLAHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 20, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: Inclosed* is a copy of an order which I sent you yesterday, which I presume you have received, and that Colonel Williams, with his command, is already on his way to this post. You will immediately put the Indian Brigade in a condition to move to this place at any moment, but will not move until further orders from me. I shall probably direct you to leave one of the Indian regiments and two pieces of artillery (mountain howitzers) to hold Gibson and the public property against raiding parties, and to retire this way if a large force of the enemy approaches from the other side of Gibson, and to retire to Fort Scott if it should approach from this direction or by way of Cane Hill. If your guns are not furnished with horses put in mules, if you cannot get horses. Take any measure to bring the guns along. Press every-

* See Thayer to Wattles, October 19, p. 107.

thing in the country that you need to accomplish your purposes. You must bring your commissaries, corn, and ammunition in preference to everything else. You must hold yourself in readiness to move on two hours' notice. Forward the accompanying dispatches to Fort Scott without delay.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, October 20, 1864. (Via Cairo 22d.)

General ROSECRANS:

The forces that have been threatening this place appear to have gone for General Thomas' communications. I send a small brigade to Columbus and Paducah to-night for the defense of those places, as they appear to be threatened.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt last evening of your dispatch, in cipher, brought by Major-General Reynolds. I presume I shall receive a dispatch more in full by the mail, which will enable me to judge whether it is the desire of the major-general commanding that I should comply with the wish of Major-General Howard, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, and remove my headquarters to Memphis, or shall await the decision of the Secretary of War at this point.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose copy of a cipher dispatch* received here at noon to-day from Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, at Memphis. It is dated 15th instant and I have not yet ascertained what has delayed it so long on the road. Later dispatches from there were sent you last night with an indorsement of Major-General Reynolds. He will send more troops to Memphis if he thinks it necessary, but I do not apprehend that it is. From a prisoner taken yesterday I learn that on the 6th instant Iverson was in command of Hood's cavalry. Beauregard commanded Hood's army, which was reduced from 50,000 to 25,000. The army has lost confidence in both generals and the people have lost hope in the success of the rebellion. Grant assaulted on Darbytown road and was repulsed. Great depression all through the South and large numbers preparing to come to our lines. Another prisoner states that Lee has evacuated Richmond. Gholson had been mustered into the C. S. service as a brigadier, with his command of 2,500 men. Gardner says that all captured lessees shall be held as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 6. } *Sedalia, Mo., October 20, 1864.*

I. Col. L. Blanden, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, is assigned to the command of the post of Sedalia. Lieut. Col. S. H. Melcher, acting aide-de-camp, will have special charge, as a staff officer, of collecting and transmitting intelligence, and besides have command of the cavalry at this post. Colonel Blanden will attend particularly to the safety of the post and the supplies there and the receiving and transmitting of stores for the army in front. He will also see that dispatches, &c., for the general commanding are forwarded promptly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 20, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Sedalia, Mo.:

Colonel Holmes telegraphs me from Mexico that he will move to-morrow night from Renick with 700 infantry and 300 cavalry to Fayette, and thence operate eastward. I suppose he has heard of the rebel force of which I made mention in my dispatch yesterday from other quarters and thinks they are at Fayette. If you object to the movement advise me. I have sent one howitzer to Perruque bridge, on North Missouri Railroad, and ordered Holmes to send 300 of the infantry there. It is the only great bridge on the road.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 221. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Companies A, C, and D, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, will proceed to-morrow morning on the 8.40 train to Pilot Knob and report to Maj. H. H. Williams for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 20, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

I send two [companies] and the detachment of a company of Tenth Kansas to Pilot Knob to-morrow. Lonergan has gone. Captain Dyer is on the road attending to the quartermaster's business of General Miller's militia command. I have telegraphed him to send a good agent to Pilot Knob to make issues there. I cannot get another quartermaster or commissary. I send Captain Schenck down to-morrow,

whose duties will extend, like Captain Dyer's, along the whole line. That is the best I can do. I will send all the artillerymen I can scrape together, but fear I cannot get enough to thoroughly man the guns in the fort. Gun carriages are being sent down with adequate artillery ammunition. Send up here the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. Instruct Major Montgomery in my name I expect him to preserve strict discipline on the march, and the utmost care on his part and that of his officers to prevent pillage. If any seizures of property are made they must be by his order, and must be reported here on his arrival. Give him written orders to this effect. Price has not got into the border counties of Missouri, and apparently will not get to Kansas City, where Curtis has a strong force. His movements are unknown here, as also those of our troops.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
In the Field, Washington, Mo., October 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis:

In the matter of depredations by my cavalry and artillery I cannot find more than irregularities arising from ignorance. The horses taken from Tippett are all here and turned over to the quartermaster. The receipt given was signed by quartermaster-sergeant of C Company. There are also eight other horses, two mules, and one wagon. A buggy was taken from near Union by a man named Schilling, of Company B, cavalry, who is now in Saint Louis, and I have ordered his arrest. One officer I have sent to Saint Louis for examination. A great deal of thieving was no doubt done between Saint Louis and Union by different commands, each one striving, by deception and otherwise, to place the stigma on others than that he belonged to. The incompetency of officers in my command is the great evil that I have had to contend with. I am slowly correcting it, however, and I think there will be less trouble hereafter. My command is made up largely of Germans, and it has been very hard to restrain them from depredations on people known as Southern sympathizers, from the fact that their countrymen living in the district through which we have passed have been so badly used by the rebel raiders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

Send the National Guards to Saint Louis, with orders to report to Colonel Baker for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Dunksburg, October 20, 1864—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, in the Field:

If you are still on the main telegraph road from Sedalia to Lexington push on on that road and follow the cavalry. The enemy are reported in force at Dover. Send me word if you are on this road and I will communicate with you.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 20, 1864—5.40 a. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
In the Field:

Curtis dispatches, 4.30 a. m., that Price with his entire force is in Lexington. Move by shortest route to Dunksburg instead of Brownsville, or if head of column is committed to that route let Woods' division go to Dunksburg and push on toward Lexington as far as you can by shortest and most practicable route for infantry. The cavalry will keep out of your way. The enemy will probably retreat south and our eyes must be turned in that direction. We ought to be able to reach him by a forced march to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DUNKSBURG, *October 20, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Brownsville:

Our train did not get ready to move until 3 p. m. We cannot get beyond here to-night. Pleasonton's dispatches show enemy at Lexington probably. His (Pleasonton's) movements of cavalry: Advance of his headquarters to vicinity of Cook's Store, advance of Brown on Marshall and Lexington road, advance of McNeil to Hempland, reconnaissance to Dover seems well. You will have plenty of time to close up to-morrow on main Lexington road at Cook's Store, or near it. I will try to join you there by 2 or 3 o'clock. Meanwhile dispatches will reach me by the courier line via Dunksburg. Connect your headquarters with this line.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 20, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Colonel MOORE,
Commanding Brigade, La Mine:

The general commanding directs that you have the ammunition wagons belonging to Mower's division loaded immediately on their arrival with ammunition and forwarded with all possible dispatch; that

you organize the stragglers from his command and send them forward as escort to the train. The wagons will arrive at La Mine on the train, and in case there is not ammunition enough there to load, there is here.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SEDALIA, *October 20, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
La Mine Bridge, or
COLONEL NINETY-FIFTH ILLINOIS:

Load the ammunition on the cars and send the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers with the train promptly.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 20, 1864—4 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Dunksburg, Mo., or Brownsville:

GENERAL: General Curtis telegraphs that Blunt has been driven back from Lexington, date 20th instant, 3 a. m., and is falling back on Independence. This increases the probability that Price has moved his main force from Waverly to Lexington; while the infantry movement will be the same, yours must conform to this. Push strong reconnaissance toward Waverly to determine if Price has moved to Lexington. Have courier line by Rowletta to this place and give me the results of the movement to Elmwood and reconnaissance beyond, which I directed in my dispatch of yesterday morning. I have just received yours to General Smith of 7 p. m. 19th instant. McNeil could most easily make the reconnaissance on Waverly; Brown, being at Fleming Crossing, could move westward from there by the shortest route to Lexington, if Price has gone there, supporting McNeil. Everything depends upon knowing if Price has gone to Lexington or not. To find that out quickly, with as little fatigue to the animals as possible, is of every importance. I regret to find you have no courier line established as I directed. I want couriers every two miles at least. Let it be by Dunksburg and Rowletta.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *October 20, 1864—5.30 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Dunksburg or Brownsville:

Since my last dispatch from Curtis, dated Independence, 4.30 this a. m., settles the question that Price is in Lexington, and that he drove Blunt out at 4 yesterday p. m. Push your center directly on Lexington. Let Brown follow a little on the right or little in the rear. Let Sanborn push directly by Cook's Store. General Smith's infantry will follow General Sanborn. Winslow ought to move by Dunksburg in rear of Sanborn. Keep up your courier line without fail. I will come by Dunksburg. Price may stay in Lexington to-day. We must get near enough to-night to reach him by a forced march to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 20, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Cook's Store:

Dispatch received 20th instant 4.15 p. m. on the Georgetown road. Will go to Dunksburg and probably to Brownsville to see General Smith. Hope to receive a dispatch telling me if the enemy is at Dover, or have all moved to Lexington.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DUNKSBURG, *October 20, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Cook's Store:

Your dispatches, movements, and reconnaissances seem successful. We did not get our wagons until 3 p. m., and could not get beyond this place. Your plan of remaining until General Smith fully closes up is approved. We will try to get to Cook's Store by 3 p. m. to-morrow. Communicate with me on the road from here to Cook's Store by couriers. Hope to hear from you early in the morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ROLLA, *October 20, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Infantry: Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K; Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, Companies A, E, F, G, H, and I; Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G; First Missouri State Militia, Companies C, F, G, H, and I.

Cavalry: Ninth Missouri State Militia, Companies F and G; Third Missouri State Militia, Companies A, H, and I; Second Missouri State Militia, Company H; Second Arkansas Volunteers, Company H.

Artillery: Batteries B and H, Second Missouri.

Enrolled Missouri Militia: Thirty-fourth, Companies F, G, and I; Sixty-third, Companies A, D, F, H, and K.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Comdg. District.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

There is nothing of special interest transpiring just now. Everything quiet throughout district. Price has evidently concentrated everything, bushwhackers and all, at Waverly or near there. There is a small force of bushwhackers reported in Monroe County. General Craig has got everything into confusion, which your presence alone can straighten out. I am overrun with business, and there is a large amount of mail here that I have not touched, as Captain Holloway took

away all district records belonging to headquarters. Jackson Jefferson is sentenced to be shot to-morrow. Can you not get General Rosecrans to postpone for a few weeks? General Craig ordered the telegraph office moved down town to his office. Operator declined without an order from you or Clowry. Craig got an order from Clowry and the office will be moved to-morrow unless you order otherwise.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 20, 1864—10.40 a. m.*

Capt. F. ENO:

Conductor on train just in from Hannibal says there are 300 rebels in Monroe County under Green and that they occupy Paris.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 20, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Mexico, Hannibal, Warrensburg, and Macon:

Colonel Canfield reports from Wellsville the presence of a rebel force in the neighborhood of the North Missouri Railroad with two pieces of artillery. Have you heard of any such force?

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 20, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Colonel CANFIELD,
Wellsville:

Your dispatch to Doctor Adams, at Saint Charles, has been handed to me. What reason have you to apprehend an attack from a rebel force with two pieces of artillery? Reply in full.

By order:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WELLSVILLE, *October 20, 1864—3.15 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

One week ago I received what I deem reliable information to the effect that I had strengthened by erecting a stockade my position too strong to be attacked by cavalry, and that cannon were in Boone County, and they would send for them, so as to be sure of destroying us. Last evening word was brought to me of 100 men being on Hickory Creek, seven miles from here. He says they want cannon and 600 men to do the work. Took dinner at Clark's. He reports that they intended to destroy our force and had sent for a cannon. They wish to make a sure thing of it. He tells me he knows their purpose and trembles for

me. They acknowledge that I am too well prepared for cavalry, and are only waiting for their artillery and a part of the men whose forces left this section in 1861 and have been out ever since. If we get artillery, we will whip them; if not, we will do the best we can.

C. H. CANFIELD,
Colonel.

WARRENTON, *October 20, 1864—4.33 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have a report of a force of 150 men at Martinsburg. They burned the water-tank there. No artillery reported. Have sent a scout out west from there.

F. MORSEY,
Colonel.

MEXICO, *October 20, 1864—5.12 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have not heard of large bodies of rebels on the North Missouri Railroad, and do not believe they have artillery. Numerous small bands are all over the country destroying property and robbing citizens.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS:

I propose to move to-morrow night from Renick to Fayette with 700 infantry and 3,000 cavalry of Colonel Forbes, and thence operate eastward. Is there any objection to this, on account of things south of the river or at Glasgow?

SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
Colonel Fortieth Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 20, 1864.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
Mexico, Mo.:

You will send at once to Perruque bridge 300 men, being about what will be left of the troops I sent up the road, after you take out the 700 for your expedition to Fayette. Send them under an excellent officer, with orders to stand fast under all circumstances. Answer, saying when the men will be sent. Your dispatch reads that you will take 3,000 cavalry. I suppose it should read 300. I think well of the expedition to Fayette if there is an enemy there. Have telegraphed to General Rosecrans and suppose he will approve. Go unless you hear further.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 20, 1861.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
Mexico, Mo.:

Two hundred men will answer at Perruque bridge for the present. I did not know of any necessity of keeping at Sturgeon or elsewhere on the road any of the troops I sent up when I ordered 300 to Perruque.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MACON CITY, *October 20, 1861.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

We are all quiet now, but have had considerable excitement. I have scouting parties out in all directions; one just got in from Chariton and Randolph Counties; killed 14 and wounded 3; captured 20 horses. I start to-morrow with 300 for Fayette, in conjunction with Colonel Holmes, at Fair Grove, forty miles. Colonel Perkins is in Fayette with Colonel Shelton. I also sent Colonel Abertman, with 100 men, from Brookfield, to co-operate with Shelton. I hear a good account of Shelton; some gentlemen of the brush are ceasing to breathe. I sent you the recommendation of balance of my officers. I wish to organize as soon as possible. I am free and have been for two weeks.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri.

MACON, MO., *October 20, 1861—1.40 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have heard of no such force.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BROOKFIELD, *October 20, 1861.*

General C. B. FISK:

To-day all is quiet here; no force known to be near here. Yesterday, for some cause, rebels crossed large numbers to south side river at Brunswick, 200 remaining on this side. Rebels hold Brunswick and have pushed up this way within six miles of us in force, say 400 strong. Keytesville and Carrollton have both been captured by rebels for some days. We are prepared for them here, have good fortified works and block-houses, and have one good cannon. The force in Carrollton made a demonstration on Chillicothe last night, but did not effect anything. We would like to make up a scout and go through Chariton County, if you think proper for me to go in that county. I think we could hurry some of those fellows a little. They are those left at home who have been always protected by our force and respected by the rebs and bushwhackers. I think Price will need them. The only force now left in this locality are our old friends the bushwhackers, supposed to be commanded by Ryder. They have concentrated the bushwhacking element and this Ryder has assumed command of them in absence of Mr. Anderson.

E. J. CRANDALL.

RICHMOND, *October 20, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Price whipped Blunt yesterday evening; captured nearly all his artillery. Price has possession of Lexington and is crossing forces to this side of the river. I am falling back to Hamilton.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 20, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

All is quiet here this morning. Experiences of the past night evidence that my command at this post is in good fighting trim and eager to meet the enemy. My lines yesterday, last night, and this morning are as quiet and orderly as a camp of veterans. The information obtained since my last dispatch leads me to conclude that the rebel force that marched south from Carrollton had orders to recross the Missouri River. It was stated publicly by them at Carrollton that such were their orders. This only doubled my diligence, but I now think that orders were received by them at Carrollton to recross the river.

SHANKLIN,
Colonel.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 20, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received a dispatch from my scout to Turkey Creek, twenty-odd miles southwest of this. No force was found in that direction. The rebel scout in the vicinity of Dawn night before last had its orders from General Fagan. That scout was evidently trying to ascertain my strength.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 20, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received a dispatch from Captain Woodruff at Hamilton. He says that he has received a dispatch from Major McDonald stating that Price whipped Blunt yesterday, capturing nearly all his artillery; that Price has possession of Lexington and is crossing forces to this side of the river, and that McDonald was falling back to Hamilton. Should be pleased to hear whether you have anything additional on that subject.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Independence, October 20, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

General Blunt, commanding my cavalry advance at Lexington, 2,000 strong, was approached by Price's whole force last evening. Our

troops gave a few blows at the enemy and fell back in good order. Our loss, killed and missing, about 50. All reports put Price's force at 20,000.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 20, 1864—3 a. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

General Blunt informs me by messenger that he has been attacked and overpowered at Lexington, and is falling back on this place.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, *October 20, 1864—4 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Blunt should hold Wellington and develop their force, at farthest the forks of the roads south of Napoleon City. So soon as we find they are moving toward Lexington from Waverly with their main force, we shall endeavor to strike them by a forced march. My infantry will be in Brownsville to-day. The cavalry are in front of that position extending from the direct Lexington road northeast. If Blunt has been driven by a single division the enemy may yet attempt to retreat by Shelby's old route, near Syracuse, but I believe it will yet be found to be the advance of Price's entire force preparing to move south by Warrensburg. In either case I think it best for you to move from Independence to the Big Snibar road, which would support Blunt and enable you to move on the enemy's flank by Lone Jack or Chapel Hill. Advise me what you think.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Independence, October 20, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Sedalia:

I have just received the following important dispatches:

WELLINGTON, *October 19, 1864—7 p. m.*

General CURTIS:

Price advanced on Lexington in two columns and drove in my pickets about 2 p. m. I advanced my line, skirmishing with them until their whole force was developed, and they commenced to flank me on the right and left, when I fell back on the Independence road. They pressed us hard, but we made our retreat, losing but few men. I shall move unceasingly to-night until I find a good position and am in supporting distance of you. It is certain that Price's whole force is in Lexington, and is not less than 20,000. Their artillery did us no damage, while ours was used with good effect. I will communicate with you often.

JAS. G. BLUNT.

Blunt is now within eight miles of this place, resting. I will probably prepare to make a stand on Big Blue, five miles west.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, *October 20, 1864—5.40 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Your dispatch of 4.30 a. m. received. I will push my forces on Lexington with all possible speed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

Dispatch received. I must confront Price, checking his progress as best I can, till he develops a movement southward. Your forces should come down on him by forced marches. Mine are not available for advanced positions till it is clear the enemy turns on you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864—9 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Price's forces not seen to-day by my scouts or pickets ten to fifteen miles forward. Think Price must be near Lexington to-day. Blunt held his advance about three hours. He threw only round shot, and seemed to be saving of this. Nothing important this way.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

I have the honor to submit that great dissatisfaction exists amongst the Kansas Militia from the fact that martial law has been declared in their own State and all business suspended, while in Missouri, where the actual danger for which they are called into service exists, no such restrictions prevail. In Kansas City, Westport, and Independence they find the stores open and the citizens engaged in the pursuit of their usual occupations. Inasmuch as all the objects for which martial law was declared in Kansas have been accomplished, and the services of the entire militia secured, I would respectfully ask that the order establishing martial law in Kansas may now be revoked.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Independence, October 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Coates, commanding officer, Kansas City, who will see that the proclamation declaring martial law in the State of Kansas and the country occupied by the troops moving therefrom is enforced by the closing of business houses in Kansas City and places adjacent which are now so occupied.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, Mo., October 20, 1864.

Governor T. CARNEY:

GOVERNOR: Your note of this instant is received. Martial law, proclaimed by me in Kansas, follows my army, and stores are to be closed here as there. If any difference exists it only results from negligence of officers in this vicinity, partly owing to some negligence in making publications and partly owing to the greater zeal and earnest efforts of the people of Kansas to carry out my orders. Martial law will be suspended as soon as the loyal people now in the field have resisted the foe in our front and return to their avocations. In their absence from their homes they are not anxious to accommodate those who have remained behind instead of coming forward to share the danger, privations, and toil to which our men in the field are exposed. I have referred your letter to Colonel Coates, who will see that the people of this country obey the orders of my officers.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Independence, October 20, 1864—4 a. m.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Messengers just arrived from General Blunt report he was attacked by overpowering forces and is falling back to this point or near. Forward all available troops, including those at Atchison, negroes at fort, and such other troops as General Davies thinks he can spare. Price's entire force is in Lexington. Blunt is falling back in good order, and I shall stand at every strong point if he comes this way.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Governor CARNEY:

The above has just been received. General Blunt fell back to within eight miles of Independence, making good his retreat. Price's whole force was upon him. The enemy's artillery did no damage, while ours was used with good effect.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I have delayed the Benton to take down all the colored troops here—200. Will see that the Atchison militia come down. I will lose no time in sending them to you. When you can, relieve our anxiety by letting us hear from you.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT, *Independence, Mo.:*

Steamer Benton left this a. m. with stores and 200 negro troops. Grant just ready to start with four guns and Captain Zesch's company of militia. Emilie gone to Atchison after the militia. I have sent to Saint Joseph for the steamer Lacy if she is there.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 20, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS:

Cool and steady. I am arranging troops so I can stand at Big Blue against large odds. Blunt is about six miles in front of this place resting his force. I am in communication with General Rosecrans, who is at Sedalia, moving his forces down on Lexington.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Captain Zesch's company of about fifty men and the four pieces of artillery I have just got ready, and forty horses; all of which will leave on the Grant within half an hour.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The Times of yesterday, in large capitals, says that Price is south of the Arkansas escaping. The same sort of talk is being made in Lawrence, and at the camp at Shawnee. It is doing much harm. If there is any danger, it is easy to learn who are the parties doing the mischief.

HAWKINS TAYLOR.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Independence, October 20, 1864.

C. C. Hutchinson, U. S. Indian agent, is authorized, under general order proclaiming martial law, to raise a company of Indians from friendly tribes, to report by letter or otherwise to these headquarters for special service.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NINE MILES EAST OF INDEPENDENCE,
October 20, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

I shall fall back west of the Little Blue and halt at the first good position that I can find forage, and wait orders. Subsistence and ammunition must be sent forward to me without delay. My ammunition train is with Colonel Blair; also all transportation is with Blair. From a small boy of Shelby's command, whom I have prisoner, I learn that Price brought about 20,000 men with him into the State, and has pro-

cured 5,000 recruits since. His horses are in bad condition for want of shoeing. Much depends now on our prompt action and concentration with Rosecrans' forces. There can be no necessity for troops north of the Kansas River. Leavenworth is in no danger, unless Price advances on this line. In my opinion our right should be extended to Lone Jack and connect with Rosecrans' left. If we mass our forces in the right position, and do it rapidly, we can move against Price in force and crush him. With this disposition of troops I do not see how he can escape us. I consider it of the highest importance that we mass our forces on a line south of Price's position, and then it matters little whether he (Price) moves east or west, we can cut him up; while, on the other hand, if our forces are divided, and with the kind of forces we have on the border, we cannot successfully resist his columns unless Rosecrans attacks him vigorously in the rear, and he will make his retreat through Kansas. I make these suggestions for your consideration.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
*Independence, October 20, 1864.**

Major-General BLUNT,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I have no time to explain. Your forces must take position here, where dry corn and provisions are arranged. The militia will not go farther forward, and the Big Blue must be our main line for battle. We must not break down our best regiments in the episodes of our contest, and, therefore, the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and Ford's regiment must have some rest. Leave two howitzers, and, say, 400 men at the Little Blue, and come back yourself with the remainder. Probably Moonlight better be left in command of that point, not to fight a battle, but to delay the rebel approach and fall back to our main force. I will now be able to bring forward to Kansas City a respectable force. We must pick our battle line, where we can have united councils as well as a strong position. This we are securing at the Big Blue and elsewhere. The blow you gave the enemy is doing good in the rear. It is crushing some of the silly rumors that had well nigh ruined my prospects of a successful defense.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 20, 1864—10.03 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

My command is in camp on west side of the Blue, in a strong position—that I can defend this line against a largely superior force. Have plenty of forage for the present. Have sent forward scouting parties to the front. My cavalry horses are considerably fatigued. Can you not send me Colonel Ford's command at once, to scout to the front, as they are well acquainted with the country, and their horses must be

* For this dispatch as quoted by Curtis, see Part I, p. 476.

in better condition than ours? This is the place to make the fight, if the enemy advance in force on this line. I would suggest that you come down and examine this position if you have time.

JAS. G. BLUNT.
Major-General.

P. S.—I have sent operator to Independence for instrument and ground wire, so that I can tap the wire here. Please do what you can to facilitate him.

J. G. B.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 20, 1864—8 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lawrence:

Rebels captured Lexington yesterday at 2 p. m., driving out Blunt, with small loss. Blunt's command is falling back on this place, not pursued, as far as heard from. Rosecrans telegraphs from Sedalia, at 5 o'clock this morning, that he thinks the force at Lexington is only a feint, and that Price will attempt to go south, over Shelby's route, near Syracuse. Rosecrans' cavalry near Lexington, infantry at Brownsville; all moving on Lexington by forced marches, and must strike Price to-day. If Rosecrans is not repulsed we shall feel Price in this locality soon. There is not the least alarm here.

GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Camp at Shawnee, Kans., October 20, 1864.

I. The commanding officer First Brigade will, on receipt of this order, move the Second Kansas State Militia, Colonel Veale commanding, and the Twenty-first Kansas State Militia, Colonel Lowe commanding, to the crossing of the Big Blue, near Hickman Mills, Mo.

II. The officers commanding this force, on arriving at the point designated, will proceed at once to fortify that crossing for defensive purposes, and picket thoroughly the country on the opposite side.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Deitzler, Kansas State Militia:

JOHN T. MORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. SHERRY,
Atchison:

General Blunt had a fight with Price between Wellington and Lexington. How many men can you send us?

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The following just received:

COMMANDER POST,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have two regiments at this place, but no orders from State authorities.

BYRON SHERRY,
Brigadier-General.

In answer to which I sent the following at 11.50 a. m.:

Send your regiments down immediately to this place, and we will try to have boats to move them forward. General Blunt had a fight last night with Price's forces, and it is no time to stop for orders from State authorities.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST, SECOND BRIGADE,
Atchison, October 20, 1864.

COMMANDER POST,
Fort Leavenworth:

Send boats to this place and I will forward command. Will need two boats.

BYRON SHERRY,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Joseph:

If the Lacy is at Saint Joseph please send her down to Atchison to report to General Sherry immediately to convey troops to the front. Price's main force is at Lexington to-day. If the Lacy is not there please let me know.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis:

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864—7 a. m.*

Colonel TRACY,
Atchison:

You will immediately move with your command to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to these headquarters. You will immediately inform these headquarters by telegraph when you will start and the number of men you can report.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATCHISON, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The strength of my command is nearly 800. Am I subject to the orders of Brigadier-General Sherry at this place?

FRANK M. TRACY,
Colonel Ninth Kansas State Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Leavenworth Times daily publishing demoralizing articles, tendency urging militia to return home and disband. It condemns and seriously and offensively criticises, generally and specially, your acts in keeping militia in arms and martial law in force. Would like to have you see the papers. Am of opinion that the paper should be temporarily suspended, and editors and writers arrested as enemies to the public and cause. Do not doubt that its incendiary articles are the cause mainly of the tendency to bad conduct of the militia. Have consulted with General Davies and Lieutenant-Colonel Stark, but they differ with me. Feel it duty to confer with you direct. At all events, I think a little of caution should be addressed to them. Please instruct. Course of paper is highly treasonable at this time.

H. H. HEATH,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Davies says he has, in exempts, convalescents, Kansas State Militia, employés, &c., here and in Leavenworth, 2,200 men, and says if any more of them are sent it must be by your order. He will not take the responsibility in sending any more from his district. The Kansas Seventh Militia number about 800, and is all that can be spared. Major Curtis goes to the city to see Governor Carney about sending the Seventh to the front. Have ordered Captain Zesch with his company of militia, which has seen service and had some experience in artillery, to accompany the 3-inch guns.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Lieut. H. D. JANES,
Acting Adjutant Second Colorado Cavalry:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the colonel commanding troops at Independence I left this post with thirty-six men of my squadron at 11 o'clock yesterday, the 19th instant, with dispatches for Major-General Blunt, then at Lexington, Mo. I took the route directly east of this point, crossing Fire Prairie, and reached the telegraph road fourteen miles this side of Lexington. Upon arriving at about one mile and a half this side of Lexington I met General Blunt's forces retreating. I delivered the dispatches to

him, and returned with his command as far as they marched, and continued on to this place with dispatches from General Blunt to General Curtis, arriving here at 5.30 this morning; distance marched, eighty-one miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WEST,
Captain Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Rafety, with Leavenworth Battalion, is here. One or two companies of Iron Clad Cavalry are here. When shall they be ordered to move? I have directed those at Shawnee to report to Colonel Blair, and told Captain Rafety to march same place, but he says he shall go to Independence. The captain is not disposed to recognize my orders. Will you please give me positive directions?

R. J. HINTON,
Captain.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Captain HINTON,
Kansas City:

Captain Rafety has been directed to remain at Kansas City till morning. The Iron Clads better move to Big Blue in the morning.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

SIR: I arrived in Kansas City this evening on the steamer Benton, with 300 men. I tried to get to Independence, but the boat had to unload Government freight. I will be there early in the morning. Captain Hinton says I am not to go there, but I will go unless I receive further orders from you.

J. L. RAFETY,
Captain, Commanding Colored Troops.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 20, 1864.*

Captain RAFETY,
Kansas City:

Remain till morning. Get your equipments and five days' rations in haversacks ready to move to the Big Blue. Captain Hinton is authorized to give instructions.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 20, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp:

It seems to me you are leaving this post an easy conquest for the enemy. I know the situation here and speak advisedly. There are $4,000,000 worth of public property to be protected or lost. Enemy on the alert for this place.

M. H. INSLEY,
Captain.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 20, 1864.*

Captain INSLEY,
Fort Scott:

Messenger just arrived from General Blunt reports he was attacked by overpowering numbers, and is falling back to this place, or near it. Price's entire force is in Lexington. Blunt is falling back in good order, and I shall stand at every strong point if he comes this way.

The above was received from General Curtis, who was in camp near Independence this morning. I send it for your information; will send you the news when it comes, but am crowded with business.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 40. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 20, 1864.*

I. Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is hereby assigned for duty with an expedition which is to proceed against the Indians of the plains, and will proceed without delay to Fort Union and report to the commander of that post to assist in preparing troops for that expedition.

* * * * * * *

IX. First Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster Edwin Pollock, Ninth U. S. Infantry, having completed the special service for which he was sent into this department by Brig. Gen. George Wright, U. S. Army, at that time commanding the Department of the Pacific, he will without delay proceed to San Francisco, Cal., via Denver City, and report to Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army.

The general commanding this department takes this occasion to thank Lieutenant Pollock for the efficient manner in which he has performed the responsible and laborious duty with which he was charged, and also to express obligations to the general commanding the Department of the Pacific for his promptness and kindness in sending through the Great Desert to this isolated and distant department the means of transportation and supplies which were so much needed here and which Lieutenant Pollock brought through in such admirable order.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 20, 1864.

COL. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Fort Union, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I have just received your letter of the 18th instant. It is impossible for me to issue rations to the families of the Utes. I have not the means nor the right. The Indian Department should do this. If the Utes will not agree to remain in the field forty-five days they had better not go. You will be informed what troops will form your command as soon as I can get an express from Sumner and Bascom, replying to communications sent there some four or five days since. I approve of Lieutenant Haberkorn going with you if Colonel Selden can spare him. You can have Lieutenant Taylor for your commissary and quartermaster. I cannot conjecture why he expected to go, but he is a capable officer and if he tries can be distinguished. Your Utes and Apaches should have sugar and coffee from Fort Bascom. I will try to get the Apaches, some fifty, to go with you from Fort Sumner. An order was given to the quartermaster's department for the blankets and shirts to be sent to you. It has doubtless been received at Fort Union. Call on Captain Shoemaker for the rifles. Show him this letter as your authority. Send me an exact list of all you receive for the Utes. Talk with Captain Carey how few mules you will want to go from Maxwell's to Bascom. Reduce the number down to the lowest. Your own things which you may need at Bascom had better be sent to Fort Union to go down on a wagon. In haste.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

I have ordered march of Eighth Regiment on 25th instant, or sooner, if practicable. Colonel Thomas believes the men will mostly be present by that time.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that Brig. Gen. A. Sully, U. S. Volunteers, be brevetted major-general of volunteers for arduous and distinguished services against the hostile Sioux, to date from July 28, 1864, the day of his severe and successful battle with the combined tribes of Sioux Indians near the Little Missouri River, Dak. Ter. General Sully has earned this promotion by very gallant, arduous, and valuable services to the country, and I trust the War Department will confer this mark of approbation upon him.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *October 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Fisk relieved and back at Fort Rice. Brackett's battalion leaves Sioux City on 25th. Two hundred of Eighth Minnesota will reach Dubuque Saturday.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I sent you the other day some dispatches from General Sully in relation to Brackett's battalion and the detachment Eighth Minnesota. Fisk's expedition has been relieved and brought back to Fort Rice. General Sully makes serious charges against Captain Fisk, and states that nearly all the emigrants he took out were traitors and men running away from the draft. I wish you to make arrangements to dispose of Brackett's battalion in the most judicious manner for frontier defense this winter, as I purpose to establish at least a cantonment for the summer at Devil's Lake, and this battalion will be needed. It will reach Minnesota from the direction of Sioux City.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: Your note of the 10th from Crow Creek is just received. I think you had best send the whole of Brackett's battalion to Minnesota, as it will be wanted there in the spring to establish a post at Devil's Lake for the summer at least. I prefer that you keep with you the battalion of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, disposing of it as you think best along the Iowa frontier, as you propose to do with two companies of Brackett's battalion. The battalion of the Seventh Iowa will be wanted in the spring, as I purpose to establish a post on the northern slope of the Black Hills at the head of Cherry Creek, or somewhere in that neighborhood. When you have completed your arrangements for the winter you will please report here in person.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 21, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

J. G. NICOLAY,
Saint Louis:

While Curtis is fighting Price have you any idea where the force under Rosecrans is, or what it is doing?

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, *October 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

As it is manifest that no troops can at present be taken from General Sheridan's command, and as the vessels collected at Alexandria are wanted elsewhere, and involve enormous cost for demurrage, I have directed General Rucker to use them for other purposes. They can be collected again in a week or ten days if required. Nothing satisfactory from Missouri. I can form no clear idea of the condition of affairs from reports received here. General Curtis seems to be fighting near Independence, but I hear nothing of Rosecrans, A. J. Smith's or Mower's divisions. No action yet as to change of commanders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 21, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I think it would be well to send Canby the orders you have prepared. If he was within telegraphic communication I would not have them sent until it was known Sherman had started.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 21st day of October, 1864, from the following source, the statement of Alfred Langrin, Vicksburg, Miss., October 13, 1864: Colonel Harrison's command is reported to have returned from Arkansas to Oak Ridge, La. Colonel Harrison has ordered all the guerrillas from the adjoining country.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 164. } *New Orleans, La., October 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. W. A. Pile, U. S. Colored Troops, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 202, headquarters Department of the Missouri, will report to Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

7. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 274,

current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will report to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *October 21, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Lee, of Quantrill's band, with 100 men are on the Atchafalaya River in Federal uniforms. They wanted to cross at Simsport and the Confederate commander refused to allow it. Colonel Szymanski says they are outlaws and not recognized by General Smith. I notified Colonel Davis, who occupies Morgan's Ferry, that if he could capture any of them not to trouble the commissaries with them. They may strike the river lower down.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, October 22, 1864.

Copy respectfully furnished Major-General Hurlbut for his information.

General Lawler has been notified that his action is approved.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 21, 1864.

Colonel DAVIS:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of this instant from Morgan's Ferry is received. I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that he fully approves of your suggestion as to the "concentration of the infantry at some convenient point on the Atchafalaya," &c., and leaves the time, place, and all details of the proposed concentration to you. I send you —— to be used in cutting a road through to this place by the shortest route, which work the general desires completed with as little delay as possible. The person referred to in your communication as having been met last night on the road by Lieutenant Shelton is a soldier of the Second New York Cavalry, on special duty by order from these headquarters. Five days' rations for the infantry and artillery of your command are sent to you under escort. As soon as the wagons are unloaded let them return.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

BLUFORD WILSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 51. } *Mouth of White River, Ark., October 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. Hiram Scofield, commanding colored brigade, will cause one regiment of his command to be in readiness to embark to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock for Saint Charles, Ark. All camp and garrison equipage will be taken; also, ten days' rations and 100 rounds ammunition per man. The Marmora is the steamer designated to convey the regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

W. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 21, 1864—5 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

The Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, of General Dennis' division, Lieut. Col. Van Anda commanding, has just come up from Saint Charles; more troops behind. Colonel Greene, assistant quartermaster from General Canby, arrived this afternoon and reports it highly probable that Memphis has before this time been attacked. Some of General Dennis' troops were sent up from the mouth of White River.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Steele.)

LITTLE ROCK, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry to this place. They will march on the south side of the river, provided with one day's rations.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 21, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

It is reported that General Mower has gone to General Sherman, and General McNeil is recommended for commander of his division. No objection is known to this assignment if he is not ranked by the brigade commanders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP FIFTEEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON, MO.,
October 21, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Your dispatch just received. All my infantry are at least seven days from Saint Louis. If I could spare them they could not reach you in time. Besides, Price is in my front with more men than I have. I

regret my inability to assist you, and can only send you my good wishes for your success in defeating Forrest. Steele's troops from Devall's Bluff can reach you quickly. Have you sent to Steele?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 21, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

Have telegraphed the provost-marshal at Springfield to send important dispatches in cipher. The following is the latest received from him:

SPRINGFIELD, *October 20, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General:

No news from Price. Everything quiet near here. Major Burch has returned to Neosho from scout in Benton County, Ark. Found the enemy had moved south near Cane Hill. Will forward key by messenger to Rolla in the morning.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Tipton, Mo.:

I am urgently requested by the Governor of Kansas to apply to you for information as to whether Price is still in a position to threaten Kansas, and to request you to give him through me from time to time such information on the subject as you are willing to communicate to him confidentially. He says the whole arms-bearing population of the State is in the field at an enormous public expense and sacrifice of private interests, and he is exceedingly anxious to send to their homes all or such part of the militia as can safely be discharged. He knows little or nothing as to the whereabouts of Price's army, and does not know whether the whole Kansas border is in danger or only a part, or none. I hope you will not consider it against public interest to communicate in cipher or otherwise the information asked, and I will see that whatever confidential communication may be sent is not made public here.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have troops stationed all through my sub-district. There are no rebels in force near me. I think everything has followed in the wake of Price. I will endeavor to drive out the few guerrillas who have been lurking about.

H. M. HILLER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 21, 1864.*

General EWING:

I have not yet heard from the force I sent to Fredericktown and Pilot Knob, and as there was a telegraph operator with them I judge that the company intended for Fredericktown went to the Knob. I have ordered two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia to be at Fredericktown next Friday with orders to report to Major Williams. Will you please notify him?

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

OCTOBER 21, 1864.

Major-General SMITH,
Camp one mile and a half north of Cook's Store:

Pleasonton ordered to halt and wait your closing up. Get your men quickly in position, well closed up on Pleasonton. Move forward, but do not exhaust your men. Is your ammunition up? Pleasonton writes from Hempland 6.15 p. m. 20th instant.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF DUNKSBURG,
October 21, 1864—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Pleasonton is in Lexington with McNeil's men (not in person). Push your command forward toward Lexington as rapidly as you can. We will see you to-day if we can reach you.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hempland, Mo., October 21, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

GENERAL: Your dispatch from Dunksburg received. McNeil entered Lexington at 12 o'clock last night; was fired on; sustained no loss; captured 7 rebel soldiers; and reported that Price encamped last night at Wellington, eight miles off, up river. Am moving my force to Lexington as rapidly as possible; will endeavor to overtake Price. Brown is twenty-five miles from Lexington, on Marshall road; Winslow twenty.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Lexington, October 21, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

GENERAL: Have arrived at this point. Enemy are pushing up the river, rear guard at Wellington this morning. Have ordered McNeil forward to Wellington. I will send forward the other commands as

they arrive. The enemy are evidently making for Kansas, pushing Curtis before them. Three of the enemy were captured in our uniform last night; they were firing on our troops. I have ordered them hung at once at the court-house. Five officers and 8 enlisted men were taken prisoners here.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
On road to Lexington, October 21, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Major-General PLEASONTON:

We have received the following from General Curtis: "We are fighting the enemy seven miles from this place—Independence." Make your dispositions accordingly to move the cavalry as speedily as possible without breaking it. If Curtis is in good position of course Price will do nothing but demonstrate in his front and move south, and your cavalry movements should be made with that in view.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR DAVIS' CREEK,
October 21, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Lexington:

I believe Price is retreating by Lone Jack and Chapel Hill. If this is so, while McNeil follows his rear the balance of the command should strike him near Lone Jack, following the Hopewell and Snibar road in two columns. The infantry can go by Renick Mills or follow the cavalry. The transportation will load at Sedalia for Warrensburg with stores. The ammunition train will move in the same direction. Will not leave until to-morrow. Push as strongly as the cavalry will bear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 21, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Wellington, Mo.:

GENERAL: We have just arrived. Smith is here with his entire command. Winslow's commissary has been ordered to take the rations belonging to you and General Smith's column. Everything confirms the general's belief that Price is threatening Independence with one division, and with his command and train is to-night in the vicinity of Lone Jack. The general wishes you to let McNeil follow Price, and act so as to make him think you are following with your entire command; then, with your other three brigades, march by the shortest route to Lone Jack. Smith will march to-morrow morning to Chapel Hill. He may march in two columns; if so, one will go by Greenton and the other by Wagon Knob. Push your command as rapidly as possible without entirely breaking it down, and, as much as possible, subsist on the country. We have ordered supplies to Warrensburg,

and send an officer to conduct it beyond. Hang guerrillas and men in our uniform as heretofore. We will remain here until 12 m. to-morrow, and then follow Smith. Connect your headquarters by couriers with the ford over Snibar River above the burnt bridge. Send the name of the officer who has command of the courier line, and post him at the ford.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Wellington, October 21, 1861—6.10 p. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Lexington:

GENERAL: I left a staff officer to communicate with you, and supposed you would use your own discretion as to following farther than Lexington without General Rosecrans directed it, as the enemy was so far in advance. The enemy, from my best information, is near Independence, and as General Curtis is demonstrating in his front he will turn south, probably to night, and be out of his reach by morning. This is the proper road for you to move if you move farther on, but I will not direct it, as I cannot see how you can overtake the enemy with the start he has.

Very truly, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

CAMP ON DAVIS' CREEK,
October 21, 1861—3 p. m.

Colonel BLANDEN,
Commanding, Sedalia:

Load train with commissary supplies and send to Warrensburg; same for ammunition train. If the wagons have not reached Sedalia send this order to General Fisk, at La Mine bridge, or the commanding officer there. This is a matter of grave importance, and requires you to work night and day.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 21, 1861—10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sedalia, Mo.:

The ammunition train is not to be sent to Lexington, but to Warrensburg with the commissary train. Hurry this matter; see General Fisk about it.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 282. } *Springfield, Mo., October 21, 1864.*

I. Maj. J. A. Melton, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, will immediately move, with two companies of his command, provided with five days' rations, by forced marches, to Cassville, Mo., and remain at that post until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 21, 1864.

Major COSGROVE:

I know nothing of the whereabouts of Price's army. I think from reports his headquarters are at Sedalia. Sixty wagons leave here for Rolla in the morning. Have Lebanon train ready to go with them for your supplies. Stage will leave here in the morning. Inform me at once how many wagons you will send.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR COOK'S STORE, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
La Mine:

The general wishes you to push the railroad to Warrensburg rapidly. Call on everybody for what you wish.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
La Mine Bridge, October 21, 1864—12 noon.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report myself and command at La Mine bridge, and hard at work at the wreck, and in preparation of new timbers for the railroad bridge. All the supplies that have arrived here go forward to-day, and no delay will be permitted in forwarding all that reach us. The bridge will be reconstructed at the earliest possible moment. Platforms will be completed to-day. Lieutenant Waite, acting aide-de-camp, proceeds this day to the headquarters of the general commanding with mail and packages received from Saint Louis yesterday by steamer Cora.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 21, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
La Mine Bridge:

Send couriers and find the 300 cavalry left by Colonel Winslow. They were ordered to make a scout to Boonville and return to vicinity of Marston's Bridge, crossing La Mine, on the Boonville and Georgetown road. Then send this cavalry as an escort to the train of commissary and ordnance stores from Sedalia to Warrensburg. Push this matter. Send as much infantry also with the train as is necessary.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 21, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All going on vigorously at this point. Every pound of Government freight has gone forward to Sedalia, and I shall have the bridge rebuilt in four days and trains running to Warrensburg. Guerrillas are hovering about on all sides. Curtis has been fighting Price's advance on the Little Blue, ten miles from Independence, nearly all day. Rosey must be at or near Lexington.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WOLFF,
Jefferson City:

Curtis has been fighting Price's advance on the Little Blue, ten miles from Independence, all day. General Curtis holds a good position and will stand for a regular engagement if Price will continue the conflict. The struggle commenced at 10 a. m. to-day. Rosey must be near or at Lexington. We will put the La Mine bridge up in three days if implements are furnished. Old wreck all out of the way.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

SIR: The squadron of Missouri State Militia is part of those scattered at Sedalia by Jeff. Thompson. They are without orders. I sent them out after twenty-two guerrillas who were plundering farmers four miles from Tipton.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. JONES,
Captain, Commanding.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. W. C. JONES,
Tipton, Mo.:

Colonel Harding, Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, will reach your station to-morrow from Boonville with 500 paroled Federal prisoners

from Glasgow. They will be exhausted and starving. Do all you can for their comfort. If rations fail to reach them from Jefferson City cook yours for them and I will order an issue to cover them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

I telegraphed you on the 19th asking for the situation of affairs in your district. I have no reply, but have received and forwarded to General Rosecrans dispatches from all other important points in my district. Telegraph me at this point promptly that I may forward your dispatch to the general to-night. I shall probably be at district headquarters next week. Give me full information from your river counties.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., October 21, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
La Mine Bridge:

I have tried to communicate with you. Twelve hundred men at Chillicothe, 1,000 at Hamilton, Cameron, and Stewartsville, 1,400 here and in vicinity; all in good fix. No artillery, as you know; arms all exhausted. Price and Curtis now engaged near Independence. Raiding party crossing to north side yesterday at Lexington. My troops falling back from Richmond. I am re-enforcing stations on railroad. Will do all in my power; hope you will come. If I had a few pieces of artillery I could defy any force Price could send. Have no answer to my dispatch of yesterday.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 21, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I learn from undoubted sources that the rebel force in Chariton, including half of the force that was at Carrollton, crossed the river at Brunswick on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning into Saline County. They used a steam ferry-boat and two flats in crossing. The steam ferry-boat went up the river on Wednesday.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, *October 21, 1864.*

General FISK:

A rebel force of 300 to 500 were in six miles of Hannibal yesterday. All my mounted men were out and I could not get after them. There is a large number of rebels in western part of Ralls County. We have

had a good deal of trouble from guerrillas. The request for arms and ammunition and clothing in Saint Louis have not been forwarded, and we have not power to do all we want. I have 1,000 men and I can't arm [them]. I shall start what forces I can raise after the rebels Saturday morning and run them as far as we can. Have written to Colonels Anderson and Forbes to co-operate. I am using all veteran officers I can. We are better off than a few days ago. Harris was captured last week, and the rebels hold high carnival in Monroe County.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FIELD OF BATTLE,
Near Independence, Mo., October 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have been fighting Price three hours on the Little Blue with my cavalry. We have a strong position fifteen miles in the rear, where I intend to make a stand. Heavy cannonading still going on on both sides. Our men are doing finely.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Rosecrans.)

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 21, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

We have fought Price's army since 10 this morning, near Little Blue, with only my regular volunteers. I am fighting and falling back to avoid flank movements, designing to make another strong stand at Big Blue, where the militia, with artillery, are located in strong position.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Rosecrans.)

INDEPENDENCE, *October 21, 1864.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

We are fighting the enemy seven miles from this place.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR COOK'S STORE,
October 21, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Independence:

Our cavalry reached Lexington at 10 o'clock this morning. The infantry will reach this evening and push forward. Rear division left Sedalia yesterday morning. Orders will be sent to push the enemy to the utmost.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp on Big Blue, October 21, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am confident I can stop Price at this crossing, and hope you will come up in his rear and left so he cannot get out by Hickman Mills. If you can get that position we bag Price, if I succeed, as I hope to do. My losses have been considerable, but my troops are in good order, and ready to make a stand at this place.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Department Headquarters, Saint Louis:

General Curtis' advance met Price at 10 a. m. The advance is falling back to Big Blue, where the main force is in position.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 21, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Fort Leavenworth:

General Rosecrans telegraphs at 1.30 p. m. to-day from camp fifteen miles from Lexington.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 21, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

The enemy has appeared in my front and I will take some of my best troops and move forward. Those who come after should congregate at the Big Blue, or as near there as we can get them to make a stand. The Big Blue and Kansas City are the strong points for final efforts. I shall move cautiously; we are all well.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP ON BIG BLUE, *October 21, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS:

The fighting has continued all day. My troops have behaved well. I am now with the militia, in a very strong position, which Price cannot attack to-night and cannot take to-morrow; I think not at all. Major Smith was killed. Cannot as yet tell my losses, but they are considerable.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to all post commanders.)

CAMP ON BIG BLUE, *October 21, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Commander in the Field:

GENERAL: Don't exhaust our troops, but fall back to this place with the least further effort. A small picket or two along the road, to let us have certain knowledge of the enemy's approach, is all we need. Let Price have Independence. It is easily flanked, and his force, it is said, large. I have all day been fearing that he would send a whole division to get in our rear. Indeed, we have to fear a flank movement to-night, but here we have extensive lines fortified, and we must save our resources of men and blood.

Yours, truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Westport, Mo., October 21 [22?], 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT,
Commanding:

SIR: We engaged the enemy this a. m., 9.30 o'clock, at Byram's Ford, on the Big Blue. We engaged with our cavalry and artillery, he using only his cavalry. The cavalry dismounted, fighting on foot. Being pressed, and the enemy exhibiting a disposition to outflank us, I fought and fell back to the open prairie, where, being re-enforced by Colonel Moonlight, we engaged him, repulsed, and drove him from the field, charging him four miles across the prairie. Our killed and wounded is inconsiderable; the enemy's will not fall short of 200. The enemy appears to be falling back and moving in a southwesterly direction with his main command. We have captured 150 stand of small-arms from his dead left on the field. We are out of rations and forage, but my command is elated and in high spirits. The fight was a handsome one, and the officers and men behaved most manfully. I beg leave to suggest that a large cavalry force with mountain howitzers be sent forthwith down the border. We need ammunition for Sharps rifles and for howitzers. We need a good supply, as we have principally exhausted our supplies of both.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding.

P. S.—The Colorado and the Kansas Sixteenth Cavalry are fresh, and could be sent immediately.

C. R. J.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Willetts, October 21, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:]

GENERAL: We are making the axes fly and strengthening this line as much as possible. We will soon be ready to make a splendid fight here, and, what is better, the men have a stomach for the fight. General Fishback reported to me as I predicted, and has been serving

under my command ever since till General Deitzler arrived, who ordered him to Shawneetown, being satisfied, he said, to have the brigade wholly in my hands. This relieves me from all embarrassment and I am now ready to do my duty throughout.

With earnest wishes for your safety and success, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 21, 1864.*

General DEITZLER:

I have no news, except telegraphic connection with Rosecrans. He is moving down toward Lexington, being within eighteen or twenty miles of that place. I propose to move forward with the willing, ready force. I will give some moral influence to Rosecrans, if nothing more, and find out what has become of the enemy. I will send my present baggage back to the Blue. Take no teams. Carry rations in haversacks and try cornfields for horses. I want you to command the reserves, arranging everything at the Blue for our convenience on our return and easy deployment in the line of battle. Keep the roads clear as possible, and have forage and provisions brought to convenient places. Understand my purpose to make the Blue our line, if Price actually forces his forward movement. If driven from that position we will stand at Kansas City. Try to hurry forward Colonel Blair's division. I rely on that, and some other good militia will come. If a big fight comes off I may get in, but have no design or desire to take even the willing militia beyond the immediate decisive blow that must determine the defeat or success of Price's forces at or near Lexington. Moreover, you must be ready to move, for it is more likely that Price will try to retreat southwest, and the moment I find him moving that way I want the militia and everything moving by the best lines toward Fort Scott, so as to head him off from our border posts—Paola, Mound City, or Fort Scott. I will be in telegraphic communication, and hope you will keep me constantly posted.

I am, truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Near the Big Blue, Mo., October 21, 1864—4.15 p. m.

TO POST COMMANDERS,
Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth, Lawrence, Paola, Mound City, Olathe, Fort Scott, and Atchison, Kans.:

Price is forcing the passage of the Little Blue and advancing on Independence. The battle has been in progress since noon, and our forces are slowly falling back. The wounded are coming into Independence, and the trains are retiring to this point. Captain McLain, of the First Colorado Battery, had his arm shot off near the shoulder. Captain Gregg, Company M, Eleventh Kansas, wounded. General Curtis is at the front. Kansas is in imminent danger, and every man should hasten to the field.

G. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General, Kansas State Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lawrence, Kans.:

Information has been received that a number of negroes have deserted from the battery and are making their way to Lawrence. You will cause them to be arrested and returned to Wyandotte. You will also send all the organized negroes forward to Wyandotte. On their arrival at that place they will report to Capt. R. J. Hinton, who is organizing the negroes. Report at once how many you can send, and when they can start.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to commanding officer at Atchison.)

LAWRENCE, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have heard of no negroes coming from the colored battery at Leavenworth. There is a company of colored militia on service here. Do you want them sent to Wyandotte?

R. D. MOBLEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. R. D. MOBLEY,
Lawrence:

Send company of colored militia to Wyandotte to report to Captain Hinton at that place.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have been and examined the colored militia command at this place, and find them not in a condition to proceed to Wyandotte, they being over age, invalids, &c. They are engaged at work on the fortifications at this place.

R. D. MOBLEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. R. D. MOBLEY,
Lawrence:

What force have you at Lawrence besides the negroes?

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is not more than 125 militia, able-bodied men, for duty, and my company, which numbers seventy-five men.

R. D. MOBLEY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. R. D. MOBLEY:

You will move with your company immediately toward the front, reporting to the first superior officer you meet with. Look out for guerrillas on the road.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Colonel HERSHFIELD,
Leavenworth City:

Information has been received that a number of negroes have deserted from the battery and are coming home. You will cause them to be arrested and will hold them until they can be sent forward.

By order of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *October 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Great destitution and hardship prevails in this city in consequence of the suspension of business. Benevolent people are doing all they can to alleviate their suffering, but many will suffer nevertheless, and unless business can be resumed fear the worst consequence. Cannot business be resumed for a part of each day, if not the whole? Our organizations are complete, and we will turn out for drill, a part of each day, as ordered by General Davies.

Yours, respectfully,

R. N. HERSHFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. A. DRAKE:

How many volunteers have you?

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

PAOLA, *October 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

About 600 effective militia detained here by order of General Curtis. Have already ordered them to get ready without waiting instructions. Have put them in good condition as to equipments. Will leave me but small force, but I appreciate the emergency.

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 21, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. S. A. DRAKE,
Paola:

I don't know whom you can communicate with, unless it be the commander of the post, but if you have any men to spare send them to the front as soon as possible. If Kansas ever needed troops that time has now come. Let me know what you do.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

BIG BLUE, *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Price's whole army at the Little Blue, nine miles east of Independence. Our forces falling back on this stream. Hurry forward all available troops in Northern Kansas at once. The danger is very great. General Curtis at the front.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.
GEO. W. DEITZLER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., October 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that all is quiet in the vicinity of Fort Smith and here. Dispatches just in from Fort Smith, which I forward. Cooper is still encamped on the Canadian. We are anxiously looking for a messenger from you. Let us know immediately where Price is. We have a report that he is returning via Springfield and Fayetteville. Keep us posted if possible. I sent three messengers through to your place two days ago. Please acknowledge the receipt of all the messages' arrival. Scouts just in from up the Arkansas forty miles. They find no enemy nor sign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
No. 129. } *Fort Leavenworth, October 21, 1864.*

Colonel McFarland, Seventh Kansas State Militia, will take command of all militia in and about Leavenworth City and have them ready to move in wagons at 12 to-night, rendezvousing at the market-house, to Wyandotte and the front, and report to Major-General Curtis or Major-General Deitzler. Lieutenant-Colonel Hershfield will remain in command of post, and will assist in carrying out this order. Rations will be furnished at the front.

By order of Governor Carney and General Deitzler.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches of the 7th (two) and 10th (one).* The major-general commanding is highly gratified at the favorable aspect of Indian affairs in your command, and entirely approves of all the measures taken by you as reported in the dispatches referred to. Your reports will be laid before the Secretary of War with the recommendation that the measures therein proposed be approved and adopted. I inclose copy of telegraphic dispatch sent you to-day, which you perceive modifies order in dispatch of the 17th instant. The measures adopted by Adjutant-General Baker, and some additional other things the general commanding is about to take, will obviate the necessity of your going to Southern Iowa.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MILWAUKEE, *October 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City:

Your letters of the 7th and 10th received. Please remain at Sioux City as long as you think it necessary. I send General Smith temporarily to Southern Iowa until you can settle Indian difficulties.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 21, 1864.

Capt. J. E. WILLES,
Commanding Post, Keokuk, Iowa:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 18th instant is received. I inclose for your information copy of letter from adjutant-general of Iowa on same subject. Surgeon Taylor is of opinion that there is a

* See Part I, p. 155, and Part III, pp. 698, 773.

sufficient force, including organized citizens now in Keokuk, to repel any attack of guerrillas. There are no troops that can be possibly sent you. The department is badly off in that respect, and two regiments are now under orders to leave it for the South. The major-general commanding will immediately detail a general officer to go to the Southern Iowa border.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa, October 21, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: Yours of the 19th instant, inclosing the letter of J. M. Hiatt, mayor of Keokuk, relative to the troubles on the southern border of Iowa, and directing me to ascertain facts in the case, has just been received. I at once consulted with Adjutant-General Baker in regard to the matter. His opinion is that the militia, if they organize themselves, are fully able to protect their border. I received from General Baker a statement of the strength of the militia in the southern tier of counties of this State; also the number of companies armed, &c., which I have the honor to transmit herewith. It seems to me that the militia which have received arms in these southern counties, if they have anything like an organization, should be fully able to protect their border. General Baker also informs me that the force of organized and armed militia in the next tier of counties is still stronger than in the counties reported. General Baker is forwarding arms and ammunition to the southern counties daily. Although General Baker thinks the force strong enough, he is anxious that I should go down and examine into the matter personally, but as I was on the court-martial here I did not feel at liberty to go without distinct orders. Please instruct me if I shall go to Keokuk. I will inform you by telegraph if anything of importance happens.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Major Sixth Iowa Cavalry, in Charge of Hdqrs. Dist. of Iowa.

[Sub-inclosure.]

List showing the organization, &c., of the State militia in the southern tier of counties of the State of Iowa, October 21, 1864.

Counties.	Number of arms.	Number of companies.	Number of companies armed.
Lee	1,056	25	12
Van Buren	503	24	9
Davis	304	16	4
Appanoose	188	17	3
Wayne	203	11	2
Decatur	247	13	2
Ringgold	170	6	3
Taylor	104	4	1
Page	219	5	2
Frémont	347	6	5
	3,336	123	43

EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Major Sixth Iowa Cavalry, in Charge of Hdqrs. Dist. of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, *October 22, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I had prepared instructions to General Canby to move all available forces in Mobile Bay and elsewhere to Brunswick, and cut the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, as directed by you on the 13th; but, on learning that Sherman's operations were uncertain, I withheld the order. I learn to-day that General Canby left New Orleans about the 15th for Arkansas, and will receive communications at mouth of White River. Shall I now send to him your orders of the 13th, in regard to the Georgia movement? He is of opinion that Price's movement into Missouri was partly intended to draw our forces in that direction, so that a part of Magruder's army could cross the Mississippi and re-enforce Hood.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SOUTHWEST PASS, *October 22, 1864.*
(Received 12.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

I reached this Pass at 12 yesterday. Thirteen officers and 120 soldiers on board. Left New York on 13th. The elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania largely Republican. Army news from Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman in every particular satisfactory.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 22d day of October, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., October 18: Lieutenant Curtiss confirms the report that General Hodge has assumed command of the District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana, with headquarters at Liberty, La. Dumonteil's regiment, 200 strong, has been transferred to this district. Captain Prime's jayhawkers on the west bank of the Mississippi have been broken up and ordered to join other commands. Squads of rebels are reported crossing and recrossing the river a few miles above Baton Rouge, La. Measures have been taken to capture them. John L. Bannister, Company B, Third Maryland Cavalry, lately escaped from Shreveport, was not able to give any important information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just received the following dispatch:

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *October 22, 1864.*

Captain FULLER:

The rebels, supposed to number nearly 100, plundered the Home Farm, Miles' Taylor's plantation, six miles below on the bayou, last night, cutting the Napoleonville telegraph line; how bad I do not know. Will send out men to fix it.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FRENCH,
Operator.

W. G. FULLER,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Superintendent.

[Indorsement.]

Copy furnished General Hurlbut, October 22, 1864, with remark that these rebels are probably portion of Quantrill's command mentioned in General Lawler's dispatch.

THIBODEAUX, *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Last night a party of guerrillas, supposed to be Whitaker's gang, about 125 strong, made a raid upon the La Fourche country, crossing the bayou just above Paincourtville, carrying off a number of mules and other property. I have sent a gun-boat with 150 infantry up Bayou Little Pigeon to the head of Grand River to intercept them in that direction. I have also sent a gun-boat up Belle River with fifty infantry to cut off their retreat toward Lake Palourde, should they undertake to go that way. The whole available force at Napoleonville are in pursuit in their rear. I would send a party of cavalry from Donaldsonville by the way of Bayou Goula and the Park down Grand River to intercept them in that direction, but the commanding officer at that post telegraphs me that he has but twenty-five cavalry in camp. Plaquemine ought to be included in this command. With a battalion of cavalry at that place and a telegraph communication from Donaldsonville we could either prevent these raids or be certain of capturing the parties making them.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

Brigadier-General Sherman desires you to have Whitaker's gang so rapidly and surely pursued as not to fail finding out where they crossed and how they got into your country, so as to prevent it as far as possible in the future.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS:

Send a gun-boat with fifty infantry if you can spare them, three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, up to the head of Belle River to lay for twenty-four hours for the purpose of intercepting Whitaker's gang, should they undertake to escape that way.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding, Brashear City:

Have a gun-boat sent up Little Bayou Pigeon with 150 infantry as far as Micheltre's place as soon as possible to cut off Whitaker's party of guerrillas who made a raid on the La Fourche last night. Give them eighty rounds of ammunition and five days' rations, so that they can wait and fight them. My two good scouts will be upon the train to go on the boat. Send the best men you have in the command.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding, Brashear City:

The general commanding suggests that the gun-boats take with them several small boats to be used in case of necessity. Arrest and send to these headquarters one Brown, living on Grand River. Have the commanding officer of the expedition notify Micheltre that he will be arrested and severely punished if a guerrilla is found on his place, or if he is known to harbor any of them in future. The commanding officer of the expedition will not allow our men, Decker and Newman, to be seen by the citizens. They will be known to Brown or others only as prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864.

Colonel SAYLES,
Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Commanding Napoleonville:

The party your forces were pursuing are reported by the commanding officer at Donaldsonville to number but sixty men, and they cannot number more than 100. You will send out as early as 4 a. m. to-morrow at

least 120 men, with four days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition per man, in pursuit of them. Should they take the road to Bay Natchez your command will follow them that far. Should they take the military road your command will follow them as far as Bayou Goula and the Park. The officer in command will make every effort to ascertain how they came into the district, that they may be prevented in future.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864.

Major BEEBE,
Commanding, Donaldsonville:

From the tenor of a dispatch received from you this p. m. the general commanding thinks you have failed to notify him from time to time of the appearance or movements of the enemy, as directed to do by orders from these headquarters. All movements of the enemy or suspicious occurrences of any nature must be promptly reported to these headquarters by telegraph, and all refugees or deserters coming within our lines anywhere in your jurisdiction must be forwarded at once to these headquarters for examination.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 22, 1864—11 p. m.

Major BEEBE,
Commanding, Donaldsonville:

Send Company I, Third Rhode Island Cavalry, to report to Major Davis at Paincourtville, with four days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition, at 5 a. m. to-morrow.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Memphis:

I have received from General Reynolds your dispatch of the 16th in relation to an anticipated attack upon Memphis by Forrest. The transfer of troops from the mouth of White River to Memphis is approved, and General Reynolds will be instructed to furnish from the troops under his command any further assistance that may be necessary. I apprehend, however, that some of the movements reported are demonstrations to favor the crossing of the Mississippi, the order for which has recently been renewed by Jefferson Davis. I have information from Mobile of the 18th which shows that such demonstrations are now being made.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

Your dispatch of the 16th in relation to an anticipated attack on Memphis is received. The transfer of troops from the mouth of White River to Memphis is approved, and you will please furnish any further assistance that may be necessary. I apprehend, however, that some of the movements reported are demonstrations to favor the crossing of the Mississippi. I have information from Mobile of the 18th which shows that such demonstrations are now being made. Brigadier-General Shaler has been ordered to report to you. He will await your instructions at Morganza.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *October 22, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Arrived here yesterday at noon. I forward papers in relation to Memphis affairs. A force of 3,600 was sent from here to Memphis. Colonel Slack's brigade left Saint Charles 20th and 21st for Devall's Bluff, by General Steele's orders. Saint Charles will be occupied to-day by the Fifty-third Colored Regiment, Colonel Risdon, 500 strong. I have waited here to hear from Memphis. There are 2,000 here that might go to Memphis if required. We have sent about 5,000 troops to Devall's Bluff. Arrivals from Memphis since 17th, but nothing new. No more force had been asked for. Latest date 2 p. m. yesterday. No indications of attack, but nothing official. Will leave for Devall's Bluff this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, October 22, 1864—4 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Please return to this point the troops recently sent from here to Memphis at the earliest moment that the state of affairs at Memphis will warrant their removal. My information is to the effect that these troops will be wanted on the river below this point to prevent the enemy's crossing the Mississippi River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Tug Perry has just passed up. I will go to Devall's Bluff to confer with General Steele and endeavor to be here or have a dispatch for the return trip of the Perry. Yours of 18th received and naval commander notified. Am just starting for Devall's Bluff.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 221. } *New Orleans, La., October 22, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty, in obedience to special orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will proceed to Morganza, La., and report to the general commanding at that post, awaiting the arrival of the major-general commanding the corps for assignment to duty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 22, 1864.

Col. O. C. RISDON,
Commanding Fifty-third U. S. Colored Infantry:

COLONEL: You will proceed to Saint Charles, Ark., with your command, disembarking at that place and taking command of the post until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 22, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, and the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry, Maj. J. F. McKinley commanding, in all 650 strong, have just arrived per steamer Eclipse.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 22, 1864—12 m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Dir. of West Mississippi:

I have information that small parties of troops and three pieces of artillery are on either side the river in the vicinity of Rodney. Cobb's scouts, which are about 100 strong, and have heretofore infested this neighborhood, have been ordered to Oakland College, near Rodney or Bruinsburg. It is said Warren County is to be abandoned to the Federals. The system of scouting all over the country by companies of independent scouts, guerrillas, &c., is to be abandoned and all men are being concentrated. Only one company is said to be left (Evans') in the Deer Creek country, and they are scattered in small squads, principally with a view to notify the planters to drive away their stock when our forces approach. Gardner is increasing his force at Jackson considerably. A woman in from Delhi, on the west side, reports a small force at Monroe, and most of the troops have gone below. They have been firing into boats also above here and have done some dam-

age. It is evident the enemy will make trouble both above and below in order to cover their true crossing-place. I shall send a small armed reconnaissance on Monday on both sides the river in the vicinity of Skipwith and Columbia. I propose visiting the Washita Valley in some force as soon as I get my forces back from General Reynolds.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, October 22, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans, La.:*

Since my last the enemy failed in his designs of taking Jefferson; moved to Boonville, where he captured a few militia and a ferry-boat; thence to Glasgow, where a part of a new twelve-months' regiment, under Harding, had stopped en route for Jefferson City; captured them and 1,200 overcoats, brought from Lexington for safety by order of some stupid officer. By the 20th Mower's division had gone to Sedalia; Smith moved to Lexington by the evening of the 21st. Enemy pushed toward Independence, followed by our cavalry, and his rear guard skirmished with our cavalry advance at the crossing of the Little Blue this morning. We forced the passage by 1 p. m. to-day. Our infantry is now moving to Pleasant Hill, and I think by to-morrow Price will be in Kansas, followed on flank and rear by a cavalry and infantry force sufficient to whip him if he stops, and to damage him very badly if he does not. The present prospect of making the greatest raid of this war a bad speculation is now very good. No doubt you will have ordered Steele to do what he can to hurt Price on his return.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 293. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. In compliance with special instructions from the War Department, all Michigan soldiers in this department in camp of rendezvous, distribution, or in hospital will be furloughed for twenty days, to enable them to be at their homes on November 8, 1864. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to all soldiers furloughed under this order to and from their homes.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 7. } *Lexington, Mo., October 22, 1864.*

I. District commanders will forward with all practicable dispatch to these headquarters in the field lists of the names of all men who have joined Price's army from their districts, and names of all families who have furnished recruits or in any manner aided and assisted the enemy,

giving all the information they may possess or can obtain going to show who among us are our enemies. Copies of this order will be furnished by district commanders to all officers of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, who will be required to render any assistance in their power to collect and furnish such information.

* * * * * * *

V. Captain Norville, of Merrill's Horse, will assume command of the city of Lexington, Mo. He will look well to the line of couriers, take charge of and forward prisoners and sick and wounded of our army to Jefferson City, Mo., and forward as rapidly as possible all stragglers to their respective commands.

Upon the arrival of Captain Eads at this place Captain Norville will place him in close arrest and turn his command over to Lieutenant Shoemaker.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Captain Leeper left here with ten men on Wednesday and went to Lesterville; there joined Lieutenant Kelley with thirty men of the Second and Third Missouri State Militia. On Thursday went down Black River to the mouth of Sinking Creek; thence across to Logan's Creek. At Logan's Creek came up behind Colonel Pollock, with fifty men; followed him four miles; came up with him, charged and killed 10 men and scattered the balance. Pollock was headed south. The scout then went down Black River fourteen miles south of Patterson. Heard of several small squads of rebels, and killed 4 more; thence returned to Pilot Knob by way of Patterson. Berryman is said to be at Ponder's Mill, on Little Black River, on direct road from here to Pocahontas, eighty miles from this place. Three hundred rebels said to be there. Colonel Pollock is recruiting a regiment and Ponder's Mill is his rendezvous. Thirty or forty rebels at Poplar Bluff, county seat of Butler County. Telegraph poles all up between here and Patterson. Wire down considerable. Captain Leeper picked up twenty-three men of Forty-seventh Regiment. I will send their names to-morrow.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

I think you should send a company to occupy Farmington and scout that neighborhood. A company should also be stationed at Fredericktown. When will the telegraph line be open through? Hurry it up as rapidly as possible.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General,

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

General EWING:

I understood by your dispatch that you had ordered two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia from Cape Girardeau, and that they would be in Fredericktown last night. Two citizens came from Fredericktown in the night and reported a large rebel force coming into Fredericktown yesterday evening. I concluded that the force seen was the Enrolled Missouri Militia from Cape Girardeau. I sent twenty-five men with telegraph materials and working party to put the line in order to Fredericktown to-day. Guerrillas are committing depredations on all sides of us. My scouting parties have come in collision with them south, north, east, and west. I can't possibly garrison Fredericktown and Farmington from the troops here. The Sixth Missouri left this morning for Saint Louis. Major Montgomery ordered the rebel surgeons' horses taken soon after we arrived here. I returned two of them, but one horse and mule could not be found. I am satisfied that the mule was branded by Montgomery's men with a U. S. brand which was found here, and that the major has the mule with his command. Can't the stragglers from the Forty-seventh that are at De Soto be sent up here? Will you order Captain Dyer to forward in wagons from the bridge some commissary stores. I have here Lieutenants Schwab and Tate, of the Forty-seventh, with twenty-three men, and occasionally more coming in from the country.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, *Pilot Knob:*

If you cannot spare men for Farmington or Fredericktown, all right. I think, though, after the Tenth gets to the Knob you can at least occupy Farmington. Send list of all stragglers from our Pilot Knob command as they come in, except those already reported here. The stores will be sent down by Dyer. You will issue any orders you find necessary in my name about that or anything else and advise me. If you wish you may come now and go to Kansas. In case you leave advise General Miller, and tell him I wish a good officer in command at the Knob. Who is the ranking officer there now, and what sort of an officer is he? Rosecrans with his infantry and artillery camped last night ten miles this side of Lexington. Curtis was driven back yesterday noon from Little Blue to Big Blue. I fear Price intends to wipe out Southern Kansas. Major Wilson reported not killed, but still a prisoner.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER, *De Soto:*

You will strengthen the garrison at Potosi, and endeavor to send there and at each of the principal stations a few cavalry for scouting purposes. See Captain Schenck and order him to send rations to Pilot Knob at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Chapel Hill:

Dispatches from Pleasonton up to 1.30 p. m. His headquarters were three miles beyond the Little Blue. Heavy skirmishing in front. Lost several men and one major wounded. Cannonading heard on Big Blue; ceased at 4.30 p. m. Woman from Independence 12 m. reports Price's train passed through Independence yesterday and to-day. The general thinks Price is going into Kansas for forage and will move south through or near Olathe. Pleasonton has been ordered to conform to the movements of enemy and also with reference to your position and a junction with Blunt. Go to Lone Jack to-morrow and if you can to Pleasant Hill. Send cavalry out in front to see what is going on. Send a non-commissioned officer to Warrensburg with four men to get a provision train and conduct it to you. Ammunition also if you want it. We will go to Pleasant Hill to-morrow or to your headquarters. Send back reply telling us where we will find you.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Chapel Hill:

I send you inclosed dispatch.* You will see the importance of moving at once on Independence. Take the shortest practicable route. Move your batteries between the two leading brigades. I send you one guide, seize more. You know how to make them reliable. Tell your men we think we have got Price. Make one big effort and no straggling.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 22, 1864.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will have your division in readiness to move to-morrow morning, 23d instant, at 7 a. m., taking the advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 22, 1864.]

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to move at 8 a. m. 23d instant, in rear of First Division and supply train.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Pleasonton to Rosecrans of 4 p. m., p. 183.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—7.10 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Wellington:

The general dispatched you at 9.30 last evening that he was satisfied Price would move south, and that he had directed General Smith to move in direction of Pleasant Hill, and you to send three brigades in same direction; since which your dispatch of 11 p. m. was received this a. m., indicating that most of your command was too far advanced on the Independence road to move as indicated. He therefore leaves to your discretion the route of pursuit, satisfied, however, that Price moved last night, if not before, in a southerly direction. Let a small, efficient command, under an efficient officer, gather up the stragglers and poorly mounted men and form a courier line to this point for two days. Direct them to gather up all our stragglers, whether cavalry or infantry, sending the infantry to Lexington and placing them under the command of some officer; use the cavalry stragglers as a portion of his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Blue Creek Bridge, October 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have just arrived at this point and find the bridge over the creek destroyed. I am building a temporary bridge over the creek to cross my command. The advance is on the other side of the creek; is skirmishing slightly with the rear guard of the enemy. I shall press forward as rapidly as possible. The indications are that the enemy's whole force passed on this road except about one brigade, which went on the Lone Jack road. All the citizens say the enemy's train passed here.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Wellington:

The general commanding directs me to say that your wagon train has arrived in charge of Capt. J. M. Moore, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, with a small squad of men. He has been ordered to gather up all stragglers as a guard and go forward, and General Brown has been ordered to send 100 men back to guard it. The general desires you to send out a guard to meet it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LEXINGTON, *October 22, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your dispatch 6 a. m. received. Curtis telegraphs me he makes his stand on the Big Blue. I have no doubt but that the enemy will turn south into Kansas, following up the Big Blue. Not knowing precisely where your cavalry may be I cannot direct your movements. I have no doubt if you can you should move on enemy's left flank, but you must use your best judgment. Twenty-five wagons go forward to you to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Little Blue Creek Bridge, October 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

GENERAL: A messenger from General Blunt has just reached me. He reports that General Blunt fell back from Independence toward Kansas City last night, and Price now occupies Independence. General Blunt has 8,000 men and twenty-one guns. Price is encamped between Independence and the Big Blue, so General Blunt's messenger informs me. I have made a temporary bridge for artillery here, and McNeil's command is over. The enemy have just opened artillery on my advance.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Four Miles East of Independence, Mo., October 22, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

GENERAL: Two wounded who left Independence at 12 m. report that the enemy was then moving his trains rapidly through the town in a westerly direction. They report Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby as being with the command yesterday, and Fagan's division in the rear. I am pushing on as fast as possible. There has been some heavy firing on my skirmish line, and have a major and 12 men wounded. A number of the enemy were killed.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Independence, October 22, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, in the Field:

I have just arrived at this place. McNeil's brigade made a gallant charge through and beyond the town, capturing two brass 6-pounders rifled, horses and drivers, complete, and a number of prisoners, and

sabering many of the enemy. McNeil and Sanborn are still running them toward Westport. I can hear Blunt's guns toward Kansas City. I shall push on as fast as possible. A scout reports Price intrenched this side of the Big Blue. The captured guns are ready for use. There is no doubt that Price's whole force is here. Fighting still going on with an obstinate rear guard. Let Smith come to this place.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, beyond Little Blue River:

Your dispatches of 12.45 and 1.45 p. m. received duly, as were the two preceding. You are so near Independence that I am sure Price will go out of Jackson County into Kansas to-night. General Smith will be at Chapel Hill and will to-morrow move to Pleasant Hill. You have doubtless exercised your best judgment, but I still think to have threatened at the Little Blue and to have moved south with the remainder of your command to the Independence and Warrensburg road would have been better. By placing you near the enemy's line of retreat Price's retreat would then have been a necessity and with the infantry south of you and always behind you you could have swung around in safety. As it is now you must be left to conform your movements to those of the enemy, having in view your supporting force of infantry as well as your union with Blunt's forces and the position of your depot of supplies at Warrensburg. I am well satisfied that Price will enter Kansas as soon as practicable. Should he leave to-night, as I judge he will, open communication with Smith by Lone Jack. I suggest pushing Winslow's cavalry forward, giving him a regiment of Missouri State Militia or Kansas, which knows the country. I have remained here on purpose to learn your movements. As the courier line is well established I expect to hear from you before morning, when I will leave to join Smith.

Yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Advance on Big Blue, October 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Lexington:

GENERAL: The enemy have been resisting my advance very stubbornly. We have fought them from Little Blue; they are fighting to get off their trains and are very strong in their rear guard. I have had all my brigades engaged. Winslow is now in at the Blue and the firing is brisk. The enemy have left at least 40 killed in our hands to-day besides a larger number of sick and wounded at Independence. The colonel commanding the rear guard was wounded to-day and fell into our hands. Winslow reports a number of wounded in front. Have heard nothing from General Curtis' forces. General Sanborn saw four

or five long columns on the other side of the Blue this afternoon making off in a southwesterly direction. I have sent McNeil's brigade to Little Santa Fé and from there to the Fort Scott military road, to intercept them, if possible. My people have been going for three days and nights, but are in good spirits. I mentioned in a former dispatch that we captured two rifled 6-pounders, horses and drivers, complete, in our fight at Independence. It was gallantly done by a charge of Catherwood's regiment. We have near a hundred prisoners, including a number of officers. General Cabell lost his sword. The enemy are now out of Missouri.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry, beyond Little Blue:

Inclosed is a dispatch to General Curtis, which please read as expressive of my views in addition to the instructions given you in my dispatch this evening, wherein I omitted to call attention to the probable condition of the enemy. Please consider and act on them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:
(Through General Pleasonton.)

From Pleasonton's headquarters, three miles west of Little Blue, at 1 p. m., I am led to believe that Price will have moved by to-morrow morning as far south as Hickman Mills, with the intention of going into Kansas and down into the Indian Territory to avoid Steele. He has not procured a remount in Missouri. More than half of his horses are worn down and jaded. He goes into a hostile country to him. Our united forces will, I think, be able very nearly to destroy him. Smith's infantry is well on the way to Pleasant Hill to-night, and can beat Price's cavalry moving. Set in now, strain every nerve, and bend every will to bring the raiders to grief. I go to Pleasant Hill to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FLAG OF TRUCE:

Take charge of the officer who has charge of flag of truce from General Price and the men with him. See that every comfort is furnished them. Let them deposit their arms in your charge until they can be permitted to rejoin their command. Take the parole of the officer of the flag that he and his men will remain within the limits of the Fair-

Ground. Allow no one to communicate with the flag under any circumstances. If you have no provisions for them make requisition on the citizens of Lexington.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—9 a. m.*

COMDG. OFFICER IN CHARGE OF AMMUNITION TRAIN,
On Sedalia Road:

Turn back your train. You must go to Warrensburg. Orders sent to commanding officer of Sedalia.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Springfield, Mo.:

Price will probably go by Kansas border. Push your scouts out and worry them all you can. Leave post safe with footmen and do all you can with horsemen.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 22, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Springfield, Mo.:

Send two separate couriers to Fort Scott—separate messages—to warn Colonel Blair to expect an attack.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

A large force of the Enrolled Missouri Militia are now in active service in this district. They may be needed thirty days longer. A majority are destitute of blankets and necessary clothing. I am compelled to use them. Their officers are unwilling for them to do duty unless they are clothed to distinguish them from the enemy. While communication with department headquarters was closed I took the responsibility to issue overcoats to distinguish them and as a substitute for blankets. General Holland and Colonel Phelps assure me that a majority are barefooted and cannot purchase without distressing their families. Please authorize me to issue such articles of clothing as may be actually necessary for the health of these troops. Please answer immediately.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 22, 1864.

General J. B. GRAY, *Saint Louis:*

I have a large force of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in service. They will be needed thirty days longer. General Holland assures me they are destitute of clothing, &c. I have applied for an order authorizing to issue what may be necessary. You will please intercede for them.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Push big train with commissary stores to Warrensburg with all speed night and day. Give them big guards. You are all left now. Price is in Kansas by this time. Time is everything.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 22, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

Dispatches from District of North Missouri indicate a very much confused and unsatisfactory condition of affairs in my district. Generals Craig and Douglass are not successful in producing harmonious action between the volunteers and militia troops. The evil should be promptly corrected. I have the honor to request that if in the opinion of the general commanding my continued services are required on this side of the Missouri River I be relieved from any further responsibility in the District of North Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
Lexington, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Captain EADS,
First Missouri State Militia:

You will report for duty with your company at this post without delay. You will be expected here by the middle of the afternoon at furthest.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 22, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Price and Curtis engaged yesterday. No details received. Conscripting parties are north in Clay, Ray, and Carroll. My forces after them. No damage to railroad or telegraph yet. We are dying to know where Rosecrans' forces are.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 22, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Kansas City, Mo.:

If my troops expel Price's forces from this side, as I hope and believe, I will try to go to General Curtis' assistance in a day or two.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 22, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

No force of the enemy within bounds of my scouting operations. I think there is now no considerable force of the enemy this side of the river either in Chariton, Carroll, or Ray. More in Ray than either of the others.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LIBERTY, *October 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I arrived at this place yesterday morning. The enemy have not approached in force. I shall assume command this afternoon. I will ascertain the enemy's whereabouts to-morrow. There are quite a number of small bands of rebels in this county and the north part of Ray, ranging from 10 to 100. I will review and inspect the troops at this place this afternoon.

L. C. PACE,
Major, &c.

BROOKFIELD, *October 22, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
General Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: Engine Livingston went west yesterday with No. 5, and gave out at Utica and was towed back to Brookfield. Engine Stranger was repaired ready to run to-day. Regular trains running to-day and one extra west to Saint Joseph. One extra has gone to the mines and the Livingston will go down to Huron extra and return. She will follow No. 2 east from here. We have had a report here to-day that some 200 rebels under Ryder or Anderson were marching this way from Carrollton. Our men are quite vigilant and will watch closely for any approach of the enemy. The colonel has again started the block-house, and I am trying to get him to order other fortifications built, such as rifle-pits, but he will not order in the citizens from the country. We could raise a rebel force with teams to the number of seventy-five, which would do any amount of valuable service. I would work them on general principles, as they claim never to have done anything. They should be made to work, then they will keep right. We never will have peace in this country until that class of men have learned that the Federal Government yet has an existence and prove it to them by

forcing them to assist in building breast-works for Union men. Can there be no order issued to touch this? Does General Fisk still command this district? I know he will order it if I can get a letter to him.

I am, very respectfully,

E. J. CRANDALL.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Fisk, with a request that Captain Crandall be assigned to the special duty of erecting fortifications at Brookfield, with right to call in teams, &c.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding Hannibal District.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I took my strong position on the Big Blue late last night, by Famine Timber, and the enemy felt my line freely during the forenoon, but moved heavily on my right flank, passing through, and probably capturing a gun with militia force, which I had at the upper crossing. I immediately drew my best forces from my left, and made a charge upon his advance, driving it south and west for several miles, and continuing the fight until dark. I am preparing to renew the attack and pursue it at daylight with all my available cavalry. I have checked the forward movement, and Price retreats southward. A messenger has just arrived from Pleasonton, who attacked his rear this morning, and apparently has damaged him considerably.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have held the line of the Big Blue till 3 p. m., when the enemy, in large force, moved round my right flank. My troops attacked and drove them westward, but large numbers follow, so that I have come within the lines of this place with the portion of my troops not in pursuit of the enemy. Where is General Rosecrans' advance?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Have been engaged last evening and to-day rallying the people and urging them to go to you. The Seventh has commenced moving in wagons by detachments. I hope by 3 o'clock they will all be off. Have seized steam-boat at city to take back such of the First as left, and, if possible, get the battery back to you. Do you want me with you, or am I more serviceable here? Would rather be at front.

H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864.*

Mrs. CURTIS:

It is certain that among the rebels killed yesterday the notorious Todd, one of the murderers of our son, was one among many who were killed. Their loss was much heavier than mine. They are retreating southwest, but fighting us hard.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864.*

Capt. D. S. VITTUM:

The enemy flanked our position to-day, and we have fallen back to this place, where we expect to fight them to-night. Pleasonton is pressing Price's rear.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Army of the Border.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS:

We have had smart fighting all the afternoon, but have fallen back to Kansas City. No casualties of note; several wounded.

GEO. J. CLARK,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, October 22, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General BLUNT:

The general directs that I send to you the following dispatch, just received from one of my signal officers stationed on the extreme left of our line:

SIGNAL STATION,
Extreme Left, on Big Blue—10 a. m.

Captain MEEKER,
Chief Signal Officer:

I have nothing on our extreme right, left, center, or front of interest to report. Have a good view of the road leading to Independence in three different places.

M. M. NEELY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Very respectfully,

ED. I. MEEKER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
October 22, 1864—11.40 a. m.

Major-General BLUNT,
Commanding:

GENERAL: By direction of General Curtis I send the following:

SIGNAL STATION, *Extreme Right—10.40 a. m.*

Capt. E. I. MEEKER,
Chief Signal Officer:

CAPTAIN: There is a cavalry force on the prairie, nearly due south from here, six or eight miles distant. Can trace their line by the flash of their guidons about half

a mile east and west. They are not moving at present. Some dust flying in the immediate vicinity of Independence. No other sign of movements of enemy visible from this station.

J. M. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

REMARK.—Lieutenant Hubbard's station is on the right of the road, two miles, on the Blue, near a ford, guarded by artillery and infantry.

Respectfully,

E. I. MEEKER,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Westport, October 22, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: We engaged the enemy this morning about 9 o'clock at the ford where sent, he attacking. He had no artillery in the morning. I used both dismounted cavalry and artillery with effect. Being pressed by him, and he exhibiting a disposition and ability to outflank me, I fell back to a good position on the prairie, when, being re-enforced by Colonel Moonlight, we drove him from the field, with the loss of about 200, our loss being only inconsiderable, not exceeding 15 wounded, all being brought off and cared for. I captured 150 stand of small-arms from his dead left on the field, and charged him beautifully for four miles. The officers and men behaved handsomely and are deserving great credit. In the last engagement the enemy used four pieces of artillery, with but little effect. We are entirely out of rations and ammunition. The former we need to feed our brave men, and the latter to feed the enemy. Must have both by morning by daylight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—My headquarters at McGee's, north of Westport.

C. R. J.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Near Westport, October 22, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports from prisoners captured confirm, in a manner apparently reliable, the current rumors about Price's strength. He says that his force numbered 25,000 when he entered the State, and now numbers not less than 30,000; that he intended to invade Kansas, and is now camped on the Blue with his whole force, about two or three miles below Westport, southeast. I respectfully recommend that a fresh force be sent down the border to keep him out of our State. My men and horses are nearly, in fact are quite, played out and must rest a few hours, and I need rations and ammunition before daylight. Howitzer ammunition and Sharps carbine, caliber .52, included.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

P. S.—Some of my squadrons have had nothing to eat since the fight other side of Independence,

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Westport, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, or
Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy's camp-fires show at the present time for a distance of six miles, extending along the Big Blue. I think if we march out in the morning with cavalry and artillery we can completely rout them. We want long-range guns. There is no trouble in falling back with perfect safety. Their first line of fires is about two miles from my camp. I think Colonel Moonlight either marched to Shawnee Mission or to Kansas City. Where is General Blunt's headquarters?

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

ON THE KANSAS LINE, TWO MILES SOUTH OF WESTPORT,
[*October 22, 1864*]—*Just dark.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Jennison and myself flanked the enemy on the west, and have been fighting until now. We retreated to an open field, they following. We then turned and drove them about two miles. I am encamped on the ground. A prisoner just taken (Second Lieutenant Williams, of Jackman's brigade) says Price is encamped this side of Byram's Ford, with 28,000 men, all mounted; twenty pieces of artillery. We have been fighting Jackman's and Shelby's brigades. We must be re-enforced. For God's sake send me rations, general. My men must eat, and they will fight. I cannot see any longer.

Respectfully,

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

SATURDAY, *October 22, 1864—9 a. m.*

General GRANT,
Commanding Militia, near Hickman Mills:

Price is making very feeble demonstrations in front. Look out for your position. Send scouts out on road toward Pleasant Hill, and also toward Independence, to see if Price is moving on my flank. Send me reports every thirty minutes.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Forks of Road, [*October 22, 1864*].

Brigadier-General GRANT:

A column of the enemy has been seen passing up the Blue on the opposite side, perhaps designing to cross below you. Jennison holds the Rock or Byram's Ford, and Moonlight holds the one at Hinkle's Ford. Look well to all sides of you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Independence:

I have ordered Captain Mobley with his company toward the front from Lawrence. There are 125 militia left there. The two regiments, Seventh and Twenty-second, are just starting in wagons.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

BIG BLUE, *October 22, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

The enemy makes feeble demonstrations this morning. I fear he may be trying to flank me on my right. Countermand the order bringing forward Lawrence company.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

Have directed those posts to stand firm. They may be overpowered, but if we press Price hard I do not think he will desire to stop to take small posts. My troops are being supplied for the purpose of moving early in the pursuit of the enemy.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864—6 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

We have had a severe fight this afternoon, the enemy turning our right flank. We attacked and drove them westward, where I fear they may attack Kansas towns. Pleasonton has just sent me a messenger, and we have heard his guns pressing the enemy on the other side.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

I with all friends of our noble country congratulate you on your victory to-day. May our Father in Heaven protect and preserve you in this hour of trial.

Sincerely, yours,

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Paola, Lawrence, Mound City, and Fort Scott:

General Curtis had a severe fight to-day. The enemy attacked his right flank and was repulsed, General Curtis driving him westward. General Pleasonton is on the east and pressing the enemy toward Kansas. Some damage may yet be done to Kansas towns. The notorious guerrilla Todd was killed yesterday.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864.*

Captain MOBLEY:

The dispatch ordering you to the front is revoked. For the present remain where you are.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864.*

Captain MOBLEY:

The general says return to Lawrence. Keep a sharp lookout for the enemy.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

LAWRENCE, *October 22, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

Your dispatches overtook me at Eudora. My command will be back by 3 o'clock. Have any guerrillas broken through our lines? Please send all news from front soon as received, or if any anticipated danger here.

R. D. MOBLEY,
Captain, Seventeenth Kansas State Infantry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 22, 1864.*

Captain INSLEY, *Fort Scott, Kans.:*

Price has passed our forces and the head of his column is eight miles south of Kansas City. I would suggest to you whether it would not be a good idea for you to move all your teams and transportation west and north as far away as possible for them to get. You can judge on the spot.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain INSLEY, *Fort Scott:*

Stand. The enemy is flying, closely pursued. Your only safety is to remain and keep everything in the forts.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officers Paola and Olathe.)

KANSAS CITY, *October 22, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Saint Louis:

I have been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed round my right flank, when I gave him heavy blows. For several hours I have heard firing in the east, and just received a messenger from Pleasonton, who is fighting on the other side.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, October 22, 1864.*

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Hershfield, Seventh Kansas State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as commander of the post of Leavenworth City, and will gather up all stragglers in and about the city and proceed immediately to the front and report to Colonel McFarland for duty.

2. Lieut. Col. I. W. Fuller, Third Arkansas Cavalry, having reported for duty, is hereby placed temporarily in command of post Leavenworth City and its defenses. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, October 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK,
A. A. A. G., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

For the information of the general commanding I would respectfully report that rumors reached here on Sunday last that the Kaw Indians were getting impudent and stealing stock on Lyon's Creek, about thirty miles west of here, and it was reported that the citizens in that vicinity were much frightened, and I immediately ordered a scout to proceed there, who have just returned, and report that the citizens are not frightened nor have any depredations been committed. I will keep you fully posted in regard to operations of Indians, but have no fear of any attack or advance on this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: Your several dispatches of 19th instant, with inclosures, have been received, and your action in sending forward grain to meet the escort from Wadsworth was eminently proper. Orders have been issued to-day changing the stations of troops as well as detaching from your command one company U. S. Volunteers and one section of the

battery, under Lieutenant Whipple, for Fort Ripley; one company U. S. Volunteers (F) for Fort Wadsworth; one company Second Cavalry for Sauk Centre, and relieving it by Company G of same regiment, and relieving Company F by Company I of same regiment. There are reasons why Captain Nix's company should be stationed north rather than south of the Minnesota River. It is desirable that the company for Fort Wadsworth should be dispatched as soon as practicable and that all the changes indicated should take place promptly also, so that the several commands may reach their respective destinations before the cold weather sets in. Orders were sent to Fort Wadsworth 11th instant to retain such of the U. S. Volunteers engaged in escort duty as had not left that post on their return, but it is not yet known whether they reached there in time to effect the object. Probably the sixty men of Company I may not have left before the receipt of the order. The ten six-mule teams sent you lately by direction of General Sibley have doubtless reached you ere this, and will enable the assistant quartermaster to furnish all the transportation necessary to carry out the various provisions of the order, a copy of which is inclosed. The teams to transport the camp equipage, &c., of the company ordered to Fort Wadsworth should have a good supply of forage. General Sibley depends upon your accustomed energy to cause all the movements directed to be made without unavoidable delay. Furloughs, except in very urgent cases, will not be granted until the stations of the troops are reached and all arrangements made, when a certain percentage of the companies raised in this State will be permitted to be absent for a brief period. You will be duly informed when this is determined upon. There should be sent with the company ordered to Fort Wadsworth two or three good reliable men well acquainted with the route. Other orders fixing the location of troops will soon be issued so as to complete the programme. You will please make a report of the number and condition of the horses and mules in your sub-district as soon as practicable.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
No. 223. } DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 22, 1864.

I. The commanding officers of companies of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry will turn in to the acting ordnance officer at Fort Snelling all surplus ordnance and ordnance stores in their possession.

II. In accordance with paragraph II of Special Orders, No. 168, current series, Department of the Northwest, all enlisted and drafted men and substitutes (rebel deserters) forwarded to this district from department headquarters, or from the headquarters of the District of Wisconsin, are hereby assigned for duty to the battalion of the First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, serving in this command, and will be divided among the several companies, including the company of Connecticut cavalry attached to that battalion by Special Orders, No. —, from these headquarters, so as to equalize their strength as nearly as practicable. A list of the men to be thus assigned will be furnished to Lieutenant-Colonel Tamblyn, commanding the battalion, who is charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this order.

III. The enlisted and drafted men and substitutes heretofore assigned to duty with Third Minnesota Battery are hereby excepted from the operation of the next preceding paragraph of this order until further instructions are received from department headquarters.

IV. Company F, First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, will march from Fort Ridgely to Fort Wadsworth without unnecessary delay, and on arrival at the last-mentioned post will report to the commanding officer for duty.

V. Company G, First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, and the section of 6-pounders of the Third Minnesota Battery, under Lieutenant Whipple, will march without unnecessary delay from Fort Ridgely, via Forest City and Saint Cloud, to Fort Ripley, and report to the commanding officer of the last-mentioned post for duty.

VI. Company E, Second Minnesota Cavalry, will be relieved by Company G of that regiment at the line of outposts north of the Minnesota River, and will then march without delay to Sauk Centre and take post there. The commanding officer of the company will, immediately upon his arrival, assume command of the post, relieve the detachment of Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, now there, and direct it to rejoin the company at Fort Snelling and report his proceedings to these headquarters by letter.

VII. Company F, Second Minnesota Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at the outposts south of the Minnesota River by Company I of the same regiment, and will then march to Fort Ridgely and report to the commanding officer at that post for duty until further orders.

VIII. The assistant quartermaster at Fort Ridgely will furnish the necessary transportation to carry into effect the four preceding paragraphs of this order.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley:

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. E. P. TEN BROECK,
Davenport:

Proceed immediately to Keokuk. Ascertain condition of southern border and whether danger exists that is represented. Report by telegraph.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding an Expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches, Fort Larned, Kans.:

GENERAL: I received a letter from Major-General Curtis dated the 19th ultimo, in which he says:

> General Blunt is at or near Fort Larned looking out for Indians, and may co-operate with you in crushing out some of the vile hordes that now harass our line of communication.

This is to inform you that a report has reached me, coming through Mexicans, that the Kiowas and Comanches are now encamped on a

creek called Palo Duro, some 200 miles in a northeasterly direction from the mouth of Ute Creek, on the Canadian or Colorado River, east of Fort Union, N. Mex. This would make them about, say, 200 miles south of Fort Larned or southwardly from that post. I shall, within ten days, send a force of 300 volunteer troops, 200 mounted and 100 on foot, with two mountain howitzers, and, say, 100 Ute and Apache Indians, *i. e.*, 400 in all, under Col. Christopher Carson, to attack the Kiowas and Comanches. This force will move down the Colorado to within fifteen miles of Ute Creek, and there doubtless take a road running northeast toward the States, which road is said to come into the Arkansas from the southwest near the mouth of Walnut Creek. I hope you may be able to time your movements so as to reach the Indians on the Palo Duro, or near there, at the same moment with Colonel Carson, so that a blow may be struck which those two treacherous tribes will remember. I will send a copy of this letter to Colonel Carson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—I inclose herewith a copy of General Orders, No. 32, current series, from these headquarters.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 32. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 22, 1864.*

An expedition will be organized, without delay, to move against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, who, during the last summer, attacked trains on the roads leading from New Mexico to the States. This expedition is designed to co-operate with one moving from near Fort Larned, under the command of Major-General Blunt, with a view to the punishment of the same Indians. Its organization will be as follows: Col. Christopher Carson, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, commanding; Lieut. Col. Francisco P. Abreu, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, to command the infantry; Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to command the cavalry; First Lieut. Benjamin Taylor, jr., U. S. Fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Asst. Surg. George S. Courtright, U. S. Volunteers:

Captain Berney's company, mounted	42
Lieutenant Heath, with all of Johnson's men now at Fort Union and Fort Bascom	39
Captain Witham's cavalry, now en route to Fort Union	66
Captain Fritz, with thirty of the best cavalry from Fort Sumner, N. Mex.	30
Captain Deus' company, at Fort Bascom	69
Lieutenant Edmiston, with the effective men of Company A, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers	62
Lieutenant Pettis, with all the effective men of Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, with two mountain howitzers	45
Total (say)	353

To these will be added, of Ute Indians and Jicarilla Apache Indians, say 100. These will proceed to Fort Bascom, N. Mex., direct from Mr. Maxwell's ranche, on the Cimarron, and there join the troops.

Captain Marion's company (C) and Captain Baca's company (E), First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, and Captain Bergmann's men, now on the plains, will garrison Fort Bascom until further orders. All these

troops will concentrate at once at Fort Bascom and have that post as their post of operations, and thence commence the movement against the Kiowas and Comanches. As the season is now getting late every moment becomes more and more precious. Every officer and soldier must therefore do his utmost, not only to take the field promptly, but to accomplish all that can be accomplished in punishing these treacherous savages before the winter fairly sets in. They have wantonly and brutally murdered our people without cause, and robbed them of their property, and it is not proposed that they shall talk and smoke and patch up a peace until they have, if possible, been punished for the atrocities they have already committed. To permit them to do this would be to invite further hostile acts from them as soon as the spring opens and our citizens once more embark in their long journeys across the plains. The various chiefs of the staff departments will furnish Colonel Carson with the means of transportation and supplies necessary to give this order practicable effect.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 23, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Dispatches received to-day from General Canby state that he is moving all his available forces up the Mississippi River to support Steele and prevent Buckner's and Taylor's divisions from crossing the Mississippi. Intercepted dispatches show that Price is expected to return to the Arkansas River and attack Steele in conjunction with Magruder, while Kirby Smith sends a force across the Mississippi to operate in conjunction with Hood. Jeff. Davis' orders to Kirby Smith are positive that he send a force to assist Forrest in cutting off Sherman's communications in Tennessee. Canby is doing all he can to prevent this. As Sherman must wait some time near Atlanta for supplies, I think no time will be lost in delaying Canby's instructions a few days. I regard it of vital importance to Sherman that Hood should not be re-enforced from west of the Mississippi.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is of serious importance to me to know at the earliest opportunity whether my assignment to the command of the Department of the Gulf is temporary or permanent. I have the honor, therefore, to request that any orders on the subject from Washington may be sent to me as soon as received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *October 23, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Mabry with four regiments of cavalry is arriving at Clinton from Jackson, Miss. Regiments are said to be Fourteenth Confederate, Fourth Mississippi, Sixth Mississippi, and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, with an aggregate effective force of about 1,200 men, well mounted and armed. Information which seems reliable says about 1,500 Confederates (infantry) crossed from west to east side of river a day or two since a short distance above Natchez.

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send a boat to Clarendon to ferry a party of 200 cavalry across White River. The detachment will leave Brownsville on Wednesday morning, October 26. Colonel Geiger has been requested to inform you when the party leaves camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 23, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM D. WOOD,
Commanding Eleventh Cavalry Missouri Volunteers:

COLONEL: Upon the arrival of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry at this post your command is to be ordered to rejoin the brigade to which it belongs at Brownsville, Ark. The Ninth Kansas is expected to arrive to-morrow evening, and it would be well to be in preparation for your moving camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 23, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you have a party of 200 men, under command of the proper officers, in readiness on Wednesday morning, October 26, with ten days' rations, to go on a scout east of White River. The party will go to Madison, on the Saint Francis River, and return via Cotton Plant. They will drive in all beef-cattle and serviceable horses and mules, and bring in all negroes

who wish to enlist and are suitable for soldiers. General Andrews will send a boat to Clarendon to be there at such time as the commanding officer of the party expects to be opposite that place for the purpose of ferrying it across the river. Doctor Fryrear will act as guide. You will please notify General Andrews when the party leaves camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 224. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 23, 1864.*

1. Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, will proceed to Rolla, Mo., and collect that portion of his regiment now at that post and conduct them to Pilot Knob. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *October 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

* * * * * * *

My scouts were in Patterson and Centreville yesterday; had several fights with bushwhackers; killed a number. Heard from Fredricktown to-day. No large rebel force in this country, many small ones. One man killed by them near Caledonia night before last. Four citizens robbed at Middlebrook last night. Captain Leeper is on the warpath. None of the Enrolled Missouri Militia had arrived at Fredericktown at 8 o'clock this morning.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 23, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

General EWING:

I have ordered the battery, two companies of cavalry, and five companies of infantry to Hermann. One company infantry remains to garrison this post, and I take one company cavalry to Franklin with me, establishing headquarters division there. I send to-morrow 60 prisoners to work at Moselle bridge.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

CHIEF TELEGRAPHER,
Kansas City:

Start repairers to repair the line to this place at daylight to-morrow and let the telegrapher that belongs here return.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864—8.25 p. m.*

MR. CRAIN,
Chief Telegrapher, Army in the Field,
Beyond Lexington, end of telegraph wire:

Commanding officers of courier line beyond Sedalia have been ordered to bring forward their squads until the line is completed to Lexington and report to you. To repair it farther west at present will be impracticable. Have an operator placed at Lexington, and move to Pleasant Hill with your escort with all possible dispatch. The line by Warrensburg to Pleasant Hill and Kansas City will be put in order as soon as practicable. It is presumed the other end does not need it. We shall want an operator at Pleasant Hill and one at this place. Telegraph Captain Clowry to repair the line above.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 23, 1864—8.25 p. m.*

COMDG. OFFICERS OF COURIER LINE FROM SEDALIA TO LEXINGTON:

Commence at Sedalia and close up your lines to the telegrapher, accompanying him till the line is completed to Lexington. Supply yourselves with plenty of rations before you start and then march directly to Pleasant Hill, escorting the telegrapher, taking such orders from him as may be necessary in the performance of his duties.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

OCTOBER 23, 1864—4.30 p. m.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS,
En route to Independence, Mo.:

I have just arrived at the crossing of Little Blue, five miles from town (Independence), and will await the arrival of my whole command, feed, get supper, &c., and will then be ready to move forward if you so direct. In case I do not hear from you before 1 a. m. to-night I will march at that hour. If you are in Independence I can join you on short notice. I have heard nothing from Pleasonton to-day. A report reached me early on the march that Magruder was marching up with a considerable force and would join Price to-day. I do not believe the report, but took the necessary precautions against an attack. I will have a courier at Hickman.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864—5 p. m.*

MAJ. GEN. A. J. SMITH,
Camp on Little Blue:

Just arrived here. No news from Pleasonton since morning, but firing has gradually died away. Suppose he is too busy to write. Send back the cavalry I sent you and one of your orderlies (if not too tired) with an account of your march and all the information you have of the

shortest line to Kansas. Your sergeant reports he knows the shortest route and messengers arrived at your headquarters from Pleasonton just as he left. I will wait in hopes of hearing from Pleasonton before I dispatch you.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Camp on Little Blue:

Pleasonton was on the military road eight miles from Westport at 3 p. m. Curtis, from camp at 2.30 p. m., says we had a stubborn fight, but when Pleasonton came in on the enemy's right flank he was completely routed. Pleasonton's dispatch informs you that McNeil was at Little Santa Fé. Move by the shortest route to Hickman Mills, and thence to Little Santa Fé, in Kansas, where you can get forage. Send your spare wagons, if you have any, with men disabled by rapid marching, to Warrensburg under a brave and competent officer. Keep the men in the wagons and forage in a body with their accouterments on. Don't allow them to park their trains except defensively. I will connect with your headquarters by courier to-morrow. Take part of your escort to follow the telegraph line down toward Pleasant Hill, keeping on your left flank as far as the Pleasant Hill road to Hickman Mills, there to report to you the breaks in the line. If the line merely swings tell them to prop it up and report breaks. This march will take you in the direction of your supplies, and there is one chance of your co-operating with the cavalry. It would be desirable, if practicable, that infantry skirmishers should pick up rebel deserters who will hang about your flanks. I now regret I did not follow my better judgment and send you to Pleasant Hill.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *October 23, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Independence:

Your dispatches of 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. were duly received. Smith has been ordered to march to Independence by the shortest line. Delay a general engagement until he arrives, if possible. Try to keep as much to Price's south as possible, so as to communicate easily with Smith, who will probably be up by this p. m. at latest. We will join you as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Big Blue, October 23, 1864—5 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8 p. m. last night and also one for General Curtis received. Have been driving the enemy all night. Their rear guard is very strong. Price's whole command is moving on the military road to Fort Scott. His whole force was at Independence, and but for

my attack on him yesterday, he intended to take Kansas City. I am nearer to him than I could get by any flank movement of my whole force. I sent McNeil last night to Little Santa Fé to get on the military road ahead of them, if possible, or on their flank, if in motion. My advance is now engaged. My difficulty is that the militia cavalry cannot fight as old troops, and lose too much time. They cannot fight continuously all day, and my force is too small to rout Price's army. I have sent your dispatches to General Curtis, but do not know where he is. Have not heard from him. If Smith gets to Pleasant Hill to-day he should strike at once for the military road, but from the way the rebs are traveling I think he will be too late. Winslow's fighting during the night has been very good. Major Le Fever is wounded, and five or six other officers. My loss is 40 or 50 killed and wounded. Seventeen of the enemy were killed in the capture of the guns yesterday, and their loss has been heavy in wounded and prisoners. I will do my best to delay the enemy for Smith to come up.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Am sending to Lone Jack to communicate with Smith. My command is passing beyond the Blue. Please send some hospital supplies to Independence for the wounded there. The rebs stripped the town. From the Little Blue to the present time have been fighting steadily.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Beyond Big Blue Creek, October 23, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has gone to the front to crowd his command forward. He directs me to say that he has effected a crossing of the Blue after a very stubborn fight. Our losses are not known yet. Blunt is near and is fighting Shelby on our right. The enemy is moving south and this command is pushing forward as fast as possible. Marmaduke is in our front. McNeil may strike their train, which is making for the military road. The supply train has just reported. Colonel Winslow was shot in the leg, but is still commanding his brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLIFFORD THOMSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF WESTPORT,
Near Military Road, October 23, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have just reached this point after a day's hard fighting, and struck the enemy in the flank, and I inflicted all the damage I could, and I finally connected with General Blunt, and we then started

the enemy on the run, chasing him about six miles across the prairie on the gallop. We have some prisoners, and have killed many of the enemy. He is pushing on rapidly, and I am following, as is General Blunt also. General Curtis is also here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Camp, Military Road:

Yours of 3 p. m. received. Happy to hear the favorable result so far. I believe your combined force will be sufficient to destroy or demoralize Price's force. I regret Smith did not get your dispatch in time, as he is now encamped within five miles of this town. You will move to Little Santa Fé, following on their left flank, and co-operating with General Curtis' force. General Smith will be your support, and probably reach Little Santa Fé at the same time with you. Confer with him in reference to what further movements of infantry will be advantageous. I have asked General Curtis to try to get you a remount. Your supply train is here, and will be pushed down behind General Smith. I will probably be at Hickman Mills myself to-morrow night. You will see by McNeil's dispatch that General Smith's movement this way was a *contretemps*. I will send a dispatch to guide McNeil.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Little Santa Fé, October 23, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Since my last dispatch have moved to this point in pursuit. Generals Curtis and Blunt, with their forces, some 3,000 volunteers, besides militia [are here]. We had a severe battle to-day, from daybreak until about 3 o'clock, on the Big Blue, while General Curtis was engaged with a heavy force at Westport. My loss is heavy. Colonel Winslow badly wounded in the leg. He behaved most gallantly. A rebel general, said to be Marmaduke, was killed in my fight last night. Price had from 20,000 to 30,000 men fighting Curtis and myself. They charged us very gallantly on the prairie and I was obliged to protect my people by double-shotted canister. They are badly punished and demoralized. They burned one dozen wagons on the road to-day to prevent our getting them. I arrested General Brown and Colonel McFerran to-day, the first for disobedience of orders and gross neglect of duty in face of the enemy, and Colonel McFerran for permitting his regiment to be broken up and straggle scandalously. I shall prefer charges in these cases.* Have heard nothing of McNeil to-day; he was ordered to be at this point at daylight this morning. Enemy are making a stand about five miles from here on military road. Shall start at daylight in pursuit with General Curtis' troops. Medical Director

*These officers were subsequently tried before a General Court-Martial, found not guilty, and acquitted—Vide General Orders, Nos. 226 and 228, Department of the Missouri, December 15 and 21, 1864.

Dayton has just informed me that our wounded in to-day's fight count upward of 200 enlisted men and some 10 officers. About 50 wounded rebels fell into our hands. Just heard of McNeil; has been confronting the rebels at Hickman Mills all day. Part of their train is said to have gone off toward Harrisonville. The guerrilla Todd was killed in yesterday's fight.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, [*October 23, 1864*].

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Hickman Mills:

Your dispatch to General Pleasonton received. I congratulate you on what you have done. General Smith will be with you by 10 a. m. at latest. Watch the enemy's motions during the night. General Smith will cross on to the Independence road to come to you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Captain Weber, commanding Company G, First Missouri State Militia Infantry, will, with his command, proceed by rail to-morrow morning to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing.

By order of Col. Albert Sigel:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 23, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Lexington, Mo.:

Your telegram is received. Have sent two scouts as directed. Will send out all the cavalry at once, and keep you advised.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 23, 1864.

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

No news from Price's army. Colonel Harrison left Cassville on 20th, with 170 men and empty train of twenty-two wagons, and was attacked on Nubbin Ridge, near Bentonville. Learning that the enemy were 700 strong he fell back to Cassville. Loss 1 man wounded and 8 missing.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 23, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Price is reported moving south on the Kansas border. Lebanon is in no danger. I am ordered to send out all the cavalry. Can't you relieve my escort with train and turn them back? Answer at once.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—What has become of Captain Herndon and his men?

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 23, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Read dispatch* to Major Burch and send same to him by courier at once. No news, except General Rosecrans' headquarters are Lexington. Hurry Lieutenant Baze.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 23, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Eighth Missouri State Militia, Commanding, Neosho:

Price is probably moving south on the Kansas border. Keep out scouts and guard against surprise. Keep these headquarters fully advised.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 23, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

The ammunition train has reached Warrensburg safely. One hundred thousand rations are there also.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 23, 1864.*

Major FOSTER,
Warrensburg:

Keep well on the alert. See that the trains are well parked and every man vigilant. Colonel Moore's command will reach you to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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* Next, *post.*

WESTPORT, *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The enemy turned upon us and commenced a strong assault upon my advance this morning, and a hard battle has been progressing for two hours. I am deploying re-enforcements of militia, and the enemy now seem to be retiring.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Battle-field, October 23, 1864—1.05 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

We have driven the enemy seven or eight miles south of Westport. He now seems to be moving due south, but some of his lines may have retreated west into Kansas. Pleasonton's and Rosecrans' guns are heard on my left, and our forces will soon join. Our success is glorious. We are still in hot pursuit.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Little Santa Fé, Mo., October 23, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The enemy is in full retreat and much demoralized. He moves directly south on and near the Line road. General Pleasonton united his forces with mine at 2 o'clock. Our losses are inconsiderable. We lost one gun yesterday and took one to-day. The pursuit will be renewed at daylight. After four days' obstinate fighting the men and horses are much exhausted and must have a little rest.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDIAN CREEK, MO., *October 23, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch duly received. I have had a hard fight this morning before the rebels gave way, but about an hour ago General Pleasonton's forces crowded the enemy on my left and his rout was complete. He now retreats cautiously, but as fast as possible. My horses are in good condition and we can continue the pursuit with success if provisions can be brought forward fast enough.

Very respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864—8.15 p. m.**

Major-General CURTIS,
Indian Creek, Mo.:

Your dispatch 2.30 p. m. received. Am happy to hear such good news. I reiterate my belief expressed in my yesterday's dispatch to you that our combined forces can bring Price's command to grief. Infantry can co-operate, reaching Little Santa Fé to-morrow evening, and perhaps farther. Will use every available means of transportation to supply you via Pleasant Hill. Please use your influence to get the Kansas people to supply Pleasonton with horses. The result will amply repay them for their outlay and any inconvenience to them resulting therefrom. McNeil saw enemy's train passing Little Santa Fé at 2 p. m.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 23, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

General CURTIS:

Since my last dispatch General Smith has been up, and after conversation with him I have come to the conclusion to add thereto as follows: If you can possibly harass the enemy's rear guard strongly and firmly, and pass the main part of your command to the south of him, General Smith will come up and destroy him. Don't fail to do this. Let your militia cut off all his foraging parties right and left, and your infantry join General Smith if it can keep up with him. He will reach the vicinity of Santa Fé, Bartison's old place, by 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. His command will be on the Hickman Mills road by 2 o'clock. As he has been familiar with this part of the country he has no doubt but that he will reach the military road, near Bartison's old place, by 6 a. m. Let General Pleasonton read and be governed by this.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, *October 23, 1864—6.03 p. m.*

Capt. M. H. INSLEY,
Fort Scott:

I attacked Price this morning about 7 o'clock, in front. Pleasonton attacked him about same time on right flank and rear. Have had a hard day's fighting, but we have broke him up in business. By 1 p. m. he was completely routed and in full retreat. We have been pressing his rear hard, and shall continue to do so to the end. I think we will make him drop his train, if nothing worse. He will have no time to call at Fort Scott, but if he should you must fight him to the last extremity. We will be close upon his heels. The militia to-day behaved splendidly, and all did their whole duty. I have never seen officers or men behave more gallantly than did the regular troops to-day.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

I cannot tell yet the extent of our losses.

J. G. B.

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* For this dispatch as quoted by Curtis, see Part I, p. 492.

NEAR DUNKSBURG, ON LEXINGTON ROAD,
October 23, 1864.

Colonel BLAIR:

I have just received following message from Lexington by courier to send to Springfield. The general probably does not know we have a line to Fort Scott:

LEXINGTON, *October 22, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Springfield, Mo.:

Send two separate couriers to Fort Scott—separate messages—to warn Colonel Blair to expect an attack.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

I have forwarded copy of above message to Fort Scott.

BYINGTON,
Superintendent.

OLATHE, *October 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

My scouts report a train of 100 assorted wagons passed south from Price's army over the Watts Ford. Major Hopkins, with a battalion of the Second Kansas, are here, also Company M of the Fifth Kansas. What action shall we take?

J. A. KEELER,
Colonel Thirteenth Kansas State Militia.

KANSAS CITY, *October 23, 1864—8 a. m.*

Colonel KEELER,
Olathe:

Movable articles, horses and wagons, should be got out of Price's reach. Our stock can move faster than his and must not run any hazard. Heavy goods should remain, and the forts will probably deter Price from attempting assault. I shall move all my available force against him in a few moments.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to Colonel Drake, Paola, and Captain Insley, Fort Scott.)

PAOLA, *October 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The enemy's trains are moving down thirty miles east of me. My scouts estimate wagon train and stock fully —— miles in length. They probably encamp within striking distance. Am watching them closely, and if prudent destroy or capture. All right here for business.

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Fort Scott, Kans., October 23, 1864.

Major-General DEITZLER:

The enemy attacked my outposts at Marmiton last night. Marmiton is partly burned. We lost 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 4 taken prisoners. Major Knowles among the killed.

JNO. B. SCOTT,
Brigadier-General, Kansas State Militia.

WESTPORT, MO., *October 23, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

We have been fighting the enemy from their front since 7 o'clock. Dispatches from Rosecrans and Pleasonton just received. They are fighting him on the other side and rear. This drives him almost due west. Everything goes on gloriously; my troops are doing splendidly; we are taking many prisoners. Pleasonton took two guns from their rear yesterday.

S. R. CURTIS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Good, general, for you and the brave boys. Give Price fits. All well here.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLER,
Leavenworth City:

I have nothing further from General Curtis. The rebs are off, and I shall not proceed south to Olathe. Inform any cavalry that might have expected to go.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. E. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Atchison:

Price in full retreat south; now almost opposite Paola, in Missouri. I shall send you to-morrow 250 stand of arms, enough, with all you can gather up, for the emergency. No bodies of rebs reported in North Missouri at present.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 23, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Olathe, Kans.:

Do you hear of any rebs having passed west of your place, or of any north between you and the Kansas River?

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OLATHE, *October 23, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

A scout from the southeast reports the rebels in full retreat at 5 p. m. Crossed line east of Aubrey, in Missouri, about five miles east of line, making toward Harrisonville.

J. A. KEELER,
Colonel.

OLATHE, *October 23, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Do not hear any firing. My scouts report that about 5 p. m. they saw on a ridge in the forks of Indian Creek troops pass south in Missouri, but could not state who they were.

J. A. KEELER,
Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY, *October 23, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Just arrived in Kansas City. Price in full retreat, followed by Generals Curtis and Pleasonton, going south. I shall follow on to-night to have a certainty on the fords business. Shall await for an answer.

D. CAUSORT,
Charge of Scouts.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 23, 1864.*

Scout CAUSORT,
Kansas City:

Remain at the fords and attend to that alone.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 23, 1864.—For General Field Orders, Army of the Border, repealing portion of General Orders, No. 54, see Part I, p. 492.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., October 23, 1864.*

I. The general commanding the district desires to express his appreciation and commendation of the gallantry and other soldierly qualities displayed by First Sergt. James H. Bangs, Corpl. Samuel H. Lutes,

Trumpeter Walter Walker, Farrier Gilbert C. Lyons, and Privates William C. Mayer and William H. Norton, of Company I, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, in bravely, ably, and successfully contending with a largely superior force of hostile Indians near Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter., on the 13th instant. Their valor, spirit, coolness, and determination are worthy of all praise and furnish for the troops of this district an example which, if followed, will almost invariably bring them success, and will always bring them honor.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KEOKUK, *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department:

Arrived here this morning. It is the belief here that the guerrillas will make a raid on this place before they leave Northern Missouri. There is only one company of militia in the city armed. There are from 300 to 400 men here not well enough to go into the field, but able to do guard duty. They want these armed. Shall I order Captain Gaston to send what arms they need to the commanding officer here? This, I should think, would make all safe. I think the militia is able to take care of the border. Will report more fully by mail. Please send orders with regard to guns to Davenport.

EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Major Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th ultimo on the 18th instant,* and have organized a small force to co-operate with General Blunt against the Kiowas and Comanches. Inclosed please find General Orders, No. 32,† current series, from these headquarters, and the copy of a letter,‡ dated the 22d instant, from myself to General Blunt. I hope you will put a large force into the field, so as to make this the last war that will be necessary to prosecute against these two, the most treacherous tribes of the plains.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 23, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
At Maxwell's Ranch, on the Cimarron River, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: Inclosed herewith please find General Orders, No. 32,† current series, from these headquarters, which organizes an expedition under your command to proceed against hostile Kiowas and Comau-

* See Part III, p. 260. † See p. 198. ‡ See p. 197.

ches. As you see, I have given you more men than you asked for because it is my desire that you give those Indians, especially the Kiowas, a severe drubbing. Inclosed is also a copy of a letter* which I send by mail to General Blunt. I do not wish to embarrass you with minute instructions. You know where to find the Indians, you know what atrocities they have committed, you know how to punish them. The means and men are placed at your disposal to do it, and now all the rest is left with you. I need not repeat to you the orders given to all commanders whom I have sent out to fight Indians, that women and children will not be killed; only men who bear arms. Of course I know that in attacking a village women and children are liable to be killed, and this cannot, in the rush and confusion of a fight, particularly at night, be avoided, but let none be killed willfully and wantonly. We make war upon men who have murdered and robbed our people. I have written to General Crocker that if thirty of the Mescalero Apaches wish to go under Cadetta they can come to Bascom with Captain Fritz and join you there. In this case the general will give them a blanket and shirt apiece and arm them. They complain that their horses are poor. They will be told that they can get better ones from the Kiowas. You had better come at once to Fort Union and see everything started to suit yourself, and then return to Maxwell's and go on with the Utes. Remember to take everything from Union which you will require for packing, as at Fort Bascom you will find little or nothing belonging to the post for this purpose. Should you get among the buffaloes you can stay out, if necessary, a much longer time than you otherwise could. Be sure and take some spades and axes so as to form an intrenched camp for wounded men and supplies if necessary.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Memphis, Tenn., October 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Permit me to thank you for sending me and the commanding officers of the vessels in this squadron your circular of the 18th instant. I herewith inclose a copy of my orders to the district commanders, and feel confident that no lack of vigilance on their part will enable the enemy to accomplish the crossing proposed. In this connection allow me to repeat that I trust Admiral Farragut will send the Manhattan and Tennessee to this squadron. Their services in cases like the present would be invaluable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

[Inclosure.]

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Memphis, Tenn., October 23, 1864.

SIR: I have been informed by a member of General Canby's staff of the capture of an intercepted cipher dispatch, the original of which has doubtless reached its destination, from Jefferson Davis to the rebel

* See p. 197.

General E. K. Smith, ordering certain bodies of troops to cross to the east side of the Mississippi River, recommending that the crossing should take place at some point above that part of the river which is patrolled by the larger gun-boats. The enemy must not be allowed to cross the river. Officers commanding will develop their utmost vigilance and activity, and take every possible precaution to prevent such a movement. Vessels must be kept in motion, night and day. Should it be necessary to move the iron-clads do not hesitate to avail yourself of the services of any steamer or steamers to tow them with rapidity to the point where the crossing may be prevented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, &c., Mouth of White River:

Captain Moffitt, just exchanged, reports that Magruder's forces, after falling back, are again moving up for the purpose of attacking Steele. I think this has been given out by the rebels for the purpose of covering the attempt to cross the river. Advise Steele.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *October 24, 1864.*
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Moffitt, of the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, an exchanged prisoner, reports he learned in Alexandria from conversation with rebel officers that the enemy had fallen back in Arkansas to the Ouachita River, but had lately again advanced, as they had to drive Steele out of the State. Captain Moffitt reports but a comparatively small force south of the Red River, the bulk of their army having gone to Arkansas.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., October 24, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the present system of recruiting for colored troops has proved a failure, and does not meet the wants of the service, and I take the liberty to suggest that experience has demonstrated there are but two ways to get soldiers: First, that partially adopted by the Government at the commencement of the war in accepting by regiments, and then holding the officers responsible for

failure to keep full ranks; and, secondly, that of the peremptory draft which, when thoroughly adopted and rigidly adhered to, is the best; but if we cannot have this the first will answer our purpose. The same reasons why these men should not be taken from the plantations here are equally applicable to northern farms; yet, as the season is nearly over, these objections lose their force. And I request that regimental commanders may be authorized and directed to at once, under the direction of the commanding general of division or post, proceed to recruit and enlist any and all able-bodied men that may offer their services, and for this purpose they send officers with detachments of men, and with permission to have for their own regiment all they may so acquire not to exceed the maximum allowed by law. As strange as it may appear, I have never yet been able to obtain permission to recruit for my regiment, and if I had it long since could have acquired and maintained the maximum number; but when I had a few more than the prescribed allowance, they were taken away, which destroyed all inducement to effort. It has long since been demonstrated that one set of regimental officers will not recruit for another. Only in case of a general system like the present, some little may be done, but nothing to be compared with what officers of regiments will do for themselves. The disinclination of planters to have recruiting parties come upon their plantations has probably influenced the adoption of the present system more than any one thing; but as I have in Illinois often gone to the houses, farms, and workshops of citizens and solicited not their slaves, but their sons, to go out in defense of their country, it is to be presumed we could be safely trusted with this duty here.

Very respectfully,

H. N. FRISBIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Devall's Bluff:

I am delighted to hear of your arrival. I will send to the depot for you on the arrival of the train. In a dispatch from General Canby your name was omitted by accident, I suppose. There were other omissions which rendered the dispatch unintelligible, or at least a part of it.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 100. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., October 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, Col. C. Krez commanding, is assigned to duty as guard at the stations and bridges west from Brownsville on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, relieving the Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry. The balance of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry not required for guard as above indicated will encamp at Huntersville and be subject to the orders of Col. A. Engelmann, commanding post of Little Rock, who is also placed in charge of the above-mentioned stations and bridges.

III. Lieut. Col. A. H. Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with his command, will take charge of the stockade at the edge of Grand Prairie and Fort Miner, at the crossing of Bayou Two Prairie, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, relieving the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

IV. The Twenty-second Ohio Infantry on being relieved will move to this place and go into camp on the north side of the Arkansas River, opposite here. The commanding officer will report to Colonel Engelmann, commanding post.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

There will be a review of the cavalry brigade at Brownsville to-morrow at 12 m. I would like to see you there if you can spare the time. I wish to consult with you in regard to movements. The Ninth Kansas, Fourth Arkansas, and Third Regulars, or rather detachments from those regiments, had a fight with Logan's cavalry twenty-one miles from here on the Benton road yesterday, and with complete success. They found 27 dead upon the field, captured 17—1 lieutenant. Our loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 24, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

It will afford me great pleasure to meet you at Brownsville. The whole of Colonel Slack's brigade (from Saint Charles) has arrived; but two boat-loads have not disembarked, having received orders from General Reynolds, as I learn, to that effect.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 24, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

A scout of 100 men, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, returned yesterday with 200 head of beef-cattle. It went within eight miles of Arkansas Post. Saw no enemy. Captain Wendell, assistant quartermaster, has asked for 300 axes; we need them very much. I wish you would order them sent.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Price will be closely pursued from Missouri to the Arkansas River. The quartermaster's department and General Steele have been directed to supply you from Little Rock, as trains cannot be sent from Fort Scott. In the meantime you must collect all the supplies you can from the surrounding country, taking them from the rebel inhabitants. If necessary to concentrate all your forces in Fort Smith, do so. Steele and J. J. Reynolds are collecting forces to meet Price on his return. General Canby is also by this time at the mouth of White River.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 24, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

DEAR SIR: If there is any corn belonging to Captain Durbin still remaining at Gibson keep it and grind it into meal for your troops. I have supposed you could get a good supply of corn in your vicinity. I don't mind what price you have to pay for it, or what inducements you offer to Indians to bring in cattle or corn. Secure all you can. Seize whatever you find to subsist your troops. Keep scouts up north and northeast of you, so as to hear of Price if he comes this way or your way. Forward the dispatch* to Colonel Jennison and inform him if the force crossed the Arkansas as your Indians reported. Send your messengers by a route so as not to run into the enemy.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—You can keep your stock on hay, and not feed out corn.

J. M. T.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 24, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have had no late intelligence as to the whereabouts of General Price, and cannot, therefore, advise as to the starting of the train for this place. Colonel Wattles informs me that his Indians have reported to him that a large force of Cooper's command, with artillery, had crossed the Arkansas forty miles above Fort Gibson. If this is true they are probably looking for the train. Colonel Wattles will advise you by this same messenger as to whether the force has crossed or not. I am anxious to have the train start soon, but there must be a sufficient escort with it to insure its safety. Please send messengers through to Fort Gibson as often as you have any information of interest to communicate.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Next, *post.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 275. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 24, 1864.*

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 24, 1864—7 a. m.

General N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I expect General Washburn here to-night. If he comes I will take first boat to Vicksburg. Rumor is very strong that Forrest is at Jackson, Tenn., and is going or has gone in the last day or two into Kentucky. I thought and still think he has gone via Tuscumbia to operate against General Sherman's communications. I just received a dispatch from General Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Corps, from mouth White River, asking for the troops he sent to us last week, to prevent the enemy from crossing the Mississippi River. I send him one brigade to-day.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., October 24, 1864.*

The following officers are announced on the corps and personal staff of the major-general commanding: Lieut. Col. T. H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. James O. Pierce, assistant adjutant-general, acting assistant inspector-general, and acting judge-advocate; Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters; Maj. Charles Mann, First Missouri Light Artillery, acting chief of artillery; Surg. A. B. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Lieut. Charles H. Townsend, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George H. Dana, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. L. Sproat, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Canby expected to leave New Orleans about the 15th instant for Arkansas, and perhaps Missouri. He considered your forces suffi-

cient to drive Price out of Missouri, and wished you to pursue him as closely as possible. Steele was holding Magruder in check on the Arkansas, while J. J. Reynolds was collecting troops on the White River to meet Price on his return. Dispatches for General Canby should be directed to mouth of White River. Steele and Reynolds should be kept advised as far as possible of Price's movements. Keep me informed of your movements in order that I may communicate them to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

Your dispatch of 15th received.* Since my last Price drove Curtis' advance on the Independence road from Little Blue to the vicinity of Westport, where a pretty sharp action took place yesterday morning, which was terminated by our cavalry having crossed the Big Blue and coming into the fight about 10 or 11 o'clock. The enemy gave way after a sharp contest, in which he made some gallant charges, retreating at high speed and in confusion across the prairie, pursued by our troops and those of General Curtis, about 3,000 cavalry, until night. Our cavalry resumed pursuit this a. m. on the Line road to Fort Scott, and I have no news of what has happened since 9 this morning. In the pursuit Pleasonton overtook the enemy's rear guard at Little Blue, eight miles east of Independence, and pushed it across the Big Blue by the evening of 22d, losing some 49 killed and wounded and taking 2 pieces of artillery complete, including drivers and a number of prisoners. In the battle of yesterday our loss in killed and wounded was some 200. We captured a number of prisoners. The enemy will probably go by Fort Scott and the Indian Territory. Can General Steele's command do some mischief either to him or General Magruder before they reunite, in case we do not overtake and scatter them, of which I think there is considerable hope.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Assistant Quartermaster, Saint Louis:

Send provisions for Colonel Haines to Rolla. Fill Rolla with provisions. Stores cannot be sent beyond Rolla to Springfield until we know Price will not retreat by that line or halt near Springfield within striking distance of the line. Three days will probably determine this, and every preparation should be made to start as soon as this is announced.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

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* See Part III, p. 885.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, via Lexington, Mo.:

There are about 4,000 Enrolled Missouri Militia in camp and nominal service in my district along the two lines of railroad. I say about, because it is impossible to get returns from all of them. One-fourth of them would be of more service than all are, so far as the maintenance of these lines of road and the wants of my district are concerned. If there is no reason to expect the return this way of any considerable part of Price's command I hope the general commanding will give me authority to relieve from duty all I do not need. The Iron Mountain line is complete to South Big River bridge, fifteen miles this side of Pilot Knob. It will take five or six days to complete that. I have the fort well garrisoned, the guns being remounted and a good supply of artillery ammunition on hand.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, MO., *October 24, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Order the Tenth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Hildebrand, to Hermann, by request of General Pike.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 225. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.*

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3. Brigadier-General Pike will assume command of all the troops at Franklin, Washington, Hermann, and those furnishing details for the pioneer corps in the reconstruction of the Moselle and Meramec railroad bridges, Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad. General Pike will establish his headquarters at Franklin, and cause a consolidated morning report of the troops in that command to be made out at once and forwarded to these headquarters.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

Do you wish to go to Kansas? I can let you go now, though if you do not want to go there I want to keep you at Pilot Knob. Kansas City is all right. They had a fight near Hickman Mills yesterday, the

enemy passing south. Take great care that none of the rebel wounded escape. Send them as fast as they are able to travel here, especially the officers. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

General EWING:

Telegraph in order to Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield, and New Madrid. I want to go to Kansas, but will straighten up matters here and start soon as the cars run here. Patterson is the key to this country and should be garrisoned. I will put up the wire this week. Can't some of the troops that went to Rolla from here be sent there? I send scout to Ponder's Mill, Cook's Settlement, and Farmington to-morrow. Detachment of the Tenth has been reported, but many of them are yet in Saint Louis on detached service.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

There is a report here that Major Wilson and six men were found murdered fifteen miles southwest of Washington, Mo., on the old State road, near Jeffrey's farm. Ascertain from Captain Dinger or some of his companions where it was they saw Wilson turned over to Tim Reves.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 24, 1864.*

General EWING:

Everything is quiet in this sub-district. I have all my cavalry out and cannot hear of any rebel forces in any direction.

H. M. HILLER.
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Franklin:

Move your headquarters at once to Franklin and assume command immediately of all the troops at that post, Hermann, Washington, and the detachments at work on the railroad bridge at the Meramec. Your orders will be sent you by mail. Assume the command pursuant to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The bodies of Major Wilson and six men, captured at Ironton, have been found about fifteen miles southwest from this place on the old State road near Jeffrey's farm. Major Wilson was shot through the body several times. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of an artillery bugler, from the trimmings on his jacket. They were found by a man who was out gathering persimmons, who identified Major Wilson by papers found on his body. All documents found on these bodies are in the hands of Esquire Kleinbacker, of this county, and will be forwarded to you as soon as received here.

G. HARRY STONE,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Colonel GALE,
Franklin:

You will report to Brigadier-General Pike with your regiment for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kansas City, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will have your division in readiness and move at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow, 25th instant, taking the advance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Kansas City, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will have your division in readiness and move to-morrow, 25th instant, at 7.30 a. m., in rear of First Division, taking charge of supply train.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, MO., *October 21, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

Yours of 8.30 a. m. duly received. Smith started last night to go to Hickman Mills. Somehow he got on the wrong road and at 1 p. m. was only nine miles south of Independence. Where he is now we don't know. We hope he has pushed on. People here say Price will go by Springfield. He should be kept near the border where the country will not support him. Will try to reach you. Strain every nerve and don't spare horseflesh.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 24, 1864—3.15 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

The special messenger sent from these headquarters on the 17th instant, with dispatches for the commanding general in the field, was turned back at Jefferson City, and his dispatches receipted for by A. R. Conklin, acting assistant adjutant-general. It is desirable that these messengers carry their dispatches through, and all commanding officers are required to furnish them every facility for so doing.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA FÉ, *October 24, 1864—6 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MATTHEWS,
Commanding, Independence:

The general commanding wishes an operator to come and join him here. Will you see if one can be sent from Independence? If not, telegraph for one to be sent from Kansas City. Tell the Independence operator to test the line to Warrensburg and ascertain if Mr. Clowry has given orders to start repairers from both sides, and, if not, direct him to do so at once in name of the general commanding the department.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

IN THE FIELD,
Six Miles from New Santa Fé, October 24, 1864—2 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I fell back from the position where I fought the entire force of Price yesterday afternoon to this point on the prairie, and went into camp at 4 p. m. My horses and men will now have one night's rest. Forage plenty, water scarce, but we are in good fighting trim. We are out of rations and need our regimental wagons badly. Many of my horses are giving out. The enemy are camped at Hickman Mills and at the crossing of the Blue on the Santa Fé road, and have been moving round a ridge road leading from the former to the latter place all the fore part of the night. Vedettes have reported

nothing since 9 p. m. I will move a party of observation before daylight and hold on for the arrival of General Smith, unless otherwise ordered. I know nothing of our other cavalry brigades since I left Independence.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Colonel SIGEL,
Rolla, Mo.:

I have ordered Colonel Fletcher to Rolla to get that portion of his regiment now there and take them to Pilot Knob, in order to reunite the companies broken at the fight. To replace the men thus relieved at Rolla I have ordered Major Bartlett, Third Missouri State Militia, to take the detachments of that here to Rolla, and thus reunite the companies of that command broken at the battle of Pilot Knob.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

General EWING:

Will send the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry to-morrow as required. The men of Third Missouri State Militia here are mostly dismounted, and we cannot furnish the horses here, as there are none. Could you not use your influence to get horses for them?

A. SIGEL,
Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 172. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 24, 1864.

I. Capt. M. Mace, commanding detachment Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will move by rail to-morrow morning, with his whole command, to Franklin, Mo., and report for duty to Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. Albert Sigel:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

No news from Price's army. Scouts in from Greenfield to-day; expect scouts in to-morrow. Nothing further from Cooper's army. Can you give me any news from our forces?

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

I have just received the following dispatch:

CASSVILLE, *October 24, 1864.*

Colonel BRUTSCHE:

Messengers arrived here at 3 a. m. from Fayetteville. Official dispatches from Fort Smith say General Cooper has crossed Arkansas River at mouth of Mulberry, directly south of Fayetteville, with 6,000, and is approaching that place. Major Hunt's scouts confirm the intelligence.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Have you any news concerning Cooper's force? Keep out scouts. No news from Price.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 24, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Price has been whipped near Kansas City; is probably moving south. Cooper with 6,000 is moving on Fayetteville.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant. In regard to sending out scouts in the direction of Fort Scott, it is a very dangerous undertaking, from the fact that Piercey has some 250 men between here and Fort Scott. Piercey's men are on Spring River below Carthage. I have not force to drive him and hold the post. I will do the best I can in getting information from northwest. If you could send me 150 men I could clean out Piercey and open up communication with Fort Scott. It is certain that Piercey is in Jasper County, and has not less than 250 men, and some reports say 500. I would like very well to get a lick at Piercey. If you can send me any aid, send them immediately. I have a

scout out south and they will be in this evening. I have constantly out scouting parties twenty-five miles. I have no late news from Brooks' and Brown's forces. The rebels appear as though they expect Stand Watie up soon, but I think it is very uncertain when he comes. I will be informed of his approach in time to make ready for him. So soon as I get any information of Price, or any other information of interest, I will dispatch to you immediately.

Colonel, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,
Major, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Send courier and find the 300 cavalry left by Colonel Howland (they were ordered to make a scout to Boonville and return to vicinity of Marston's Bridge, crossing La Mine, on the Boonville and Georgetown road); then send this cavalry escort to the train of commissary stores and ordnance stores from Sedalia to Warrensburg. Push the matter. Send as much infantry as is necessary.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 24, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

Two hundred thousand rations in Warrensburg to-night. Ammunition trains are at Warrensburg waiting orders from the field. Colonel Moore is at Warrensburg. Everything has been pushed forward from this point without delay.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, *October 24, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

The rebels crossed our road at 1.30 o'clock this p. m. one mile east of Bucklin, 500 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McDaniel, C. S. Army. They had about 100 men, veterans, of Shelby's command, and the balance are conscripts; 150 of them are boys less than sixteen years of age. All but the veterans are poorly armed and have no ammunition. A force of over 200 well-armed men left this post at 6 o'clock to intercept them. Will report to you in morning result of campaign.

E. J. CRANDALL.

LIBERTY, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

My dispatch to you of movements of rebels north of me was captured. Large numbers are between me and Plattsburg, only seven miles from this place. I expect an attack to-morrow morning. There

are not less than 500 north and northeast of me. If you have the command at Chillicothe and Major Cranor's cavalry, too, move south with all possible rapidity. We will be able to bag the whole command. A fight will be almost inevitable to-morrow. Answer immediately.

L. C. PACE,
Major, Volunteers.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 24, 1864.*

Colonel SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

Price repulsed near Kansas City and again at Westport. Was in full retreat yesterday evening. Curtis and Pleasonton pursuing. Look out for Colonel Bohannon's command. They are still on the north side, and somewhere between you and Plattsburg, some 300 strong.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 24, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received reliable information that Bohannon was at Shanghai, in Carroll County, on Saturday morning. His force was estimated at 250. He was evidently trying to cross the river, but seemed to be deterred by the reported presence of our forces on the opposite side. I propose to send a force into Carroll sufficient to cope with the force reported there.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Macon, October 24, 1864—5.29 p. m.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

From a variety of sources, and reliable, I learned that force of rebels from 400 to 500 encamped sixteen miles northeast of here, conscripting and robbing as they went. I immediately started every man I could under Captain Franklin, some in wagons to be mounted on the way, all numbering 206. Within the last half hour eight different men have come in from Goodland, twenty miles north of here, and report the same force passed through that place on their way, as they said, to Kirksville. I have also sent by special messenger to Colonel Shelton, commanding Forty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, who is now on a scout through Sullivan and Putnam Counties, with a force of 300 men, to immediately change his direction, and, if possible, form a junction with my men. I still have a force to hold this post. Colonel Forbes and Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber are both below after Anderson. We have 325 men here.

A. W. BILLINGS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, October 24, 1864—12 m. (Via Paola.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

My pursuit of Price has extended down the Line road opposite to Paola. He makes rapid progress, but dead horses and other débris show his demoralized and destitute condition and my probable success in overhauling him.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Aubrey, Four Miles South Little Santa Fé,
On Line Road, October 24, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, near Independence:

Your dispatch of yesterday, 8 p. m., from Independence, just received. Price is in full retreat. My advance five miles ahead of me. You will save distance by leaving Santa Fé to your right. The pursuit must be pressed day and night if we expect to capture Price and his forces. Pleasonton is with me.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, *October 24, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding, &c.:

I arrived here this evening and found three dispatches. Opened them, to see why they were left here, thinking they might contain news of military instruction. Smith's infantry, in consequence of being marched to Independence, will be late in getting up. I refer you to my dispatches of yesterday as expressing my views of the military position.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 24, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, in the Field:

GENERAL: I inclose a dispatch* from General Rosecrans. I do not think we can get any people in front of Price from our present forces to do any good at this time, as Smith is not up.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

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* See Rosecrans to Pleasonton, 9.30 p. m., p. 224.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 24, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

Following just received:

FORT SCOTT, *October 23, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS:

Refugee train from Fort Smith, escorted by detachment of Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, was attacked at Cow Creek by party of bushwhackers, and 16 men killed and part of train burned. I have sent to their assistance.

D. S. VITTUM,
Commanding Post.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTA FÉ, *October 24, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I telegraphed to my wife yesterday from Kansas City. I am well. Pleasonton is here with a good force of cavalry. McNeil is just in the rear, on the other side of the Blue. Smith ought to be just east of here. We fought all day yesterday, commencing near Westport, and drove them by this place. We are pressing him hard and doubtless will punish him bad this day and will follow him. Urge the horses forward to Paola and Fort Scott, general says, at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. Show this to my wife.

R. H. HUNT,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., October 24, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. S. A. Drake, Seventeenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, is hereby temporarily relieved from the command of the post of Paola, and will turn over to his successor all the books and papers connected with the office.

II. Captain Tompkins, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. S. A. Drake in command of post of Paola.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Drake will take all the available force in and about Paola and two days' cooked rations, and march at once to Mound City, Kans. Upon his arrival at that place he will be governed in his movements by the existing circumstances.

IV. The assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *October 24, 1864.*

Captain VITTUM:

The main body of the rebels are moving south along the State line, Pleasonton and Blunt following up. The danger at Fort Scott is in a

detached cavalry force paying you a visit. General Blunt and Colonel Blair think they will not cross into Kansas, except raiders and small in numbers. Blunt's little army have done some good fighting.

C. WILLETTS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 24, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I received your verbal order on the field last evening to urge forward all mounted troops. I have been engaged all night in that duty, and having lost two nights' sleep I am physically unable to come to the front. I can and will continue to do any duty at this post that you may desire, but would ask to be relieved, if not further needed, as I desire very much to return to my family.

Yours to command,

W. Y. ROBERTS.

IN THE FIELD,
*On Line Road, opposite Paola, October 24, 1864—12 m.**

Colonel DRAKE,
Commanding at Paola:

Your post and all north are now safe against Price's movements, as the advance of my pursuit is now south of you and continuing rapidly. I hope fresh mounted troops will press down on Price's flank by the Fort Scott road, and by traveling night and day striking his train and securing his plunder. He is scattering his heavy baggage along the road, but making rapid progress due south. I have fears he may move against Fort Scott, but shall press him so hard to-night I hope he will not dare to make that divergence. Try to press provisions south to supply us as we go or on our return.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. S. JOHNSON,
Commanding, Olathe:

You will communicate with headquarters Army of the Border that the horses have arrived at Olathe. General Curtis is in the neighborhood of Little Santa Fé. Send a pretty good detachment if you think there is danger. Advise them that the horses are there. They may want them for immediate use.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

No occasion to send troops from your command to Southern Iowa.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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* For this dispatch as quoted by Curtis, see Part I, p. 493.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 24, 1864.*

Maj. E. P. TEN BROECK,
Keokuk, Iowa:

I understand from Doctor Taylor that there are arms in hospital for the 300 convalescents. See how this is.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, October 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Mil. Forces, Dept. of West Miss., Hdqrs. New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have sent orders to Commodore Palmer to send gun-boats up to Red River as requested by you. One gun-boat can prevent any force from crossing the river if the rebels have no vessels of war for transporting their men, but gun-boats must go in couples to act to the best advantage in such cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 25, 1864.

Capt. JAMES P. FOSTER, U. S. Navy,
Comdg. 3d and 4th Dists., Miss. Squadron,
U. S. S. La Fayette, Off Mouth of Red River:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant. The original order to cross the Mississippi River created great dissatisfaction among all the rebel troops that were ordered to cross, but the mutiny was confined in great measure to the Texas troops. Jefferson Davis in renewing the order to cross has endeavored to provide for this difficulty by substituting Wharton's division for Walker's. I have no doubt the attempt to cross will be made by at least a part of the forces now west of the Mississippi. The exchange proposed for the engineer of Captain Ramsay's vessel will be made if there should be no special objection to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 25th day of October, 1864, from the following source, the statement of a deserter from Shreveport, La., dated Vicksburg, October 17: There were about one

regiment of troops at Shreveport on the 4th instant, commanded by Col. W. R. Shivers. No troops were seen on the route between Shreveport and Milliken's Bend.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,

Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 168. } *New Orleans, La., October 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. Companies A and B, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry (the former, according to last returns received at these headquarters, serving at Pine Bluff, Ark., and the latter at Helena, Ark.), are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will without delay join the main portion of the regiment at Davis' Bend, Miss. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is proper that I should state, for the information of the major-general commanding the division, some outline of the state in which I found this department on assuming command. The offices of the adjutant-general, quartermaster, and commissaries I found conducted in good order and according to regulations except so far as they had been interfered with by special orders from department headquarters. Several special funds have from time to time been created and placed in charge of the quartermaster's department. Principal among these are the hospital fund, the sequestration fund, and the Corps d'Afrique fund. The hospital fund seems to have been generally wisely administered, and the only items that seem excessive are two, in the aggregate $50,000, paid to the city for cleaning streets. The sequestration fund, accumulated by seizures and sales of property, whether justly or not it is impossible to state, will, in my judgment, be swallowed up by reclamations ordered from Washington. The Corps d'Afrique fund accumulated by sales of cotton found near Port Hudson has carried the burden of all sorts of expenditures. The board of education and the schools established under it and the bureau of freedmen have been supported by this fund. There are no records whatsoever to be found of the receipts and disbursements of the provost-marshal-general's office before the appointment of Colonel Robinson. It is known that heavy fines were inflicted and large sales made, but nothing appears on any records remaining. The provost court, administered by A. A. Atocha, can furnish no accounts of receipts and disbursements, although the examination now pending will charge that officer with large amounts of

receipts. The extraordinary jurisdiction assumed by this person and tolerated by the department commander deserves extreme censure. Two instances have already come to my knowledge in which this civilian has sentenced soldiers for desertion—one to two years' and the other to thirteen years' confinement at Ship Island. I immediately annulled the sentences. It is impossible for me to make any estimate of the amount of public money and public property that has been irregularly diverted from its proper channel. Two instances have been brought to me of bands of regiments employed in playing for thirteen nights at meetings held for election purposes, at $30 per night, and presented at this office for payment, and the parties were exceedingly surprised that the usual custom of the department was not adhered to. It is certain that a considerable amount of money for electioneering expenses was paid out by order of General Banks, and that Government transportation and armed protection was given to certain candidates. I find, further, that houses seized by military authority have been assigned as quarters to civilians; men and women wholly disconnected with the army, or with any charitable or benevolent institution. This laxity in the administration of affairs at department headquarters readily and of necessity contaminates all lower officials, and the attempt to reduce them to strict conformity with rules and regulations appears to them an invasion of customary privilege. It is true that this department, having been compelled to take the city of New Orleans into its own hands, and having vast charities to provide for, as well as being charged with the duty of superintendence, care, and education of the freedmen, has been in an anomalous position, which may excuse and perhaps justify many of the extraordinary proceedings that have taken place. Still, I regret to state that there appears to be a singular looseness and inaccuracy in all monied matters, and a disposition to consider public money and public property as the means of reaping private advantage, which renders my administration of affairs difficult and embarrassing, especially when personally a stranger to most of the officers under my command. I state these facts, and could add many more, not as any matter of excuse for myself or my official actions, but that the difficulties in administering the department may be understood.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. 19th Army Corps, in the Field, on White River:

GENERAL: Having received information from Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, that Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis' command was but temporarily assigned by him to the Nineteenth Corps, and that as soon as the exigencies of the service would permit it would be relieved and ordered to me, in accordance with its assignment in paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 219, current series, from headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, as the Third Division of this corps, I have the honor to request that you will order Brigadier-General Dennis to forward copies of the tri-monthly and monthly returns of his command to these headquarters, commenc-

ing with 10th instant and until further orders. With your permission, the bearer, Lieut. J. C. Fortune, Marine regiment, will carry your orders to Brigadier-General Dennis and receive the returns desired.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Dennis, who will make, in accordance with the inclosed request, reports of that portion of Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, which formerly belonged to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps.

These reports are for the information of General Dana, and will not supersede other reports for headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, &c., as now required.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 25, 1864.

It having come to the attention of the major-general commanding that State recruiting agents and officers in the army are in some instances guilty of neglecting their duties and seeking employment before military courts and commissions as counsel in cases of citizens and others, they, and all concerned, are hereby notified that no person in the military service of the United States, or of any State, and drawing pay therefrom, will be permitted to appear and practice as counsel before such tribunals, except in cases where an officer or soldier may voluntarily and without compensation in any form whatever appear in the defense of a brother officer or soldier. While persons before military tribunals will be permitted to employ proper counsel to assist them, they will not be permitted to employ those whose time and labor belong to the Government. No person will be permitted to practice before any military tribunal in this command who is not thoroughly loyal to the United States Government, and who has not taken the oath of allegiance thereto, and at all times faithfully observed the same. Nor will these tribunals permit any person to appear before them as counsel in any case who has been dishonorably dismissed the service. Military courts are seats of honor and justice alike. Any violation of this order will be punished by the sentence of a court-martial in the case of any officer, and the summary expulsion from the limits of the command of any person so offending.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Information received at these headquarters that 2,000 rebel troops are threatening Palmyra and Quincy. Is this true? Please answer.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 25, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Springfield, Ill.:

No information of rebel troops threatening Palmyra and Quincy received at these headquarters. Have telegraphed to ascertain the foundation of the rumor.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 25, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

Please give directions to have the first Confederate major captured forwarded to me without delay. It is now almost certain that Major Wilson and his men were murdered, and I propose, on satisfactory proof of same, to shoot instantly their equivalent of rebels, in accordance with orders heretofore given me. If no prospect of receiving a rebel major soon as prisoner, will you, as before suggested, telegraph to the Commissary-General of Prisoners to send me one now under his charge, belonging to the command of any of the Confederate leaders now in Missouri, for execution.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 25, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

The bodies of Major Wilson and six others, supposed to be enlisted men, have been found fifteen miles southwest of Washington, near the place where Captain Dinger says he saw Wilson placed by an officer of the day under guard, with instructions to the officer commanding the guard to deliver him to Tim Reves. Wilson's body was pierced with many bullets, and when found was disfigured and mutilated by hogs. On his person were found many private papers, and some orders from me, identifying his body beyond all possible doubt. There is no Confederate major in our possession here, except wounded in hospital; the Commissary-General of Prisoners will probably not turn over one from Alton to you for execution; I therefore earnestly recommend that fourteen privates of Price's command be executed in retaliation—eight for Wilson and six for his murdered associates.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER, *Mineral Point:*

Order squad of cavalry at Mineral Point to report to Captain Luebbering, provost-marshal, who is himself under your orders.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, *October 25, 1864—5.20 a. m.*

Major-General SMITH:

I can hear nothing of you. I sent a note to you last evening. It is a profound disappointment placing your infantry thirty-six hours behind time. The best thing you can do is to move down the Line road as rapidly as possible. The enemy is fully thirty-five miles ahead of us. I placed a courier line on the road yesterday, but could not communicate with you. You ought to have communicated with me. I move at 6 o'clock on the Line road south. I shall probably encamp on Grand River, but will send back word to you. No news from the front since yesterday at 9 o'clock.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP ON GRAND RIVER,
Military Road, October 25, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General SMITH,
Hickman Mills:

Move to Harrisonville with your entire command; communicate with us by the military road. Send word to Warrensburg of your arrival and get supplies from there and get all the train now at Warrensburg to your camp at Harrisonville. Anything that you can do to intercept bands of straggling guerrillas, reported moving south from the Missouri River, will be of service to the command in front. We shall encamp at Coldwater Grove to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Santa Fé, October 25, 1864.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have your division in readiness and move at 5 a. m. to-morrow morning in rear of Third Division and in charge of supply train.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Santa Fé, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have your division in readiness to move to-morrow, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock, taking the advance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Osage Battle-field, October 25, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I commenced fighting at daybreak this morning at Trading Post, on the road to Fort Scott, and after two engagements with Price's force succeeded in capturing 7 pieces of artillery, 1 major-general (Marmaduke), 1 brigadier-general (Cabell), 5 colonels, many other officers, between 500 and 1,000 prisoners, 2 stand of colors, and between 50 and 60 wagons. All the fighting was done by General Sanborn's, Colonel Philips', and Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen's brigades, General McNeil having failed to come up. The cavalry behaved most handsomely, and the enemy admit that they were badly defeated where they expected to obtain a victory. I cut Price's army in two, and with proper support could have rendered our success even more decisive and glorious than it was. The enemy does not now attempt to make a stand, and I am pushing him as fast as the jaded and exhausted condition of my command will permit. General Curtis is giving me every assistance that he can, but as yet his troops have not been engaged. General Sanborn, Colonel Philips, and Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen handled their brigades admirably, and carried out all my instructions. Col. N. Cole, my chief of staff, rendered me every assistance and I recommend him to the favorable notice of the Government. Major Suess, Captain Yates, and Lieuts. C. Thomson and G. H. Thompson, of my staff, also rendered me most valuable assistance. I will write a more detailed report when there is less fighting to do.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Camp Coldwater Grove, October 25, 1864.

Capt. JOSEPH T. FOSTER,
First Iowa Cavalry, Conducting Flag of Truce:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with the flag of truce under your charge via Paola, Kans., thence south to some point where you can with safety to the flag permit the bearers to proceed within their lines, when you will return with as little delay as practicable to your command. You will supply your command with subsistence and forage from the country, giving receipts therefor, as prescribed by regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLDWATER GROVE, *October 25, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Send with all the haste possible a train of commissary stores and 2,000 horseshoes with supply of nails to Pleasant Hill, Mo. This without fail. From Pleasant Hill the train will be escorted by General Smith. We are out of provisions.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, *October 25, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Overtook your bearer of dispatches on the Missouri River and brought him on here. Can't find out where General Rosecrans is. Nobody knows here. Do you know?

ALLEN BLACKER,
Major, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 25, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Maj. ALLEN BLACKER,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

We are not informed as to the exact locality of General Rosecrans. Our latest advices lead to the belief that he was about fifteen miles southwest of Kansas City last evening.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLD SPRING GROVE, *October 25, 1864—11.15 p. m.*

Major MCDERMOTT,
Commanding Escort:

The general commanding thinks it advisable that the company of eighteen men now on Grand River should scout down the river through the timber and join us at the crossing of the Harrisonville road. They should start by 6 a. m. The same messenger that carries the order to draw in the couriers can carry the order to this company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
No. 38. } *Rolla, Mo., October 25, 1864.*

The enforcement of martial law and the completion of fortifications at the post of Rolla, rendered necessary by the presence of a rebel army in the State of Missouri, having ceased to be indispensable, General Orders, No. 35, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked, and the military organization of the citizens at this post dissolved. The colonel commanding district takes occasion to express his entire satisfaction with the good will and zeal the loyal citizens of Rolla displayed in making preparations to defend their homes at a time when a hostile attack was not improbable, and with the endurance they manifested in undergoing privation and hardship.

By order of Col. A. Sigel:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 286. } *Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, will take command of the detachments of the following regi-

ments: Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, provided with six days' rations, and will proceed in accordance with his written instructions.

IV. Capt. Ozias Ruark, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will move with the detachment of his company, provided with six days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition to each man, to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to Greenfield, Mo., and report to Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers:

COLONEL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 287, you will proceed, with your command, in a northwesterly direction as far as Greenfield, using all the precaution possible to assure yourself against being cut off in your connection with this place, falling back if there should be any possibility of said connection being interrupted. It is desirable that you should ascertain whether Price is moving south on the Kansas border or in the direction of Springfield. You will keep out scouts north and south, east and west, of Greenfield, and report your movements constantly, also all information you may obtain concerning the movements of the enemy, to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

The Enrolled Missouri Militia had a fight yesterday near Buffalo with a guerrilla band and had to fall back to Buffalo. They ask for help. Send at once seventy-five mounted men and clean them out. Answer.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1864.

Captain CASSAIRT:

If you have sent two scouts since yesterday morning in the direction of Buffalo you need not send any more men.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 25, 1864—2.25 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

It is reported that Middletown, Montgomery County, is in danger. Cannot a company be stationed there? Use your discretion in the matter.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *October 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will make inquiries about the danger of Middletown, and will save it if I can; but it is very dangerous separating commands while we have the rebels in large bodies.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 25, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN:

I send this morning 100 men, under Captain Winters, to Carrollton to re-enforce Captain Hoover. I did not send any force to Peter Ahle's. Anderson is reported to be in Carroll County, 200 strong. Killed five Union men yesterday evening.

F. M. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. F. M. JACKSON,
Chillicothe:

The order to send Captain Alley with 200 men to Kingston revoked. You will at once organize a force of 350 or 400 men and start it on the road to Coloma as soon as you can get it ready. Send either Major Ramage or Major King in command. Have fifty of the command with my orderly, horse, &c., at Utica. I will overtake the main force at Coloma or beyond to-morrow. Send six days' rations. If you cannot start the force to-night start it before day to-morrow morning. Let Captain Spence go in charge of the wagons. Hold the post with the remainder of the force. Observe the instructions of my last dispatch as to holding the men well in hand. Be prompt in getting the force, and let the major move direct toward the point of trouble.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
Saint Joseph, October 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. COX,
Hamilton:

General Craig directs you move at once very cautiously in the direction of Liberty and form a junction with Major Pace at that place.

A considerable force of the enemy are near Liberty, supposed to be trying to cross the river. You are desired by the general to prevent them, if possible. Captain Lee will foward this to Kingston, with instructions to Lieutenant Estep to forward with all speed to Knoxville and on to Richmond. From there messengers must go with all speed.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Battle-field on the Osage, October 25, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

By continuing the pursuit of Price all day yesterday and part of the night we awakened him up at daylight this morning at his camp, on the Marais des Cygnes, where we skirmished and fought two hours, General Pleasonton in the advance. We routed Price and took 1 gun, 1 caisson, 12 of his wagons, many cattle, sheep, and horses, and much furniture strewn through his camp. We immediately renewed the pursuit, and at this place he deployed his whole line and made an obstinate and desperate resistance. The battle lasted one hour and was very severe. Our cavalry finally made a charge against his whole line and took many prisoners, among whom were Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, 5 colonels, and many inferior officers. We also took 5 more guns and secured a complete victory. All the troops in my command deserve the highest commendation for their courage and gallantry during this campaign, especially at the battles of the Big Blue, Marais des Cygnes, and the Osage. The enemy's losses are great. Mine are considerable, but cannot yet be ascertained.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 25, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Accompanying this is a letter that I wish to be laid before the commanding general at the earliest moment.

I am, sir, respectfully,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 25, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the 10th instant I was in command of the District of South Kansas and my troops were in shape to concentrate at any point on the Missouri line. The same date I telegraphed to General Curtis that I would take the field and keep it as long as I could. In reply I received an order depriving me of my command, substituting a junior

in my place, and directing me to repair to these headquarters. This at a time when the enemy was approaching the pickets covering the front of my command. Against this action of the department commander I made no protest, as it was then generally understood that orders from the War Department required my services elsewhere. Senator Lane, of Kansas, publicly gave out that he had succeeded in having me relieved from duty, and officers at department headquarters supposed to know had stated that I was ordered East. Upon my arrival at Fort Leavenworth I expected to receive the orders in question. I cannot but believe that had they been issued by the War Department they would not have been thus long withheld, and now the inference is that they do not exist. Neither did the department commander, upon setting out for the border, leave any orders or instructions for my guidance, and though he was officially informed on the 12th instant that I was present at this post, yet up to this date no orders affecting me have been received. In view of the above facts, and in view of what I consider a great wrong inflicted upon me at a critical condition of the district under my control, I most respectfully desire to be informed whether I was removed from my command by General Curtis under instructions from the War Department; whether at the instance or suggestion of any political person or faction in the State of Kansas, or from whatever cause that may have determined the decision of the commanding general in the premises.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[OCTOBER 25, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 57, Department of Kansas, rescinding General Orders, No. 54, see Part I, p. 504.]

MOUND CITY, *October 25, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City, Mo.:

I arrived here about an hour ago, marching sixty-five miles. My men and horses are completely played out, yet I will keep up the flank pressure in the morning. An attack is expected here by daylight. Captain Clark, ordnance officer, is with me, and ammunition is ordered here early in the morning from Fort Scott. Price still heads directly for Fort Scott.

Respectfully,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMPBELL,
Fort Scott:

Price is clearly determined to take Fort Scott, and I cannot see anything to prevent him with our forces divided. I would certainly fight to the end, providing in the meantime for any contingency. I cannot reach you early in the morning.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 25, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Reached here at daylight this morning after a forced and rapid march from Paola. This town had a narrow escape. Enemy's flankers in plain view on the heights around the town when battle opened six miles distant. This has been a crushing day for Price, and his retreat is in great disorder. He is abandoning everything and is so closely pressed I don't think he will be able to molest Fort Scott much. Moonlight moved on enemy's flank for that place at the same moment the battle was fairly begun. I just hear that another battery, and his last, has been taken from the enemy.

DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *Omaha, Nebr. Ter., October 25, 1864.*

I. Major O'Brien, district engineer, will proceed west to examine and direct the construction of the defenses on the line of the overland stage route, proceeding as far as Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DAVENPORT, *October 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

I advise that the whole lower tier of counties in this State be placed under martial law, and that J. M. Hiatt, mayor of Keokuk, be appointed provost-marshal.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

DAVENPORT, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,
Commanding:

My advice is to arm the convalescents at Keokuk, and put a good commander there and send good arms and ammunition.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, *October 25, 1864.*

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General, Davenport, Iowa:

Brigadier-General Smith leaves for Keokuk to-day to attend to matters on southern border.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Davenport, Iowa, October 25, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received from department headquarters by telegraph on the 22d instant, I proceeded to Keokuk, Iowa, to examine into the troubles on the southern border. I arrived at Keokuk on the morning of the 23d instant, and at once consulted with Mr. Hiatt, mayor of the city, Captain Willes, assistant quartermaster, commanding post, and other prominent citizens. The feeling of all was that there was probability that the guerrillas of Missouri would make a raid on Keokuk. There is only one company of the militia armed in the city, and that is so scattered that it would be of little use in case of a night attack. There are, however, about 300 or 400 men in the hospital who are not yet able for active field duty, but are able to do good service there if they were only armed. I think if these men had arms and a good officer to organize them that there would be no danger of the guerrillas making any raid on Keokuk; but as the city is now I think there is a chance that they may make a dash on the town for plunder at any time, as the amount of Government and private property there must be a great temptation to them. I went to Alexandria, in Missouri, a few miles below Keokuk, to see what the feeling was there. I found the whole community under arms and the town barricaded. It is evident that people along the border do not know when they may be attacked. Mayor Hiatt stated that one reason they felt so unsafe was that they had no officer whom they had confidence in to take charge of matters, and thought if they had some one of experience at the head that they could soon organize so as to make themselves safe. They also seem anxious to have that part of the State under martial law, as there are constantly persons passing through whom they are sure are rebels, but the civil law cannot touch them. I consulted with Lieutenant-Colonel Viall, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Iowa, who has charge of the militia in the southern part of the State, and he assures me that they are strong and well armed enough to protect themselves. The result of my visit to Keokuk is to satisfy me that there is no danger of any large force coming into Iowa at present, but that at any time it is possible for 100 or 200 men to come down on such towns as Keokuk and do great damage to the Government and citizens; but if it were known that 200 men were there with arms I do not think that any such attempt would be made. In stating that the people of Keokuk wish some officer of experience at the head there I would say that they all seemed to like Captain Willes, commanding post, and to think that he was endeavoring to do the best he could, but that he had not much experience in the management of troops. I telegraphed to you with regard to sending arms for these convalescents, but have received no answer yet. I will inform you at once by telegraph if anything of importance happens.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. TEN BROECK,
Major Sixth Iowa Cavalry, in Charge of Hdqrs., Dist. of Iowa.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., October 25, 1864.*

In accordance with the terms of General Orders, No. 251, current series, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the command of

the Military District of Minnesota being composed of mixed troops equivalent to a brigade, the Military District of Minnesota is hereby designated as "a separate brigade."

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 26, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

An order, with an officer to see it enforced, should go to Missouri to send from there all the troops not actually after Price and guards for public stores to General Thomas, telegraphing Thomas to know at what points he wants them. Memphis now looks to me as if it was in danger.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 26, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 29th.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

From a scout in from the vicinity of Monroe to-night I have rather meager information, but it goes to show that troops, consisting of mounted infantry, cavalry, and artillery (eight pieces), have recently come in from the direction of Texas and passed northward from Oak Ridge, on Saturday last. The report is that it was known as Lee's command, and consisted of eight regiments of Texans.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General BENTON:

GENERAL: The smuggling is now tending toward your post. I very earnestly request of you that you will leave no exertions untried to detect and prevent transmission of all articles beyond your lines. All trade and traffic outside of your pickets will be stopped. It will require vigilance to do so, and I expect you to use your best endeavors to close this outlet.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., October 29, 1864.

Official copy respectfully furnished commanding officer Plaquemine, La., for his information and guidance.

The requirements of the within telegram will be strictly complied with.

By command of Brigadier-General Benton:

L. B. MOREY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I forward to-day such information as is in my possession with regard to affairs in Arkansas, &c. My troops have not yet returned from Memphis and Paducah. I expect Slack's brigade in to-night from White River. Two hundred mounted men will start from here in a few hours on the Baltic, accompanied by a gun-boat, to reconnoiter at Gaines' Landing, Point Chicot, &c. I have sent copies of 1 and 2 and extract from 3 to General Halleck by mail, via Cairo, for information.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
*Little Rock, Ark., October 24, 1864.**

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds arrived here to-day and will leave here this evening for the mouth of White River. He promises to dispatch you all the news obtained here in regard to the movements of the enemy, &c. I sent 500 cavalry to drive in the enemy's pickets on the Saline and penetrate their line, which I alluded to in my last dispatch. This command went to Princeton, drove out a small force of the enemy, and found no rebel property there, except some Enfield rifles, which they destroyed. There was a considerable cavalry force encamped near Princeton, which by a flank movement got in front of our troops on their return, and attacked them about twenty-one miles from here. Our troops charged them, driving them off the field, killing 27, and capturing 1 lieutenant and 16 men. Our loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded. Dockery's brigade is picketing along the Saline. There is one brigade, about 1,000, at Monticello. Accounts are conflicting in regard to the force at Camden. Magruder is probably there with a small infantry force and considerable artillery. His infantry is encamped on Prairie D'Ane. Your estimate of his force agrees with mine. He thinks I am about to move against him with 30,000. Rebel citizens are moving south in anticipation of our advance. The cavalry that I sent to Fort Smith returned, with dates from Thayer 10th instant. He is constantly threatened by a force estimated at 8,000, under General Gano. He had about forty days' rations; had received none by way of Fort Scott, and depends upon this depot for his next supplies. It is my opinion that Price will return south by way of the Indian country, and will attack Fort Smith. I intend to get in hand all the force possible to move against Price on his return. I have spies in his camp who will notify me.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

* For the full text of this communication, see Part I, p. 852.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, October 26, 1864—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Left Little Rock, after conference with General Steele, at 8.30 p. m. 24th. Arrived here 8 a. m. to-day. White River three and a half feet on bars, and boats cannot run at night. I left at Devall's Bluff Colonel Dye's brigade and two sections of Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Captain Storer; at Saint Charles, the Fifty-third Colored Infantry, about 500 aggregate, also one section Seventh Massachusetts Battery, and two companies Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, about eighty-five effective. Colonel Slack is on boat coming down to mouth of White River. General Steele will send a supply train to Fort Smith, very soon, escorted by 3,500 cavalry and an infantry force, the whole not less than 5,000. General Steele thinks his scouts will inform him as to Price's route returning from Missouri. If he crosses the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Little Rock General Steele thinks he can strike him. He has advices from Fort Smith to the 10th instant. Thayer had only about thirty days' provisions. He felt confident of being able to repulse Price if he should attack near by Fayetteville. Is instructed to fall back on Fort Smith if attacked in heavy force. The distance is about fifty miles. If Price should pass west [of] Fort Smith General Steele cannot touch him. No news yet received here indicating any attempt at crossing the river by the enemy. I will immediately organize reconnaissance to Gaines' Landing. The One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois left here at 3 p. m. yesterday for Vicksburg. Regiment was at Memphis, which prevented its earlier return to Vicksburg. General Mower took a good deal of transportation, which has not been replaced.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of effective strength of troops in Seventh Army Corps.

Districts.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Little Rock (including posts of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Brownsville, Devall's Bluff, and Lewisburg).	456	10,761	11,217
Frontier (including Fort Smith, Fayetteville, and Fort Gibson)	200	4,740	4,940
Eastern Arkansas (Helena)	67	1,354	1,421
Total	723	16,855	17,578

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., October 24, 1864.

Official abstract of reports of troops in the Seventh Army Corps.

JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Add to the above at Devall's Bluff, Dye's brigade, about 2,000.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 24, 1864—7 a. m.

General REYNOLDS,
Commanding, Mouth of White River:

Yours of 22d just received. I will have your largest brigade off before 12 m. The other one is up the river at Paducah, sent upon the receipt of a dispatch from General Halleck. I expect it down by to-morrow, and will send it to you forthwith. Forrest's force, I think, is about leaving, or has left, Corinth and Jackson for a raid into Kentucky, or, via Tuscumbia, to Sherman's communications.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have the honor to report list of regiments, batteries, and detachments stationed at this post not belonging to the Seventh Army Corps: (1) Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Capt. Thomas Wakefield commanding; (2) Forty-second Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. D. A. Pardee commanding; (3) Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Maj. R. Kennicott commanding; (4) Detachment Seventh Kentucky Infantry, Capt. T. P. Caldwell commanding; (5) Twentieth Iowa Infantry, Capt. M. L. Thomson commanding; (6) Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, Col. S. L. Glasgow commanding; (7) Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, Lieut. Col. C. A. Smith commanding; (8) Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. N. W. Storer commanding.

Respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER:

Your dispatch of the 20th is received. I have taken all of Price's cannon but two or three, and am trying to continue the pursuit till his force is entirely destroyed or beyond your post. Meantime I hope you may be able to assist in his capture if he comes near you. He is making a little east by south.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LITTLE RIVER, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

Major-General DANA, *Memphis:*

Send detachments of Fourteenth Wisconsin, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois, and the Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, now with General Smith in Missouri, to join their corps (Seventeenth) with the least possible delay.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 20th and 22d instant. Besides the reason given in my communication of the 17th instant for deferring the execution of General Howard's order, assigning you to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Memphis, there is the additional one of your having been proposed by the headquarters of the Army for assignment to another command of no less importance. The action of the commanding general on this proposition is necessarily deferred until certain reports have been received, but whatever that action may be the whole question should rest until the decision of the War Department on General Howard's order has been communicated. General Howard has been advised accordingly.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: General Washburn was expected last night, but I now learn that he will not be back for five or six days. Forrest is reported at Jackson, Tenn., protecting a session of Rogers' Legislature, his force extending to Corinth and Eastport. Herewith please find copy of order to Colonel Guppey, commanding brigade, from mouth White River, sent temporarily to relieve Columbus and Paducah. I expected them back before this. General Reynolds writes to me for them to be returned as soon as possible. Forrest is repairing railroad and telegraph from Corinth to Jackson. I am sending back by every boat the other brigade from mouth White River.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

Colonel GUPPEY,
Commanding Brigade:

You will embark on steamers Belle Memphis and Clifton at 3 o'clock with your brigade and proceed to Columbus, Ky. After a consultation with the commanding officer at Columbus you will proceed to Paducah, Ky., with your whole command, unless an attack is expected at Columbus. If in your judgment an attack is probable at Columbus you will leave one regiment there. You will report to General Meredith at Paducah, and if the danger has passed at that point, which I presume will be the case, you will immediately return to Columbus,

* See Canby to Howard, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 446.

and if the danger is passed there you will immediately return to Memphis. You will communicate with all the boats you may meet on your way up, and if General Washburn is on board any of them, you will show him this order, and receive orders from him. If in your best judgment, after consultation with General Meredith, danger is imminent at Paducah, you will remain there until you receive orders from headquarters District of West Tennessee, or other competent authority. Keep at least one company on each side of the boat on picket to return any fire you may receive.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 51. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 26, 1864.*

With profound sorrow the general commanding announces the mournful intelligence of the murder of Maj. James Wilson, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and six of his command. On the 27th day of September they were taken in fair fight at Pilot Knob by Brigadier-General Fagan's command and were subjected to every indignity which malignant cowardice could invent until the 5th [3d] instant, when they were delivered ten miles west of Union, Mo., by order of the rebel field officer of the day, to the guerrilla Tim Reves for execution. Their bodies were found yesterday, and that of Major Wilson, though riddled by bullets and mutilated from long exposure, was identified by the uniform and private and official papers found upon it, as well as by the personal recognition of his associates in service. He was an officer of rare intelligence, zeal, courage, and judgment, and his soldierly virtues were adorned by a purity, unselfishness, and integrity of character which won the love, respect, and trust alike of his subordinates and superiors. When the war broke out he entered the service a private, and by that act of devotion to the Government severed almost all ties that bound him to family and home. Comrades! cherish the memory of his resplendent virtues, follow his patriotic example, and justly avenge his fiendish murder. Col. J. H. Baker, commanding the post of Saint Louis, will cause the body of Major Wilson to be received at the depot with a proper escort and will arrange for its burial here with military honors.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 297. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 26, 1864.*

1. The detachment of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 217, paragraph 1, current series, from headquarters District of Minnesota, will proceed to and take post at Benton Barracks, Mo., reporting for temporary duty to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, until such time as the main portion of the regiment shall arrive from the District of Minnesota.

* * * * * * *

17. Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District, will send the detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, temporarily on duty in this district, by to-day's Keokuk packet to Cap au Gris, Lincoln County, Mo., for the purpose of dispersing and capturing, if possible, a band of guerrillas known to have congregated at or near that point. General Ewing will give the necessary instructions in detail as to the movement of the detachment and the nature of the service.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

7. Maj. Samuel Montgomery will proceed with his battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry to Cap au Gris, Lincoln County, Mo., and endeavor to overtake and destroy the Confederate bands of Wood and Dorsey. He will subsist his command off the country, giving receipts for forage and subsistence stores to all loyal persons from whom such stores are taken, and forward duplicate receipts of the same to these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 26, 1864—12 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Harrisonville:

The telegraph line is down in both directions from this place, which necessitates our moving to Warrensburg to-morrow. The order moving the train to your camp has not reached Warrensburg, and in consequence it cannot move before the morning of the 28th instant. Officers report artillery firing in your direction. Send back by bearer of this any information you may have. The country is full of guerrillas. Make your detachments very strong.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Near Harrisonville, Mo., October 26, 1864.*

Measures must be adopted at once by commanding officers of this division to prevent their men from straggling from the ranks, and particularly to prevent promiscuous foraging. Private property of whatever kind must be respected. Brigade commanders will hold their regimental commanders, and they their company commanders, responsible for the conduct of the men. The appropriation of any private property whatever by unauthorized persons is strictly forbidden, and will be punished by the assessment of a fine upon the parties.

By order of Col. J. J. Woods:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 26, 1864.*

Col. J. B. MOORE, *Warrensburg:*

I have no intelligence from General Rosecrans direct, but judge from what Governor Hall tells me that he will very soon be at Warrensburg, en route for Saint Louis. Wait and see what to-morrow brings forth. Do you hear of any guerrillas on the railroad between Sedalia and Warrensburg?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 226. } *Jefferson City, Mo., October 26, 1864.*

The detachment of Col. Frank W. Hickox's command of Enrolled Missouri Militia, now stationed at Cunningham's, will move immediately, via Jefferson City, to Clark's Station, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and proceed to gather all the forage that can be procured, as well as fuel, in that vicinity, with as much expedition as possible, under the direction of Capt. Theodore S. Case, assistant quartermaster, who will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 26, 1864—8 p. m.*

Captain BENNETT, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Missouri, in the Field:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to address you direct, not knowing when my communication could reach you through General Pleasonton's headquarters, and believing the interests of the service demand speedy action. On the courier line from this place to Lexington the guerrillas killed seven of our men and severely wounded another yesterday. Last night I sent out forty men to assist in driving the guerrillas from the line. From reports received to-night I am fearful that this number will be insufficient to rid the line of these roving bands. The couriers in report that the guerrillas are crossing from the north side of the river at Sibley and Napoleon. The number of men now at this place is barely sufficient to do the necessary guard and escort duty. I will strengthen the sentinel post on the Lexington line. To do this it will be necessary to abandon one-half the post and widen the distance between each.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. FERGUSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 26, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS, *Mexico, Mo.:*

Constant complaints are made to these headquarters of the depredations of guerrillas in Audrain, Pike, and Lincoln Counties. What disposition have you made of your forces to meet them? Can't you put a scouting party in that part of the country at once? Answer at once.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General

MEXICO, *October 26, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have sent 200 mounted men to Pike County, all she has furnished. I have scouts out continually in Audrain. The Enrolled Missouri Militia from Lincoln County are now in Boone and Howard on a scout. Will send them to Lincoln County immediately on their return to this post. Have ordered one company from Wellsville to Middletown.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 26, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS, *Mexico, Mo.:*

Dorsey and Wood's bands are now at or near Cap au Gris, Lincoln County. Re-enforcements crossed at Hamburg from the Illinois side on the morning of the 25th; they will probably pass from their present position to near Prairieville, Pike County; thence to Louisville and Nineveh, Lincoln County; thence to Martinsburg, Audrain County, passing first south of Middletown, in Montgomery County. A cavalry force will land at Cap au Gris early to-morrow morning and will immediately push on after them. Colonel Krekel, from Saint Charles, has 200 men out. A force from Louisiana will be mounted and move from that direction. You are expected to co-operate from the west. Let your infantry be on the alert at Wellsville, Martinsburg, and Mexico, and push out with all the men you can mount. They will certainly try to get past you to Rocheport; bag them if possible. Report action at once.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *October 26, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonels Holmes and Forbes were twelve miles north of here yesterday morning after Colonel McDaniel and Majors. McDaniel was moving fast with 400 men. Colonel Holmes was three miles behind him when last heard from. I have but a small force here. Have 300 mounted men in the neighborhood of Rochefort, on the Missouri River. Will do everything I can to head off Dorsey. Have notified my troops at Wellsville to be on the lookout. Will have every man I can raise after him at once. What is Dorsey's supposed force? Please answer.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 26, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS, *Mexico:*

Dorsey has between 400 and 500 men. If McDaniel is moving east, you had better call in the 300 cavalry from Rocheport, unless they are absolutely needed where they are. Keep me informed of what you are doing. Colonel Krekel, commanding at Saint Charles, has been ordered to co-operate with you.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 26, 1864—10.50 p. m.*

Colonel KREKEL,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

Dorsey and Wood's bands, about 400 strong, are in the vicinity of Cap au Gris, re-enforced by recruits crossed over from Illinois. Two hundred and fifty cavalry will land at Cap au Gris to-morrow morning early, and push out after them; a small mounted force will move south from Louisiana about the same time. General Douglass has been ordered to co-operate from the west. Wood and Dorsey will probably pass from their present position to near Prairieville, Pike County, thence to Louisville and Nineveh, Lincoln County, thence to Martinsburg, Audrain County, passing just south of Middletown, Montgomery County. Notify the scouting party which it is understood you have out of the disposition of our forces, and co-operate with General Douglass with all the mounted force you can spare, communicating with him at once by telegraph. By a prompt and concerted movement these fellows can be caught. Report action.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTON, MO., *October 26, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Yesterday, last night, and to-day, a considerable force of rebels, some dressed in Confederate uniform, robbed Ridgeley and are robbing the county of horses, cattle, and everything else they can get, even to household goods. Send troops quickly if possible. Answer whether you can send them.

E. SCHELSKY,
Captain, Commanding Platte County Guards.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Coloma, October 26, 1864—5 p. m.

General CRAIG:

I have just arrived here in considerable force. Carroll County was full of small squads of guerrillas yesterday. All quiet so far as heard from to-day. I am of the opinion that there is no considerable force of the enemy in my front. I will probe the matter to the core to-morrow. Probably the scattered forces of the enemy in the country yesterday amounted in all to 200 or 300. My impression is that they have either crossed the river or gone west.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, &c.

UTICA, *October 26, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

There seems to be no doubt but there is a rebel force in Carroll County, some 400 or 500 strong. It is believed to be the same force [that] crossed the railroad near Bucklin on the 24th. Judging from the murderous work being done in Carroll, the force is probably led by

Bill Anderson. I will move in that direction as soon as I can get a force ready. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson has not started as large a force as I desired. If the trouble near Liberty is over perhaps you can assist me from that direction.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 7.55 p. m. 27th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Price again deployed and fought us at Charlot, near this place, where he outflanked us, but was soon broken up by artillery firing on his center and a cavalry charge. While this was going on he burned most of his train and again resumed his retreat. Having saved this post by pressing his rear, I have supplies which I am arranging in half-loaded wagons to feed my troops. I think I have all Price's cannon but three, and thousands of his small-arms are scattered along the road. I shall proceed in the pursuit with all the forces I can keep on the way.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK:

Colonel Tracy's regiment is at Fort Leavenworth en route for home. I have to request that the quartermaster's department be directed to furnish transportation for these troops to Saint Joseph by boat and rail. Please answer if transportation is ordered.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 26, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

Colonel Tracy said he was perfectly satisfied to march to Atchison if I would furnish transportation for his baggage, which has been ordered.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK:

Colonel Tracy's regiment belongs twenty-five miles above Atchison, and it is a shame to make them march fifty miles after all they have done.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 26, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY, *Leavenworth:*

I am sorry that you construe the language of my dispatch as making Colonel Tracy's men march to their homes myself. Colonel Tracy said if I would furnish transportation for the baggage, &c., to Atchison, he

was perfectly satisfied to march, and said further that he could send his men from there without further expense. The regiment has marched, and all went off seemingly in the best of spirits.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

I have the honor to report that the prisoners, Marmaduke and other officers, in possession of Major-General Pleasonton have not yet been turned over to me. General Pleasonton said the matter between you and him had been settled, and he desired to retain possession of the prisoners until he received dispatches from you which he was then expecting. General Lane was present and advised me to wait until I could hear from you. I am now waiting further orders and instructions in relation to the prisoners, in accordance with your arrangements with General Pleasonton. I have no guard and would respectfully ask that you have detailed a battalion of cavalry for that purpose, or such numbers as you deem necessary.

J. J. SEARS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Wilder House, October 26, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

I have the honor to report that Major-General Pleasonton will not allow me to carry out your orders with the prisoners. I have demanded them. He refused to give them up, until General Rosecrans arrives, who he says is at Little Santa Fé, and he expects him to-night. He says he will rank you. He also says he relieves me of all responsibility with the prisoners. As you are absent, and he assumes command, I will have to obey his orders. He has brought up the other two colonels from the guard-house and furnished them rooms at the hotel. He has sufficient force to carry out his orders, I think, as I believe the most of his troops are here.

J. J. SEARS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, October 26, 1864.

General BLUNT, *Commanding Officer:*

I have reliable information that the enemy have all crossed at Adamson's Ford and gone eastward. I therefore direct all forces to move by the shortest route to that point and follow me in pursuit.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Pleasonton.)

[OCTOBER 26, 1864.—For Curtis to Pleasonton (two communications), relating to pursuit of enemy, custody of prisoners, &c., see Part I, p. 339.]

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 26, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

About 500 rebs crossed the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad at Bucklin on the 24th. It is thought to be their intention to cross somewhere in the neighborhood of Brunswick.

CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Liberty, Mo., October 26, 1864.

Major RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Between 200 and 300 of the enemy crossed the Missouri River near Missouri City night before last. Others crossed lower down the river. I captured and killed a portion of the rear guard. It is not necessary to send your troops any farther south.

L. C. PACE,
Major and Chief of Cavalry.

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Fought Price on the Marais des Cygnes, Osage, Indian Creek and once on the open prairie, defeating him every time. Captured Major-General Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabell, several colonels, a quantity of small-arms, 9 pieces of artillery, 1 battle-flag, and 50 wagons. Will pursue. This night his whole army lay in line of battle before our advance.

McKENNY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have all prisoners of war, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, under my immediate control, and every arrangement to march the same to Fort Leavenworth, and am now ordered by Major-General Pleasonton to hold on until he hears from you. I am obliged to obey my last order. General Pleasonton wants control of the two general prisoners, and says that Major-General Rosecrans will be here to-day, and will control the whole matter. Had I not better be furnished with written orders in such shape as will permit me to move to-day, or had I not better leave the general prisoners and march with the balance as you desire? General Pleasonton cares for only the general prisoners. I await the orders of the general commanding.

J. C. W. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Salina, Kans., October 26, 1864.

Lieut. A. HELLIWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: A number of Kaw Indians have just come in from a hunting expedition and report the Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians to be in large force forty miles from here up the Salina River. They also state that they had an engagement with them and were repulsed with the loss of two men. They propose going back and fighting, provided there are rations issued sufficient to last them and their families during their absence and a sufficient force sent them to insure safety. They also captured a Government horse. Said horse has been left with me to be turned over to Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JACOB VAN ANTWERP,
First Lieut., Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, October 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters for the information of the general commanding.

Received here this day at 2 p. m. and is considered so reliable that I shall start at 5 p. m. with such force as can be spared to Salina, and follow them.

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cav. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Upper Ark.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., October 26, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

Received following telegram from Salt Lake, 22d:

I am ordered by Secretary of War to give all protection in my power to overland stage between here and Fort Kearny. I contemplate going down with two companies of my cavalry. Can we get a fight out of Indians this winter? Can you send grain out on road to meet my command? How many troops can you spare for a campaign? Answer.

P. E. CONNOR,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Have department lines been changed? If not, will I allow him to give direction to matters in this district? Line perfectly protected to Julesburg. The line this side Julesburg ought to be in this district, as my troops are taking care of it.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 41. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. As soon as Col. Oscar M. Brown, First Cavalry California Volunteers, returns to Fort Craig, N. Mex., from his present field service,

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett will proceed with all practicable dispatch to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ter., and assume command of that post. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett will use every exertion to have Fort Bowie constructed agreeably with the prescribed plan at the earliest practicable day. The troops of that post will be employed as far as practicable on daily duty to assist in this important work.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 174. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith will proceed forthwith to Keokuk, Iowa, and make all necessary arrangements for the protection of the Iowa border against guerrillas from Missouri. He will dispose of the militia as he may think judicious, as also of all convalescents in hospitals and other U. S. troops in Iowa. He will assign to duty in that section of Iowa any officers in that State who may be needed. Major Ten Broeck, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, will report to him for duty. All officers and soldiers are hereby directed to obey all orders of General Smith, who will also, if necessary, assume command of the Iowa militia in the southern counties of the State. It is not believed that this necessity will arise, nor that there will be any hostilities beyond small guerrilla raids into Southern Iowa, but General Smith is furnished with this full authority to meet any contingency which may arise. He is authorized to take with him one aide-de-camp and one orderly, to whom transportation will be paid by the quartermaster, in accordance with existing regulations.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

GENERAL: The Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers are now embarking for the South. Nearly all absentees have joined it.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of 20th instant, and, in accordance with your directions, Brackett's battalion will be stationed at Fort Ridgely and points convenient

thereto, so as to be available for early movements in the spring. The Eighth Minnesota Volunteers leave for Nashville to-day, as I have just telegraphed you. The men have nearly all rejoined their regiment, and seem very much ashamed of their late gross breach of discipline in leaving the camp without authority. Three of the companies did not participate in the extraordinary proceeding, but remained at their posts. The whole of the upper prairies have been burned over, rendering it difficult to subsist the animals employed in military movements. I have deemed it proper to separate the companies of U. S. Volunteers, and have ordered one company to be stationed at each of the forts—Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Ridgely, and Ripley. A great many of these men can only be controlled by the strong hand, being desperate characters and given to open boasts of their secession proclivities. I dare not trust them except at posts where there are other troops. I trust you will be persuaded of the necessity of ordering a proper military prison to be built at Fort Snelling. Such a building is indispensable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 26, 1864.

Maj. J. M. THOMPSON,
Commanding Fort Ripley, Minn.:

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed, in reply to your dispatch of 18th instant, duly received at these headquarters, that a full company of U. S. Volunteers and a section of 6-pounders of Third Minnesota Battery have been ordered from Fort Ridgely to report to you for duty without delay. General Sibley regrets to learn of the diminution of your effective force by sickness, but hopes enough men can be spared from guard duty to enable the acting assistant quartermaster to progress rapidly with the construction of the stables, as the order for the removal of the horses and mules that are to be wintered at Fort Ripley must be given very soon. The order for the march of the above-mentioned detachments was given on 22d instant, so that your garrison will be amply re-enforced in ten or twelve days. It is probable that still another company will be ordered to the post under your command before the closing in of winter.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 26, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of — instant has been received. It is to be hoped that the instructions to you of 8th instant from these headquarters have reached [you]. How it could have been delayed when the dispatches of 9th and 11th instant had been duly received by you

is inexplicable. Lest it may have altogether miscarried, a copy* is herewith inclosed. The necessity of reducing the number of animals to be wintered at the post under your command to the lowest practicable limit you will perceive was anticipated in that dispatch, as well as in that directed to Colonel Thomas, 24th ultimo, which failed to reach him at Wadsworth. An order was issued on 22d instant directing the march from Fort Ridgely to Fort Wadsworth of Company F, First U. S. Volunteers. It was the intention to station an additional company of that regiment and four companies of Second Cavalry at that post, but other arrangements have been made with regard to the former, but General Sibley trusts that you have not dispatched more than one company of the cavalry with the horses, although your last dispatch indicates an intention to send two of the five companies for that purpose. There should be not less than five companies at Fort Wadsworth during the winter. It is to be hoped that the men's quarters will be completed before the setting in of the cold weather. You will please report to these headquarters the number and condition of the animals retained at Fort Wadsworth as soon as practicable.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: You are respectfully informed that Brackett's battalion was under orders to leave Sioux City on the 25th instant, and is probably on its way to this district. It is the intention of General Sibley to post the greater part, if not all, of the battalion at Fort Ridgely, or points convenient thereto, so as to have it in an available position for an early spring movement, and you are instructed to make arrangements accordingly. The orders for the movements of the companies of the U. S. Volunteers and of the Second Cavalry have probably reached you, or will reach you in a day or two, and will so much diminish the force at Ridgely as to enable you to quarter the greater part, at least, of the battalion at that post. You will report without delay to these headquarters what number of men can be comfortably provided for after the march of the several companies ordered to other points. It is desirable, also, that an early report be received of the number of animals now at Fort Ridgely, whether serviceable or unserviceable, and how many can be provided with stabling there.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Sibley also desires to be informed whether more transportation will be needed in your sub-district in addition to the teams already furnished you; and, if so, what amount.

Respectfully,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Part III, p. 720.

WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1864—12 noon.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your orders have been transmitted to General Rosecrans. I have no staff officer of sufficient rank to send with discretionary instructions as to the particular troops to be withdrawn. Moreover, to withdraw until the pursuit is well under way, may cause General Rosecrans to stop it. General Canby's orders to him are to pursue with all his available force to the Arkansas River, or at least till Price encounters Steele and Reynolds. Neither Thomas nor Washburn consider Memphis in danger. Thomas says Forrest, with about 10,000 men, is attempting to cross the Tennessee above Decatur. He thinks that with the forces he now has he will soon be able to clean out West Tennessee and North Alabama. Intercepted dispatches from Jeff. Davis, dated at Montgomery, September 30, renew the orders to Kirby Smith to cross the Mississippi and re-enforce Forrest and Hood. Dispatches of the 9th and 11th report that the rebel force in front of Steele is falling back to Camden and Monroe, probably with a view of crossing the Mississippi. Canby is fully impressed with the importance of preventing this and is now probably on the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, or the mouth of White River. I will probably meet you at City Point on Saturday morning on official business.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 27, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Now that Price is on the retreat without a probability of his bringing up again, Rosecrans should forward all the troops he can to General Thomas. This ought to be done without delay. He has 6,000 or 8,000 troops around Saint Louis, and within a few hours travel of it, that can start at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 27th day of October, 1864, from the following sources: A report from Capt. T. J. Whiteman, Thibodeaux, La., October 24; a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., October 24; a report from Lieut. Thomas A. Baker, Columbus, Ky., October 12.

A refugee from Alexandria the 5th instant reports the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Louisiana and Miles Legion at that place. There was no general officer there except General Buckner and no artillery. There were no troops at Opelousas except home guards. A small body

were doing picket duty this side of New Iberia. All the troops on the Teche were under command of Captains Murphy and Franklin. Captain Whitaker, with about 125 men, made a raid into the La Fourche District on the 22d instant, crossing below Lake Natchez, carrying off horses and mules. It is reported that Colonel Scott has again made his headquarters at Clinton, La., and that Brigadier-General Mabry has relieved General Hodge in command of the district, bringing with him his own brigade. A band of guerrillas under Captain Bugg is reported near Union City, Tenn., five of whom were killed by Federal scouts on the 10th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,

Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GOODRICH'S LANDING, LA., *October 27, 1864.*

Commodore PHELPS, U. S. Navy,

New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I feel it my duty to make to you the following statement:

I am a U. S. citizen; was captured some four months since near this place by the rebel troops under Colonel Harrison, and, after some delay, was sent to Alexandria, La., to await some disposition, which came by forwarding me through the lines by the last exchange of prisoners made between Colonel Dwight and Colonel Szymanski. During my stay in guard-house in Alexandria became acquainted with the following facts (from various sources, and from the frequent canvassing of the matter in the room adjoining me, being occupied by Maj. A. W. McKee, being guarded by a rebel corporal and sergeant): Our acquaintance, Colonel Moffit, from Shreveport, corroborated our information, and since arriving in our own lines we find the intelligence gained on the rebel side fully identified by parties on this side. We know that such a matter was contemplated, and hence watched our opportunity to give information on the subject. To the subject: The rebels, under Generals Walker, Taylor, and Polignac, about two months since, attempted to cross a force of nearly 7,000 men and 2,600 head of cattle to the other side of the river. (The cattle they crossed by making them swim.) To enable them to work with dispatch they commenced negotiating with a U. S. commander of a gun-boat there, lying at or near Mr. Joshua James' residence, Carthage Bayou, La. The commander came upon terms for performing his services for what I understand he has received his pay (my authority being from the C. S. officer canvassing the matter). Said commander was to deliver up his boat to the Confederate officers by a certain strategy to cover any suspicion should his maneuver fail, and in view of the negotiations the Confederate authorities have conveyed to the spot the entire crew of the C. S. gun-boat Missouri, they lying at Shreveport to have them in readiness to take charge of the abandoned U. S. boat. (From our men in prison at Shreveport we learn that the crew of C. S. gun-boat Missouri did leave S[hreveport] about that time, and one of their number came back badly wounded.) We learned that the U. S. commander arranged with the C. S. commander to go ashore with his entire crew of officers under pretense of capturing Captain James, and while under the expedition the C. S. forces would capture the boats with only a negro sailor each for a guard, and they would immediately proceed to the U. S. boat, then without officers, and unsuspicious, proceed to the capture. We learn that after visiting the house of Mr. James they

went forth to a frolic or dance, but one or more of the officers, not thinking all was right, unknown to the balance proceeded to his boat and immediately gained his vessel, communicating his distrust and clearing the ship for action only in time to frustrate being taken by the other two boats now manned by C. S. sailors, who proceeded near the vessel but did not proceed to attack, seeing demonstrations for a blind reception. After the C. S. sailors returned ashore they proceeded to capture and parole the entire crew then ashore. During the taking of the two boats by C. S. sailors from guards, we understand they killed the guards, but they in their resistance severely wounded the commanding officer of the Missouri crew. The delay in the negotiations and the subsequent failure of the plan made it impracticable for the C. S. [troops] to cross in large numbers, hence but few crossed. Being but a private citizen and not knowing that this will even be read by you, yet I think from the matter mentioned should such a case of traitors exist, your superior facilities of comparing notes will enable you to bring such a party to justice, should he be guilty of betraying the country.

Very respectfully,

M. N. LYNN.
L. BEATTY.

Address Louisville, Ky., care Tate Bro. & Co.

[Indorsement.]

VICKSBURG, *October 27, 1864.*

This letter is just received by me. I believe the statement. About the time alluded to my suspicions were aroused regarding the commander of the gun-boat Rattler, and I communicated them to Lieut. Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding the division, who investigated the case and assigned a new commander, but he was not convinced that any treason existed. I do not remember the name of the commander of the Rattler nor do I know where he is now. He was paroled in the way named at the James place.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., October 27, 1864.*

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7. The Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, so soon as relieved by a regiment from the Nineteenth Army Corps, will be sent to Saint Louis, Mo., to be reported on its arrival at that place to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for service in that department. The sick of the regiment, in hospital at Memphis and Helena, will be sent as soon as able to be transported, to Saint Louis, Mo., to be disposed of as the department commander may direct. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

8. Major-General Reynolds will cause one regiment of the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, to be sent to Helena, Ark., to be reported by its commanding officer to the commanding general District of Eastern Arkansas, for temporary service in that district. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 27, 1864.*

Under authority contained in letter of instructions dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, October 15, 1864, two regiments of colored volunteer infantry will be raised within the city and neighborhood of New Orleans for one year's service, the organization and recruitment to conform to that prescribed in Orders and Regulations for U. S. Volunteers. Officers will be appointed by the President from candidates nominated by the commander of the department, approved by the commander of the military division, and will be mustered into service on the presentation to the proper mustering officer of their appointments signed by the Secretary of War. In the selection of officers and non-commissioned officers no test will be required but that of qualification, to be established by the board of examiners now in session in this city. The troops raised under this order will not be credited to the quota of any State. The chief mustering officer of the department will select a suitable location for camp or barracks for these organizations, and will assign a competent officer to take charge of the mustering, clothing, and rationing recruits until officers are appointed to their command. The organization of one regiment will be completed before another is commenced. The line officers of the regiments formerly known as the native guards are invited to raise companies, permissions for which will be given upon application accompanied by proper vouchers of loyalty and standing. These troops will receive, in accordance with existing acts of Congress, the same arms, uniform, clothing, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service; also a bounty of $100.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 27, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to duty by Special Orders, No. 290, headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, October 26, 1864, as chief of cavalry of the department, assumes command from this date.

II. Existing orders and regulations will continue in force, unless changed by proper authority from these or higher headquarters.

III. Second Lieut. B. K. Roberts, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, is announced as aide-de-camp to the chief of cavalry, and will be recognized accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts:

H. C. SEYMOUR,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., October 27, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that nothing worthy of note has occurred at this post since my last report on the 21st instant. The

enemy have not been seen for the last two weeks. I am informed by Mr. Pierce, American consul at Matamoras, that over 100 of General Drayton's command at Brownsville deserted to the Mexican shore in one day, a large number being officers. The work on the fortifications was somewhat interrupted by the late severe norther, which swept over this portion of the country, but they are now steadily progressing. By the arrival of the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry I was enabled to relieve the Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry from guard and fatigue duty, thereby increasing the number of men for engineer service, so that I now furnish the engineer officer in charge with all the assistance he desires.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 27, 1864.

Colonel SAYLES,
Commanding, Napoleonville:

Captains King and Whitaker left the Teche with 120 men; passed down Bayou Sorrel, Cross Bayou, Bayou Pigeon, Grand River, and, landing at Bay Natchez, made the raid on Bayou La Fourche. Our gun-boat getting aground, allowed them to escape and they are now safely on the Teche, having sent their mules and horses up Grand River via the Park and Bayou Grossetete. That is all there is of the present affair. Look out for it to be repeated. Next time we must keep them.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

J. MORRIS HAFF,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., October 27, 1864.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I forward for information and consideration of higher authority a recent correspondence per flag of truce with Brig. Gen. G. B. Hodge, C. S. Army. It is a fact that within the last few weeks something of an organized endeavor has seemed to exist to creep on and to ambush our pickets near this post, with the design of killing them. Two or three men have been killed on post. All teachings on the conduct of war with which I am familiar seem to reprobate firing on pickets who are acting in no offensive manner, but simply as sentinels, unless such firing is the precursor or part of an actual demonstration. The Confederate general seems to view the matter otherwise. Without further orders I shall give none to my command regarding the matter, but presume that my men, justly incensed at these murders, will, in their encounters with the enemy near our lines, capture few prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, Miss., October 12, 1864.

Major-General HERRON,
Commanding U. S. Troops at Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: Your troops when at Clinton, La., on the 6th and 7th instant, seized and carried to Baton Rouge James O. Fuqua, esq., a very respectable citizen of Louisiana, a non-combatant and not in any capacity an officer of the Confederate States Government, consequently not liable to military capture or confinement by any code known to the civilized world. I have the honor to request that he may be immediately released. Hon. Judge John McVea, a citizen also of Louisana, is instructed by me to have this letter sent to you under the sanction of a flag of truce.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., October 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: Yours of October 12, by hands of Judge McVea, is received. James O. Fuqua was seized, as you indicate, and has since, for reasons deemed sufficient, been released on parole.

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., October 23 [21], 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I take advantage of the return of your messenger to call your attention to the fact that men of your command have recently been engaged in firing upon the pickets stationed near this point. Their approach has been conducted in the skulking manner of the assassin. My understanding of the usage of civilized warfare opposes this useless murder and I am quite sure you cannot approve it. Will you let me suggest that no small experience in retaliatory warfare on the borders of my own State (Kansas) has at once taught me its terrible nature and its most effective method of conduct.

Hoping such means may be instituted as will prevent repetition of such action, I am, respectfully, &c.,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, October 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: Your communication of October 21 by flag of truce has just reached me, in which you complain that "men of your (my) com-

mand have recently been engaged in firing upon the pickets stationed near this post," and conclude with vague threats of retaliation to be carried out with the trained skill which your experience in border warfare had made you an adept in. Without presuming to question either the extent or eminence of your familiarity with the scenes of diabolical cruelty which characterized the early history of Kansas, I have only to say in reply that my troops are instructed to fire upon the enemies of their country whenever and wherever these enemies are found in arms. Those instructions will be continued. Your troops are at liberty to avail themselves of the same well established usage of war. Should you attempt to carry the contest beyond the recognized principles of civilized warfare, I have not only the means, in the persons of many of your troops captured from your command, and now prisoners within my control, but I shall venture to hope that I shall have the nerve to develop a course of conduct quite equal to the emergency which you may press upon me.

I am, general, respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, October 27, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Yours of 22d received. Troops from above have not yet arrived; are expected hourly, as several boats are reported due. One brigade got up to Paducah. Some women in yesterday from Arkansas, by the way of Gaines' Landing, but they knew nothing or will not tell. Will send most of them back to Arkansas, where they live. They came out by permission of Captain Baldwin, commanding gun-boat Romeo, off Gaines' Landing. Will communicate with the senior naval officer of that district on this subject. Have not had time to hear from our mounted reconnaissance that left yesterday afternoon. Slack's brigade mostly here to-day. Will send a second colored regiment to Saint Charles to-morrow and return the other one to Vicksburg. The two colored regiments, a section of artillery, and two mounted companies will make a sufficient garrison for Saint Charles. The camping-ground is very good and there are huts for the troops. I regard it an important point to hold.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS, *Mouth of White River, Ark., Oct. 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Alexander Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. He will join his command at the mouth of White River without delay.

Lieut. Col. Willard Slocum, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will resume command of his regiment at the mouth of White River, Ark., without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Yesterday at 5 p. m. I embarked a reconnoitering force of 200 mounted men, to land at Gaines' Landing, Point Chicot, and such other points as information gained might warrant, under the protection of a gun-boat. Will communicate as soon as the expedition is heard from. Will send to-day another regiment of colored troops to Saint Charles and return the remaining one to Vicksburg. My troops have not yet returned from Memphis, but we are expecting them hourly. One brigade has got up to Paducah, Ky. Some women in from Arkansas yesterday, via Gaines' Landing, but they know nothing, or knowing will not tell. I will send them back to Arkansas. Cannot learn thus far that there is any rebel force near the Mississippi River. Slack's brigade mostly in to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, in the Field, on White River:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have a small cavalry expedition operating on either side of the Mississippi in vicinity of Ashton, and am this morning in receipt of the following from Col. E. D. Osband, commanding, dated Skipwith's Landing, 25th instant:

> I have the honor to report a small skirmish and one rebel mortally wounded. He states that all troops were ordered out of here to-morrow to concentrate at Oxford, Miss., to participate in a combined attack on Memphis.

I have forwarded a copy of the report to Major-General Washburn, commanding at Memphis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GAINES' LANDING, *October 27, 1864.*

[General J. J. REYNOLDS:]

GENERAL: I have landed here and will start soon on a scout in the country; will go to Bayou Mason if I can. From a man by name of Parkman I am told that Kirby Smith and Magruder met at Washington a few days ago, and that they, with a large force, will advance on Pine Bluff and Little Rock on Monday next; he says he knows this to be true. A negro who says that he left Camden on Monday last tells me that there was a large force of troops on the other side of the Washita River near Camden. Parkman says that Parsons' headquarters are nine miles beyond Monticello; that he is placed there as a guard for this country; has a battery of six pieces and one brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CREBS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry.

No chance to send this having presented to-day, will add that I went out as far as Bayou Mason, thirteen miles, and captured four men, with horses and accouterments, all we met with. I give you the statement on opposite page [above] as I have heard it, not vouching for its truth. I feel sure no effort to cross any considerable force near here is being made by the rebels. I will go to-morrow to Columbia, by land if I can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CREBS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

U. S. STEAMER ROMEO,
Off Gaines' Landing, October 27, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: From information I deem reliable, I am told that the following troops will leave Princeton and vicinity on next Monday for Little Rock, Ark., General Forney commanding:

Walker's old division, 3,500 men; Churchill's division, 3,000; Polignac's division, 3,500; Parsons' (Missouri) division, 2,500; total, 12,500 infantry. Six thousand cavalry, under General Wharton, comprised of Fescas' [?], Parsons', Crump's, and other commands; 3,500 re-enforcements from the Indian Territory, to report this week; 9,500 cavalry to move on Little Rock or Pine Bluff. Harrison's brigade cavalry is on the Louisiana line.

I have the most implicit confidence in the truth of the above statement.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Acting Master, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 27, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major Snelling, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, with 200 strong, got here last night, and crossed early this morning at this point. I sent with him seventy-five men of Ninth Kansas Cavalry. They will make an easy march to-day, and scour the country around Cotton Plant to-morrow. Two colored men came in from Cotton Plant yesterday, and report the Cache River only knee deep. I have 250 men on earth-work.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 27, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

I shall probably want you to start messengers in a day or two to Fort Scott, and will send up whatever I want to send. I am anxious

to know if a force crossed above you as you reported several days ago. Send a messenger immediately informing me on this point. Lieutenant Parish came through with eighty head of cattle.

Yours, truly,

JOHN M. THAYER.

P. S.—Under present circumstances you will not be able to send any transportation to take families to North Fork Town. Probably you can send only those who have their own transportation.

J. M. T.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 27, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: After reading your dispatch and consulting with Colonel Williams, I have concluded not to have you leave Gibson with any portion of your command. You will therefore remain and occupy it, unless you find yourself likely to be overpowered. If you find yourself obliged to leave, you will, of course, be governed by the position of the enemy as to the course you take. Price was badly whipped on the 22d and 23d, somewhere between Boonville and Independence, by General Rosecrans, and is now being pursued down the Kansas border. Of course we cannot tell where he will strike the river. I do not now think he will stop to fight either you or me. In one of your dispatches some days ago, you stated that your refugee Indians reported a large force of the enemy had crossed the Arkansas forty miles above you, but in your subsequent dispatches made no mention of it, and do not state whether it was correct or not. Have you learned anything since in regard to it? I started your wagons up on Monday, with a detachment of the Second [Kansas] Colored as escort, with orders to go through to Gibson with it if it did not meet an escort from Gibson. If the detachment of the Second Colored goes through to Gibson send it back immediately to this place. If you have a detachment at Mackey's Salt-Works see that it does not remain there too long. It is possible that Price may come by Webber's Falls. Keep your scouts well up toward Maysville and Evansville. You are directed to increase your beef rations just as much as you think proper. Use every exertion to get in beef-cattle, also send as many to this place as you can. Last night I received a dispatch from General Halleck, dated the 24th instant, saying General Steele was collecting a large force to meet Price on his way down, and also that General Steele had been ordered to send supplies to me here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fayetteville, Ark., October 27, 1864.

Col. STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 22d instant arrived here at noon to-day (five days out). We have been skirmishing all day in sight of this place with the enemy. They are about 1,200 strong, now in this neighborhood, under Colonels Brooks and Buck Brown, and are very bold.

I am well fortified, and intend to fight it out on this line. Last Thursday, as I was coming from Cassville, with a train and 170 men, I was attacked by 500 rebels under Brown, and repulsed them after two hours' severe fighting near Bentonville. Brooks, with 700 men, was also watching the road fifteen miles south, near Cross Hollows, but I made a flank movement, and brought my train off in safety. I have subsistence for a thirty-days' siege, if they wish to try me as long as that. Price is at Kansas City, hemmed in by the troops of Curtis, Blunt, Rosecrans, Pleasonton, McNeil, Sanborn, and Brown. They fought him on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (21st, 22d, and 23d), and defeated him in each battle. If he escapes at all it will be in such a demoralized condition that he can do us no harm. Price marched from Pilot Knob (where he was repulsed by Ewing) to Franklin; tore up most of the southwest branch railroad; burnt bridges; marched up main branch to Jefferson, destroying railroad and robbing the country; attacked Jefferson; was repulsed by A. J. Smith's veterans; passed on to Sedalia, Boonville, and Lexington, thence to Kansas City, and had started south, but had to halt and turn back, as his retreat had been cut off. Telegraphic report from Saint Louis up to noon yesterday says Price's army is being dissolved like mist in the sun; if his army is not annihilated will have to escape in small bands. Deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines. Longstreet has superseded Early. Sheridan had whipped Early four times, and he has just now given Longstreet a terrific defeat. Heavy administration gains in all States. Lincoln will get the greatest majority ever heard of. Gold, 211. Sherman is after Hood, and giving him great trouble. Grant has driven the rebel fleet from James River, and has his point of attack on Richmond clear. Expect good news soon. Telegraph open from Saint Louis to Cassville. If you want the latest news send to me. I expect to keep this line open.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

OCTOBER 28—8 a. m.

Price is again retreating by Harrisonville, Kansas, and Granby roads, and is likely to pass near Neosho. On the 24th our forces were near Little Santa Fé, and Price was ten miles south. Our troops have had considerable fighting, and have whipped and driven the enemy and captured two guns.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, October 27, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Vicksburg:

GENERAL: One colored regiment is now at Saint Charles and a second goes there to-morrow; the other regiment will return to Vicksburg. I have also left at Saint Charles a section of artillery and two mounted companies. It is an important point and should be held. The camping-ground is very good and there are huts for the men. I started yesterday p. m., per steamer, a party of 200 mounted men to land at Gaines' Landing, &c. Have not yet had time to hear from them.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

All organizations and parts of organizations belonging to General Steele's command should join in the pursuit of Price, with orders to report to General Steele as early as possible after entering his department. It is General Canby's intention that your army should pursue Price to the Arkansas River, or, at least, till he meets Steele and Reynolds. What troops are not actually in pursuit of Price, or required to guard public stores in Missouri, should be brought to Saint Louis and prepared to assist General Thomas in West Tennessee. Please answer what troops are available for this purpose.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

The following dispatch just received:

FORT SCOTT, *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I attacked General Price yesterday on the Osage and captured Major-General Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabell, 10 pieces of artillery, 4 colonels, and about 1,000 men. Price burned over 200 wagons and blew up his ammunition train. His army is disorganized. Several thousand stand of arms have been picked up. They are fleeing to Arkansas, and I should suggest that General Steele be notified that he may send a force to intercept those that escape us. Price's force was 25,000 men; mine was between 5,000 and 6,000. I marched ninety-two miles in two days and fought for the last two miles. Escaped prisoners state that Price's army is routed. General Fagan is reported killed. Our troops behaved admirably. I shall pursue no farther.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

The following additional dispatch just received from Fort Scott:

I wish to add that Price has but one gun left, and that without ammunition. They are reported deserting in great numbers; the rest are disgusted with the campaign and are deserting rapidly, fleeing into Arkansas, going to Texas. Our prisoners amount to about 2,000.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864—9.40 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received about pursuing Price. Copy of mine of this evening to General Canby, telegraphed you, shows Price's condition. Our cavalry is worn down and shoeless, but two brigades will follow the remnants of Price's column and then go to Springfield. Everything that could be spared was sent over to North Missouri, so there is nothing available for West Tennessee until General Smith's command can be marched from Harrisonville to Saint Louis, which will require at least ten days. They have been overmarched and overworked already, and should, if possible, receive a little indulgence. There is but one battalion of General Steele's troops with me. Our troops of the garrison at Springfield have been ordered to pitch into Price's fugitives, which they will doubtless do effectively.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 27, 1864—12.10 p. m.

Maj. A. C. MARSH, *Troy, Mo.:*

One Erastus Wood was at Wentzville last night preparing to conscript under orders from Price. He has twenty or thirty men with him. Capture him, if possible, immediately and send him here. Have notified Colonel Krekel.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

The commanding officer at Warrenton, Mo., will please forward at once.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 298. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. In compliance with special instructions from the War Department, all Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Illinois soldiers in hospital in this department will be furloughed for twenty days to enable them to be at their homes on the 8th proximo. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to all soldiers furloughed under this order to and from their homes.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. M. HILLER,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Southeast Missouri must be renovated or else given up to the rebels. You will adopt a judicious system for driving out of the State the worst sympathizers and the worst families of Confederate soldiers and

guerrillas. See to it that no one but yourself or trusted officers designate those who are to be driven out, and let notice be given in writing generally, and lists kept of those notified. Where the circumstances are such that they cannot go this fall without great suffering, let them arrange to go by spring, but in one way or another the worst rebel families in Southeast Missouri must be got out before corn planting. Let me hear what suggestions you have to make, and what steps you take under this order.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Maj. H. H. Williams, Pilot Knob.)

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Mineral Point:

I want one good regiment of militia for thirty days organized out of your command by volunteering, you designating the officers to remain and command them. The rest of the command can then return home. What can you do? Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Franklin:

I wish you to go to the bridges and see that the fullest details required to work on the bridges are promptly furnished. Equalize the details among the several detachments, white and black, equitably.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Allen, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I arrived here at noon from a seven days' scout with my command. The mounted men, Colonel Forbes, had a skirmish with the enemy, at Paris, losing one killed; the infantry was a little too late. This whole region is believed to be clear. McDaniel and Majors have crossed the Missouri River, and, I think, Anderson, but will go and see. I will report by mail from this place.

SAML. A. HOLMES,
Colonel, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

A boat with supplies was sent up to Lexington on Sunday last, guarded by 100 men of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and has just returned. They state that one mile and a half this side of Brunswick they were

attacked by a large body of men. After fighting over an hour they backed down, with the loss of Lieut. John Vieh, Company G, Third Enrolled Missouri Militia, and one man wounded. The stores and boat are all safe.

C. D. WOLFF,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., October 27, 1864—10.35 p. m.

Lieutenant LAW,
Quartermaster First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you take the train containing 100,000 rations, ordered to start at midnight, to Harrisonville, and turn them over to Major-General Smith's command. None are to be sent to West Point as was previously ordered.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
In the Field, Warrensburg, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Commanding, &c., Harrisonville:*

Lieutenant Law, quartermaster First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, has been ordered to take you 100,000 rations. This may be more than you will require, but General Pleasonton, with two brigades and 2,000 prisoners, will leave Fort Scott to-morrow morning for this place, via Harrisonville, and will need some of them. Pleasonton reports that he has whipped Price, captured Marmaduke and Cabell, 4 colonels, and 2,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery, and has compelled him to burn 200 wagons and blow up his ammunition train. General Pleasonton has been ordered here with two of his brigades and the prisoners and captured property.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Fort Scott:

Send Generals Sanborn and McNeil to the headquarters of their respective districts—the first to Springfield and the second to Rolla. Provisions will be sent to West Point, starting from here to-night at 12 m. After getting supplies for your command, employ as many wagons as you can and send your wounded to Kansas City. Then bring your two brigades to this point with your prisoners and captured artillery.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON, *Fort Scott:*

Have Sanborn and McNeil enough provisions?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Fort Scott:

The general commanding wishes to know how many wounded you have, and what provisions should be made for them. Subsistence stores and whatever is needed will be forwarded from here with all possible dispatch. Answer immediately. Is it ten pieces of artillery, besides the two captured by you before, that you took at Fort Scott?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT SCOTT, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: We have 300 wounded in all at Independence, Kansas City, Mound City, and this place; are all properly provided for in hospitals. We have also 150 wounded rebels at same place. Total of guns captured in the campaign is 10. We need no provisions at West Point; have 90 head of cattle and 300 sheep captured from Price. Will move my command as directed to-morrow.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Fort Scott:

Your dispatch of this evening, announcing your victory, received. I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command for your persevering pursuit and brilliant and decisive victory after a march of ninety miles in two days. You attacked thrice your own number and routed them, capturing 10 pieces of artillery, compelling the enemy to destroy over 200 wagons, and killing, wounding, and taking many prisoners. The pursuit of over 300 miles, accomplished in so short a time, contesting a considerable portion of the way, and victory so decisive over such odds, will rank among the brilliant cavalry achievements of any war and cover with honor all those who have been engaged in it. Publish this to your command, with the expression of my heartfelt thanks to all for their magnificent behavior.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 19. } *Fort Scott, October 27, 1864.*

The First Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia will report immediately at these headquarters to escort prisoners of war to Leavenworth City. Having performed their duty, the regiment will report to its proper post in the Central District of Missouri.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

CLIFFORD THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Twelve Miles North of Shanghai, October 27, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from Major-General Pleasonton I am on the march with what is left of my brigade (now about 700 or 800 men, the remainder having been sent elsewhere by General Pleasonton) to join you, if possible. My command is exhausted with fatigue, and the horses so jaded and sore that I can scarcely travel. I will press on, however, as best I can, and try to make the vicinity of Shanghai to-night. My command, general, have now been in the saddle thirty-one days, and have not had in all this time a change of clothing. If you can possibly relieve us without damage to the glorious work of your pursuit of Price we will be grateful.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 27, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Springfield, Mo.:

It is reported via Kansas City that Price has been badly beaten. Marmaduke and Cabell and 1,500 prisoners captured, with all their artillery, and 200 wagons burned. It is now of great importance that you send all your available force that can be spared from the garrison and harass the enemy on his retreat.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis:

Scouts returned from the northwest near Greenfield this morning. No news from Price. Have scouts from Papinsville to Warsaw on the Osage. Have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron with 300 cavalry to Greenfield with instructions to keep out scouts. He reports that Price cannot move between that place and Kansas, and he cannot procure forage and subsistence. Have the cavalry ready to concentrate and move at a moment's notice. The country is filled with stragglers from Price's army going south, and in consequence am obliged to patrol the country east of this. Forty-five prisoners have been brought in. No news from General Cooper. Major Cooper and Burke are on Pea Ridge with 800 men.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 288. } *Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Commanding officer Sand Spring, Mo., will immediately move with the troops under his command, by forced marches, with all camp

and garrison equipage, and all other public property in his possession, to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

III. Capt. Jackson Ball, commanding at Ozark, Mo., will immediately move with the troops of his command, with all camp and garrison equipage, and all other public property, to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

IV. Commanding officer of Warden's Station, Mo., will immediately move, by forced marches, with the troops under his command, camp and garrison equipage, and all other public property under his charge, to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

V. The commanding officers of the following-named regiments will move with all the mounted troops of their respective commands, at 8 a. m. to-morrow, to Mount Vernon, Mo., provided with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man. Upon their arrival at Mount Vernon, Mo., they will report to Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers: Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Second Arkansas Cavalry, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

VI. Col. John D. Allen, commanding Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will move with all the mounted troops of his command, provided with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man, to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, to Mount Vernon, Mo. He will halt at that post and await further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Maj. M. BURCH,
Neosho:

It is reported that Price has been badly beaten near Independence; Marmaduke and Cabell and 1,500 prisoners captured. Price is no doubt moving rapidly south on the Kansas border, and may pass near Neosho. Hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and if you receive reliable information that he is moving on Neosho, fall back with your command to Mount Vernon. Give instruction to commanding officer at Newtonia.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Price has struck the district at last. I start to-morrow early with all the mounted men for Mount Vernon.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Colonel Cameron with detachment has gone on a scout. Send dispatch to Major Burch at once. Hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Use every exertion to keep up the telegraph line.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Price is moving south. Hold yourself in readiness to move.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Move with your command at once by forced marches to Mount Vernon. I leave for that place this afternoon. Send operator with instruction to Springfield.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Read dispatch to Colonel Harrison;* send it at once to Fayetteville by courier.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

The rebel army is moving rapidly south on the Harrisonville and Kansas City and Granby road and is likely to pass near Neosho. On the 24th our forces were near Little Santa Fé; Price ten miles south.

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* Next, *post.*

This information should be communicated to Fort Smith. Our troops have had considerable fighting and have invariably whipped and driven the enemy and captured two guns. General Sanborn has lost no field officer. His entire loss will not exceed 200 men.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Captain CASSAIRT,
Lebanon:

Price is no doubt moving south. If you can take a scout in the direction of Quincy and leave enough troops at Lebanon for escort, &c., do so. Keep these headquarters well advised of your movements. If you hear of Price send your information here at once. Will send pay-rolls by stage in the morning.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT IN THE FIELD,
Greenfield, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Comdg. Dist. of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

COLONEL: Messengers from the scouting party toward Papinsville report this morning the advance of some body of rebel troops. I start this morning to re-enforce Lieutenant Gipson and to ascertain the character of this party and its objects. I have taken the precaution to order in my other scouting parties, and messengers have been sent to Millville with like instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment in the Field.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT IN THE FIELD,
Greenfield, October 27, 1864—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

COLONEL: I have just returned from expedition of this morning. Picked up two men directly from Price's army, which they say they left yesterday at about 1 o'clock, thirty-five miles north of Carthage. Federals closely pursuing. Intelligence received at this place from deserters, who have arrived since I left, state that when they left Price was southwest of Carthage. There is no doubt of the reliability of the report. The squad which I went in pursuit of this morning was doubtless Coffee's escort moving by his home. As soon as my command assembles I will move to Mount Vernon, as I believe you would if situated similarly. I will leave for that point early, leaving only such of my command behind as are unable to march, with Captain Kirby. A messenger has just reported from Captain O'Brien, whose report also

corroborates the foregoing, adding the additional that he (Price) will move on Springfield from Carthage, which latter I do not believe. His force is reported about 20,000. I will receive orders from you at Mount Vernon to-morrow morning, if I occupy it in advance of Price.

Respectfully, &c.,

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieut. Col. Second Arkansas Cav., Comdg. Detach. in the Field.

P. S.—We have about twenty deserters. I hope you will send to me more cavalry to Mount Vernon that I may have a respectable command. I desire to join in the pursuit. Paper* inclosed speaks for itself.

H. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
La Mine Bridge, Mo.:

Things are pretty quiet throughout the district. Bill Anderson's band reported in Carroll County; also some guerrillas reported at or near New Market, and a militia force has gone out after them. The radicals and Union men feverishly anxious for your return before the election. Can you not do so? Jack Jefferson will be shot to-morrow. Major refuses to do anything for him. He escaped yesterday, but was retaken before he got out of town. General court-martial and military commission still in session, but I am compelled to act as judge-advocate. Many records are awaiting your action. Five or six death penalties, and more accumulating. Some of the militia have been molesting the laborers on the railroad near Macon and have killed one, and the laborers are afraid to stay unless something can be done. Colonel Hayward wants you to do something to make them safe. I have furnished them with safeguards and am taking steps to arrest the guilty parties. Colonel Forbes is doing nothing. I have got everything satisfactory with the county committees above, but Shanklin, aided by Craig, is trying to make trouble with Grundy County. I am compelled, during your absence, to do some things my judgment condemns. A report has been very industriously circulated here that you were under arrest for cowardice, but the publication in the city papers of the Democrat's correspondence dispelled the bad effect. I am most unpleasantly situated while Craig is in command, but have adhered to your instructions.

A. J. HARDING.

MEXICO, MO., *October 27, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I would like you to give me such facts as I would be justified in making public concerning our recent victories over Price. I wish to get up an enthusiasm among my soldiers. I want them to forget for the time being their homes and families, and give their entire time freely to drive out Dorsey and others.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 27, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Pleasonton fought Price at the Osage yesterday [25th], and captured Marmaduke and Brigadier-General Cabell, 10 pieces of artillery, 4 colonels, and about 2,000 prisoners. Price burned over 200 wagons, and blew up his ammunition train. Several thousand stand of arms were captured. Price has but one gun left, and that without ammunition. His army is discouraged and fleeing to Arkansas. Now catch Dorsey.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARROLTON, *October 27, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just arrived here. The last reports of rebels in this county greatly overestimated their numbers. I do not think their numbers exceed 100. The information I have thus far been able to gather leads me to conclude that they have gone west. There being no other enemy in arms in the county I will move west within an hour. Will camp some ten or twelve miles west of there to-night. If our forces are pressing the 500 rebels said to be in Clay County a few days since, I may be able to co-operate with them. Unless I receive orders from you I will act as circumstances may seem to indicate for a few days and then return to Chillicothe.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WESTON, *October 27, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just arrived here. Major Pace is passing north with his command. Bushwhackers nearly all over the river. Only a few straggling to be heard of. Our scout has been very successful.

H. HILLIARD,
Major.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 27, 1864.*

Capt. W. C. JONES,
Tipton:

It is reported that a band of rebels cut off from Price are making their way from the northwest, threatening Otterville or Tipton. Be on the alert and keep me posted.

CLINTON B. FISK.

LA MINE BRIDGE, *October 27, 1864.*

Capt. W. C. JONES,
Tipton:

No troops to spare at either point. My scout just in from the northwest reports all quiet. I think the alarm causeless.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 27, 1864.*

Capt. F. ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Been up the road since your dispatch. There are a number of Wood's men between the railroad and Cap au Gris, perhaps 100 when together. My scouts were within two miles of Cap au Gris. I saw two men who were within two miles of the place at 7 o'clock this morning. Send out 100 men toward Cap au Gris. The bushwhackers are gathering up for some purpose. They took blacksmith's and other tools at Wentzville, perhaps to shoe their horses.

A. KREKEL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hannibal, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

CAPTAIN: For the information of the commanding general I have to state that from my thorough scouting I am satisfied no considerable body of the enemy exists in my district. There are some roving guerrilla bands, and some who are working with them, both of which I shall seek to attend to. I have to report that yesterday Captain Lennon, of Ralls County (formerly Major Lennon, in U. S. service), about five miles west of Spencerburg, in Pike County, was fired on by a band of some fifty guerrillas or more, from Shelby's force. He had forty men who dismounted and went in. The result was he killed 1, wounded 4; captured 1 prisoner, 8 horses, and 6 saddles, and some arms. The rest scattered so completely he could not follow them. He reports none of his men wounded. I can make it too hot to hold rebels here now, as I have the force to do it.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

Hurrah for Curtis and Pleasonton!

WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Send with the pursuing party after Price all organizations and parts of organizations which belong to General Steele's command, with orders to report to him as soon after entering his department as they can.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP ON COON CREEK,
Fifty-one Miles Southeast of Fort Scott, Kans., October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

My pursuit of Price was delayed for provisions at Fort Scott, but I am again approaching and hope to overtake him to-morrow. His way still strewn with all sorts of supplies, and continue to take his weary straggling rebel followers. I am sending my prisoners to Fort Leavenworth.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fort Scott, October 27, 1864—daylight.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, at Shanghai:

GENERAL: General McNeil's brigade moved yesterday after your command. General Sanborn is now upon the Lamar road, and will push until he strikes the enemy's trail and will follow it up as fast as he can. He has been directed to report often. My two other brigades are moving to join you, but from the exhausted condition of the animals this must be slow. My artillery particularly cannot go farther as it is, and not being able to obtain fresh horses, I have taken the best horses for four pieces and leave the rest behind. Escaped prisoners state Price blew up his ammunition train yesterday, and has but one gun left. In reference to the prisoners captured in the late engagements, the misunderstanding doubtless originated from some of your staff officers not comprehending your orders. The Missouri troops felt hurt in not being allowed any participation in guarding the prisoners, and this feeling was increased by a Colonel Ritchie, who in the most violent manner began to seize hold of officers of my staff and declare they were arrested by your orders. In this manner he arrested your provost-marshal, and as no remonstrance of mine had any effect on his conduct, I directed General Sanborn to keep him quiet until I could report to you. I repaired to your quarters, but found you had left, and I then requested Major McKenny, your aide-de-camp, to report the facts to you, which he promised to do. A number of persons have since informed me that Colonel Ritchie's mind is so weak that he is not fit to be intrusted with any business of importance. I trust this explanation will be satisfactory. Your arrangement for Captain Hall, provost-marshal, to take charge of the prisoners and escort them to Leavenworth, shall be strictly carried out, and I will see that he is furnished a sufficient guard, of both Kansas and Missouri troops, if he desires it. I have heard of no imputations or reflections upon the Kansas troops, and my desire is that the Missouri troops should serve with them in perfect harmony. I was informed last night that General Rosecrans left Little Santa Fé yesterday morning to overtake us. I have not been able to hear of him since. From the effects of a severe fall and exhaustion from my late arduous service, I am unable to move this morning, and I forward the certificate of my medical director to that effect, with the request that as soon as I can do so I may be permitted to return to Saint Louis, where I can obtain proper care and attention. I shall direct the different brigades of my command to report to you directly, and wishing you, general, every success, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp at Coon Creek, October 27, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General PLEASONTON:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of this morning is duly received and am glad to hear you have pushed forward your troops. Price destroyed a large amount of transportation, and strewed the way with his material of every kind, which he could not burn. Straggling rebels are being taken, and

all appearances indicate the exhausted condition of the rebel force. I am also well informed by intelligent men of our militia, who have been in their camp as prisoners for three or four days, that our prisoners in Price's hands are treated very badly. Several have been shot down in the presence of the provost guard. Most of them are driven along on foot, after being robbed of their clothing, including their shoes. All this, however, must not provoke us to acts of barbarity toward our prisoners, but will be a matter of settlement when we secure the commander, which I trust will not be long postponed. I approve of your arrangements for escorting the prisoners, and in view of your indisposition, recommend that instead of taking leave of absence to which your certificate of the surgeon entitles you, that you will proceed yourself in the same direction, taking a general charge of their proper care. I prefer they should stop at Leavenworth, as an exchange will probably be made, and delivery through Arkansas may be most convenient and preferable. Besides I will try to make immediate terms of exchange with Price, so as to stop the cruel march which Price's prisoners are now performing. I am sorry, general, that I cannot have you longer with me in this interesting and eventful campaign, but hope we may meet again and review the incidents of march and battle that reward such signal success during our associations in this campaign. I highly approve of your efforts to maintain a good understanding between troops of different States and different departments, and assure you it will be heartily reciprocated by me. As to the matter of Colonel Ritchie, I hope you will authorize his discharge, and I will guarantee no further consideration of the subject will be entertained. He belongs to another department, and as an act of courtesy I accepted his services as a volunteer aide, but do not wish you to make anybody accountable for his extraordinary and perhaps excessive zeal.

Hoping your health may soon revive, and you may long enjoy peace and prosperity, I am, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fort Scott, October 27, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, *Commanding Department of Kansas:*

GENERAL: Major-General Rosecrans has just telegraphed me instructions from Warrensburg to send Generals Sanborn's and McNeil's brigades to their respective districts at Springfield and Rolla, and to conduct the remaining brigades with the captured prisoners and property of their commands to Warrensburg. I shall therefore start tomorrow morning to execute these orders.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHANGHAI, *October 27, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

General Curtis does not deem it expedient to move forward immediately. As soon as more troops arrive, we propose to advance, but does not consider it advisable to do so until McNeil or Pleasonton arrives. He expects both of them up before morning.

S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonville, Mo., October 27, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, or
Major-General PLEASONTON:

My command is all at this point awaiting the arrival of rations from Warrensburg for this and your command, which will certainly arrive to-day or to-morrow. General Rosecrans left here yesterday evening for Pleasant Hill and that point this morning for Warrensburg.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, KANS., *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at the battle of Mine Creek I collected the prisoners of war captured by the Federal forces acting together under the command of Major-General Curtis, amounting to about 450, including about 45 officers, among whom were Brigadier-General Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabell, Colonel Slemons, Colonel Crandall, Colonel Jeffers, and Major Wolf, all of whom were placed under proper guard. A staff officer then presented himself, and demanded General Marmaduke, General Cabell, Colonel Crandall, and a surgeon, by order of General Pleasonton. I refused to deliver them up without the consent of Major-General Curtis. He said he would see General Curtis. He returned soon and brought a lieutenant, and said the matter was arranged and the prisoners were to be placed in charge of the lieutenant. He then took them away without any guard, saying they would pledge their honor not to escape. Not having a very [high] appreciation of their honor I required a receipt for them. The balance of the prisoners I marched to Fort Scott, and placed them in the guard-house, giving the officers separate rooms, when I received the following order:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, October 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Sears, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, provost-marshal-general, will take charge of and guard safely, using all the force necessary, all prisoners of war taken by the Federal forces acting together in this field. He will see that they are kept together and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

I presented my order to Major-General Pleasonton and demanded the prisoners in his charge. He said the matter was arranged between him and General Curtis, and wished to retain possession of the prisoners, Marmaduke and others, until he received dispatches from General Curtis. General Blunt then left with his forces; General Pleasonton remained. In the evening I again demanded the prisoners. He said the matter was arranged between him and General Curtis, and that he assumed command and relieved me from all responsibility with the prisoners, and put Captain Hall in charge. I used every means in my power to carry out my orders, but was prevented by Major-General Pleasonton. The army was then so far in advance that I thought it impossible for me to overtake it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SEARS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *October 27, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I have the honor to inform you that at 2 o'clock this p. m. I received orders to proceed with all prisoners of war to Fort Leavenworth. I immediately made arrangements for the march, and at 5 o'clock this p. m. I received the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fort Scott, Kans., October 27, 1864.

Capt. J. C. W. HALL,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: By command of Major-General Rosecrans, you will proceed with the prisoners of war now in your custody at daylight to-morrow morning to Warrensburg, Mo., with the escort now guarding them.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

CLIFFORD THOMSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

I at once sent the following telegram to General Rosecrans, at Warrensburg, viz:

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *October 27, 1864.*

GENERAL: I am ordered by Major-General Curtis to proceed with all prisoners of war in this command to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

J. C. W. HALL,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, in the Field.

I send the above telegram with the hope that the general may countermand the above orders before I get en route. The general, I trust, will not be displeased with me when I assure him that I have done all I could do to get them off, as he desired. I intended to get en route to-night, but I am informed that I would have been turned back. Being obliged to obey my last orders, I shall, however, make my report as provost-marshal in the field to the major-general commanding, upon whose staff I am.

J. C. W. HALL,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp on Coon Creek, October 27, 1864.

Lieut. R. G. Leaming, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, aide-de-camp, will take charge of all prisoners now in camp or found on the way to Fort Scott, and deliver them to the provost-marshal or to the commanding officer of the post, to be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY,
Diamond Grove Prairie, October 27, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

GENERAL: Fearing that justice will not be done my regiment in the reports made of the battle of Osage, I take the liberty to call your attention to the charge made by them on the enemy's right at a time when our line on the right had halted and were receiving a destructive fire from the enemy. At that time a perfect rout of our line appeared

to be almost certain. My regiment had just formed on the extreme left of our line when I commenced the charge. The three companies on the right of my regiment charged through the line of the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, which was formed in their front. In that charge we crushed the enemy's right completely. We pressed them so closely that I cut eight rebels from their horses with my own saber. My regiment captured over 200 prisoners, with two stand of colors. We advanced so far into the enemy's ranks that Major-General Pleasonton ordered our own battery to shell us, thinking we were the retreating enemy, and my men were obliged to scatter to avoid being cut to pieces by our own shells. I should have called to see you, general, had not I received a severe wound in my foot which prevents my riding my horse.

A. R. PIERCE,
Major, Commanding Fourth Iowa Veteran Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The interest of our State greatly depends on the result of the movements. Therefore, for the sake of loyal men of this district, send us another commander. The election is near at hand, and what is done must be done quickly. If you can't act in the matter please recommend to General Rosecrans.

Done by order of citizens:

WM. WOODRUFF,
President.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., October 27, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that Captain Hammer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, stationed at Salina, has arrived at this post, and from him I learn that the Kaw Indians mentioned in the dispatch* of Lieutenant Van Antwerp, and which was forwarded this p. m., report the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as about 600 strong, moving in a northeasterly course after having crossed the Saline about forty miles above Salina. If the report is true it would indicate that the Indians are intending to strike some of the frontier settlements in the northeast part of the State. I shall start in an hour and will report as I proceed, so as to keep you fully posted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.:

SIR: Owing to the total failure of the crop at the Bosque Redondo, and the partial failure of the crop at Taos, Mora, and in other places in

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* See Van Antwerp to Helliwell, October 26, p. 259.

the Territory, I find that we have now as many Navajoes and Apaches on the reservation as we can feed during the winter, so that no more will be permitted to come in until further orders. If necessary, you will have runners sent to inform the Navajoes of this decision. As soon as provisions have been accumulated, enough to warrant others in coming in without danger of suffering, word will be sent to that effect, so that the remnant of the Navajo tribe still at large may proceed to join their people. If any of those still at large commit either murders or robberies they will be pursued and destroyed wherever found. When the season for planting came this year those at large were invited to come in and help put in a crop, but then they would not come. Now that the winter is setting in they are anxious to come and eat the fruit of the labors of others. It is true their labors in planting would have had poor results, but they would have shown a disposition to help raise their own sustenance, which would have been praiseworthy. Now they must take care of themselves until another spring opens, when again they will have an opportunity to put in a crop. Tell them this. Ascertain as nearly as possible how many Navajoes are still at large, and whether they are poor or rich, and report the facts. Get your horses into serviceable condition, and be on the lookout that no Apaches from the White or the Mogollon Mountains, and that no Navajoes run off the flocks of the people. I must count on your being always on the alert and ready to take the field to prevent any such consequences.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—When did Captain Thompson leave? How long was the train detained at your post?

MILWAUKEE, *October 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: When did four companies Thirtieth leave Saint Paul, and for what point? Answer immediately.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *October 27, 1864.*

Major MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin left this city 20th instant for Saint Louis, according to General Pope's orders.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., October 27, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 22d instant has been received by last evening's mail, and arrangements have already been made for the prompt execution of the orders and instructions transmitted. I have neglected to advise you of the arrival at this post of Company A, First U. S. Volunteers, from Fort Wadsworth, and of the return of the

detachment of Company I, same regiment, because Captain Straut informed me on his arrival that Major Rose had already reported his action in regard to the first-named company to district headquarters, and because Mr. Brackett, who passed through here on his way to Saint Paul, could communicate this information to the commanding general as quickly as I could have done it by letter. In case that one of the two companies U. S. Volunteers (A and I) should be ordered to Fort Wadsworth yet, I would respectfully request that the orders be forwarded by special messenger, if they have not already been forwarded, so as to reach here to-morrow evening. Matters in Company A seem to be quite loose, and I have made another experience, that a great many of the men in the companies of ex-rebels cannot be depended upon, as the two prisoners of that company confined in the guard house got away last evening, and, as appears by the preliminary investigation had, through the aid of some of their men on guard. Company F of the same regiment, coming up and since here, have committed depredations which made me fear that there would be trouble if the men were stationed in an inhabited portion of the frontier. Until final orders for the disposition of the troops are received I shall not increase the force on the frontier line north and south of this post.

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
October 27, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find Major Brown's report of the 26th instant. I will send out and have the Indians mentioned as being on the Coteau and east of James River sent on to the west side just as soon as I can spare the men. The sending off of two companies has reduced the strength of the garrison so much that I have not a spare man at present, but will relieve some of the details at the earliest day practicable, and will then send a scouting party out to visit the places named, and if any Indians are found [they will be] sent or driven off as circumstances may be.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL MILITARY AGENCY,
Fort Wadsworth, October 26, 1864.

Maj. ROBERT H. ROSE, *Commanding:*

SIR: I informed you a few days since verbally of the approach of some of the Sissetons under Red Feather for the purpose of entering into obligations of peace and placing themselves under the protection of the military authorities of the Government. Five lodges of those Indians have arrived, headed by Owarkee, who was sent from Skunk Lake last spring with a message to the Sisseton camp. He reports that Red Feather, with seven lodges, is on the Cheyenne a short distance above the Bears Lodge and moving down; that there are fifteen lodges of the Light Band of Sissetons below Devil's Lake, who will also come down the Cheyenne, and that several other small camps are moving down as fast as they can detach themselves from the hostile bands; but

it is impossible to say how many lodges will be down, as those desiring to come down have not made their plans known while in the vicinity of those opposed to peace. He reports that the scarcity of buffalo has compelled the Indians to break up their main camp, and they are now in numerous small camps, the hostile bands keeping as close together as circumstances will permit. Those desirous of peace are moving toward Devil's Lake, and it is thought there will be from 50 to 100 lodges that will surrender themselves during the fall and early part of winter. All those that have not participated in the outbreak will be down as fast as they can escape from the hostile Indians.

Gabriel Renville was directed some days since to send messengers to Red Feather to have him change his direction and go to the scouts' camp, on the James, instead of coming to this post. Fearing that those messengers may not find the camp, I have directed Owarkee to return with one of his men to Red Feather's camp and take him down the James. The remainder of the men and all the families that have come in will start to-morrow to join Renville's camp. I learn from the Indians that have come in that the two horses taken by Paul Maza-ka-té-manneé and his party, the particulars of which I heretofore reported, were in the possesssion of three Warpekute Sioux, who were returning from the settlements with six stolen horses. They escaped with four of them, passing along the Coteau between the fort and the hay meadow to escape the scouts on the James and the troops at the meadow. Samuel J. Brown, Joseph Ramilliard, and Lorenzo Lawrence arrived from Fort Thompson on the 24th instant. They report that twenty-four lodges of the Sioux from Fort Thompson have crossed the James for the purpose of hunting on the Coteau. They propose to locate along the Sioux, Redwood, &c. A portion are supposed to have reached the Hole-in-the-Mountain by this time; others are along the Sioux, and others on the lakes between the Sioux and the James. As the location of those Indians on the east of the James is contrary to the policy of the Government, and their approach to the Minnesota frontier is calculated to excite the fears of the settlers, I would respectfully recommend that a sufficient force be sent from here to remove those along the upper portion of the Sioux River, and that a force be sent from Fort Ridgely to remove those on the Redwood and Sioux Rivers near the Minnesota line. The Indians from the Missouri that were on the Coteau in September were ordered across the James, and were warned not to return. Major Balcombe, Indian agent at Fort Thompson, has also been notified that the Indians from the Missouri would not be allowed to hunt or occupy any portion of the country east of the James; yet we find them moving toward the frontier in large numbers, and if measures are not promptly taken to send those back that are now here the entire camp of Sioux located at Fort Thompson will be over here before the winter sets in.

J. R. BROWN,
Major and Special Military Agent.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 28, 1864.*

The supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. B. F. Flanders, having expressed in writing his readiness to take charge of the freedmen in this department, now under military supervision, it is ordered—

First. That the charge and control of freedmen in the Department of the Gulf be transferred to the said B. F. Flanders, supervising

special agent, and that his orders and those of his agents, properly appointed for said duty in relation to said freedmen, be respected and obeyed from and after the 1st day of November next.

Second. All orders heretofore issued from this department in relation to the care and treatment of such freedmen will remain in force and be executed until modified or revoked at the request of said supervising special agent.

Third. Inventories of all property belonging to the present agencies for care of freedmen will be made in triplicate, with estimated value, one of which shall be delivered to Mr. Flanders, and two, properly receipted, forwarded to this office. A statement of expenses paid by military authorities, including subsistence and transportation, will also be executed in duplicate by the superintendent of the bureau and forwarded to this office to be charged against the Treasury Department.

Fourth. All unfinished business necessary to wind up the affairs of the current year will be concluded and completed as rapidly as possible, under charge of Mr. Conway, superintendent Bureau of Freedmen, and accounts and reports made to this office for examination and approval.

Fifth. No new business will be undertaken by officers acting under military orders, except under orders from Mr. Flanders or his properly authorized agents.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, October 28, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that since my statement of yesterday a courier from Matamoras has arrived at these headquarters. From him and Mr. Pierce, U. S. consul at that place, I am informed that an expedition of 500 rebels, under Colonel Ford, have left Brownsville, and are moving in the direction of Corpus Christi, under the impression that the U. S. forces are landing at that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Arkansas:

Price has been defeated and driven south of Fort Scott. Our troops will pursue. He will probably retreat on Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. He should be met and cut off. His army can be captured or destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

A special messenger will be sent with this from end of telegraph line.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General Steele.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
No. 102. } *Little Rock, Ark., October 28, 1864.*

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II. The Thirty-third Iowa Infantry is hereby detailed as escort for a supply train to Fort Smith, Ark. The commanding officer of that regiment will have it in readiness and communicate with Col. B. O. Carr, chief quartermaster Department of Arkansas, and when the train is ready will escort it to Fort Smith and return with the wagons as soon as they are unloaded.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 28, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER POST, *Brownsville, Ark.:*

Send the following dispatch by express to Colonel Geiger to-night:

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

Send an escort of 500 men to Lewisburg to await there the arrival of Major-General Herron and other officers, and escort them to Fort Smith. Select a good officer to command the escort. The escort to start on the morning of the 30th instant. The escort to return with Colonel Sackett and the other officers who wish to return to Little Rock.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vols., Acting Aide-de-Camp.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Erskine's cavalry expedition returned this morning, having been out over five days. He scouted the country between the White and Arkansas Rivers as far down as Arkansas Post, and brought in over 400 head of beef-cattle. He reports the country as being entirely clear of rebels.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *October 28, 1864.* (Received 31st.)

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

I send you copy of dispatch just received from Col. E. D. Osband. Nothing new here. All quiet.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Skipwith's Landing, October 25, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Memphis:*

In a skirmish to-day on Steele's Bayou a wounded officer, finding himself about to die, said that all the forces in this Yazoo Swamp were ordered to move to-morrow; that they were to concentrate at Oxford, Miss., and that a combined attack was then to be made on Memphis. It is possible that there may be truth in the statement and I forward it.

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Forces, District of Vicksburg.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Grant thinks you can and ought to send troops to assist General Thomas. The latter wishes that any you can spare should go up the Tennessee River, if possible, as far as Eastport, under convoy of gun-boats. Communicate with him at Nashville. I shall be absent from Washington for several days.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MILWAUKEE, *October 28, 1864.*

Captain ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Four companies Thirtieth Wisconsin were sent to Saint Louis by a misapprehension of commanding officer at Saint Paul. Their proper destination was Nashville, via Louisville. The commanding officer of these companies will probably report to you to-day. Please show him this dispatch, and order transportation to be furnished by rail to Louisville.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864—6.25 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis:

When will the Southwest Branch be opened to Rolla? What has been done as to rebuilding the Gasconade and Osage bridges? Ascertain the difference in cost between a wood and an iron bridge over the La Mine.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864.*

Col. JOSEPH DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Instruct your provost-marshals to receive all prisoners turned over by military authorities as prisoners of war, deserters, conscripts, &c.; to examine each one strictly, and send report of examination to you. If action is necessary, send papers with prisoners to you. Lists of prisoners should be made out as descriptive rolls, and, if possible, on paper of uniform size.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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*For Rosecrans to Sherman (two dispatches), Halleck to Thomas, and Thomas to Rosecrans, in relation to this subject, see October 28, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, pp. 477, 482, 483.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 299. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1861.*

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V. The detachment of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, Maj. John Clowney commanding, now at Benton Barracks, Mo., will proceed with the least practicable delay to Nashville, Tenn., via Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On arriving at Paducah, Major Clowney will report with his command to Brigadier-General Meredith for temporary duty until the emergency which requires that post to be re-enforced has passed. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by rail to Cairo, thence by boat for the troops, camp and garrison equipage, and officers' authorized horses and baggage.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 12. } *Warrensburg, Mo., October 28, 1861.*

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III. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, stationed at Independence, Mo., will proceed with his regiment, after placing it in good condition for active field service, to Pleasant Hill, Mo., scouring thoroughly the country on the way. Colonel Matthews will make every effort to rid the country, from Independence to Pleasant Hill, Mo., of guerrillas and bushwhackers, and after taking post at the latter place will keep his scouts constantly in the field, making frequent reports of the results to these headquarters.

IV. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, en route to Rolla, Mo., will escort all empty wagons now at Springfield, not required for post service, to Rolla, Mo.

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XI. Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and staff, with the Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth Regiments of Infantry Missouri Volunteers, and Captain Fuchs' battery, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will proceed to Glasgow, Mo. General Fisk will reorganize the District of North Missouri with all practicable dispatch.

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By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1861.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg:

There is great excitement and rejoicing over the rout of Price. It was a splendid victory. Please answer my telegram as to disbanding militia.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

Tell Captain Leeper to assure the people that Bloomfield, Patterson, and Centreville will be reoccupied. Let Leeper commence the execution of my order of yesterday as to expulsion of the worst rebels and rebel families. Send up Adjutant Hoffbauer's letters.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1864.

Col. S. A. HOLMES,
Allen, Mo.:

It is important you get here soon, and you will, therefore, if you go on the proposed expedition, return as soon as possible. Pleasonton routed Price day before yesterday [25th] at the Osage River, in Kansas, taking 10 pieces of artillery, 2,000 prisoners, including Cabell and Marmaduke, and 200 wagons.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Warrenton, Mo.:

Send following dispatch to Major Montgomery, who, with a portion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, went to Cap au Gris night before last by steamer:

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 28, 1864.*

Major MONTGOMERY,
Commanding Detachment Sixth Missouri, in the Field:

I want to send you as soon as practicable to Southeast Missouri, therefore return as soon as you think you cannot accomplish anything considerable by remaining longer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 28, 1864—5.25 p. m.*

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, Benton Barracks, Mo.:

I send you orders to proceed immediately by rail to Cairo, thence to Paducah and Nashville. A train of cars will be ready to transport you to Cairo in the morning. Notify the quartermaster's department immediately of the number of men, amount of camp and garrison equipage, and horses to be transported. Dispatch is imperative. Your command is needed at Paducah. How many men have you?

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Harrisonville, Mo.:*

The general wishes you to march to Pleasant Hill with your command and the train. Hay there and water two miles south. Make arrangements to sweep the country east and north from Pleasant Hill. You will probably go to Sherman. Grant wishes it. The river is too low to transport you. The railroad has not capacity enough without separating you from your baggage. Expect full instructions at Pleasant Hill. As soon as those instructions are being carried into effect the general would like to see you here. Let your quartermaster make requisition for everything he wants, to be supplied at Saint Louis or nearer. Use all the cavalry, including escort to train.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864.*

Colonel MOORE, *Commanding, &c.:*

The commanding general of the department directs that you put one of your best infantry regiments in readiness to march at once, provided with three days' rations in their haversacks. He also wishes you to send for Major Foster, who has been in command of this town, a citizen of this place, and request him to report in person forthwith to the commanding general at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 28, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff of Major-General Rosecrans, Warrensburg:

SIR: We learn by the Saint Louis Republican of October 25 that the bodies of Maj. James Wilson and six men, who were turned over by General Sterling Price to the guerrilla Tim Reves, have been found near Washington, Mo., and identified. We therefore respectfully request that the conditions of Special Orders, No. 27, relating to their case be immediately fulfilled. We further respectfully suggest that as Major Wilson belonged to our regiment, and as we have a number of officers and men hot and fresh from Price's ranks, that a major and six men be shot, to be selected from the prisoners; shooting to be done under directions of the commanding officer of this regiment.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Missouri Cavalry.
W. L. SHORT,
Surgeon.
HENRY C. CAMPBELL,
Adjutant.
C. W. RUSH,
Captain Company G.
ELBERT MAY,
Lieutenant Company G.
THOS. H. MACKLIND,
First Lieutenant.
J. M. ROBERTS,
Captain Company E.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 28, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Shall the courier-lines from here to Lexington and here to Santa Fé be continued? Eight men have been killed between here and Lexington by bushwhackers, 3 of them couriers, 3 of De Smith's men, and 2 home guards. I sent out a company, but could find none of them. They report signs of their having crossed the river near Napoleon. How would it be to select eight of the prisoners and execute them in retaliation? The prisoners here are to be sent off as soon as a boat can be sent down from Kansas City, and there will be nothing but wounded left here. I intend to issue an order assessing the disloyalists of this place and vicinity to assist in supporting men's families who have been made [destitute] by Price's thieves. Am I right? Would like to receive orders.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Missouri Militia.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. M. MATTHEWS,
Independence, Mo.:

Draw in both lines of couriers and send them to their regiments. If the loyal people of Independence are suffering on account of Price's theft, let the provost-marshal assess their disloyal neighbors, whom Price protected, sufficiently to support them. Pay back on bushwhackers the acts of bushwhackers.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 28, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have reports from Greenfield and Mount Vernon that the rebels are moving on both places. Major Burch, at Neosho, informs me that scouts report that Price attacked Fort Scott yesterday and was badly beaten with loss of 7 guns. I leave in the morning with all the mounted men for Mount Vernon.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. J. Darr, jr., acting provost marshal-general.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Greenfield, Mo., October 28, 1864—12 m.

We are entirely surrounded by Marmaduke's forces on the north and east, number 1,000, and on the south by a force of bushwhackers, the strength not known, but somewhat over 100. They seem to be holding still for some purpose unknown to us. Our strengh here is 120, excluding 50 men of the Arkansas Second, which are ordered away.

JAMES M. KIRBY,
Capt., Seventy-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Comdg. Post.

CARROLLTON, *October 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I am still without information of any rebel forces in this county. I will march southwest for about two hours, when, if I hear of no force farther west, I will change my direction to the east, with the view, first, of sweeping out any small force that may be lurking in the Sugar-tree bottom, and, second, of passing over to the eastern part of the county to Grand River, to release some loyal men said to be still hid in the brush in that neighborhood.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Wellsville, October 28, 1864.

Adjt. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY:

GENERAL: Some two weeks ago information was brought to me from Callaway County, which I have often found reliable, that this place was doomed, but that the attack would not be made for several days for the reason that I had strengthened my post by erecting a good stockade around the block-house, and they to be sure must have artillery, and that they had six pieces on Blackfoot, in Boone County. One week later 100 camped on Hickory Creek, six miles from here, who told Charles Clarke that they were on their way to re-enforce Dorsey, and that this place is doomed, and that they had sent for artillery this morning. Word was here that Bill Anderson was moving from Boone into Callaway, and that bodies of men, probably recruits, were going up the Missouri (bank) from Warren to concentrate near here. This p. m. I got word again that they had cannon, and were to meet Dorsey and his force here. I am advised of the move against Dorsey, and that may delay the threatened attack; but I will say that I am ordered to watch the movements of Dorsey's force, which I am on the lookout for night and day by trusty men. If I learn his coming in time and he takes the creeks up, he will be bushwhacked. I have been thus full in my statement to you, general, that the authorities may be better able to decide upon my call for artillery. The last messenger advised me to take and hold some persons prisoners, as then they will not attack me for fear I will shoot those in confinement. I trust, general, you will excuse me for being so lengthy, as I felt it my duty to impart all the information I possessed to those who know more than I do, and consequently better able to judge; but let them come as they may, they can get a fight.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. CANFIELD,
Colonel Sixty-seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

General Grant directs that Price be pursued to the Arkansas River, or at least till he encounters Steele or Reynolds.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEWTONIA, MO., *October 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

We came up to the enemy at this place this evening, and General Blunt, in advance, immediately engaged him. General Sanborn, with his command, soon joined the advance, and the rebels were again routed with heavy loss. They now run toward Cassville, where I shall continue after three hours' rest.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cow Creek, Jasper County, Mo., October 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am en route to join your command, and will camp in the vicinity of Carthage to-night, seeking forage, which I had to do without last night. My horses are very much jaded. I left Fort Scott on the 27th instant, 10 a. m., and have been pushing on as speedily as possible. I met a great many stragglers coming back from your command, who all agree in relating that you have discontinued the pursuit, Price being out of striking distance. The march through Arkansas made by my command, added to the pursuit through this State, has nearly dismounted it. If it is not necessary to follow, oblige by sending courier back with such orders. Till I get such orders I will push on to you with all the speed possible.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. BENTEEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CAMP ON COON CREEK,
Fifty-one Miles Southeast of Fort Scott, October 28, 1864.

General DAVIES:

I am sending forward prisoners to Fort Leavenworth, where I want them cared for. Direct the quartermaster to fix up a suite of barracks. I suppose the new barracks will have to be appropriated, the high fence being convenient for the purpose.

CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 28, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Four o'clock yesterday I left Lamar, our army well closed up. Price moving on Bowers' Mills ahead of ours, and Blunt pushing and will pursue to Arkansas River with force enough to crush him. Every step taken gives evidence that Price's army is demoralized and starving.

J. H. LANE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 28, 1864.

Lieut. EDMOND BUTLER, U. S. Army,
Commanding at Los Pinos, N. Mex.:

SIR: Let whatever captive Navajoes you have at Los Pinos, or which may come to that post from their country en route to Bosque Redondo, remain at Los Pinos until further orders. The difficulty of getting transportation for food to the Bosque Redondo makes it imperative to feed all we can nearer the source of supply until that difficulty is overcome. The daily allowance, until further orders, of food for these Indians will be twelve ounces of breadstuffs and eight ounces of meat to large and small. You will have the Indians required to stop at Los Pinos put in as sheltered a place as possible, and have them made as comfortable as circumstances will admit. Please report if they require blankets, how many they require. In this connection it is well to remark that you can doubtless procure at a fair price some sheep to issue for the meat ration. Should you do this the Indians could be employed in making the wool into blankets for their children, as far as practicable. Please report in full all that you do to carry these instructions into effect. Are there not some buildings or corrals that could be used as shelter for the children? I trust greatly to your resources to have them well cared for, and am,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 28, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with Department Special Orders, No. 174, I arrived at this place last evening, and have since been engaged in learning the condition of things on the southern Iowa border, and taking measures for its defense. If Price's retreat, as now reported, continues, the disturbances which have grown out of his near presence will probably in the course of a few weeks subside. There have been a few small raids in this section; some of them made by men who, formerly in the rebel service, or rebel sympathizers, driven over the border by the presence of martial law in Missouri, collected together on occasion of Price's advance, seized arms and horses, and made their way in squads over the border. These occurrences and the general and notorious activity and moving about of men of secession proclivities, have caused much excitement in this region. The militia, if armed and organized as reported by the adjutant-general of this State, are sufficient for protection of towns against guerrillas, if brought together in time. But as the incursions and raids are all made by mounted men, no sufficient protection can be afforded to the country generally, and no punishment inflicted on the marauders with militia infantry. In this place there is a militia company, well armed and under energetic and capable officers, numbering 100 men, and supplied with ammunition. An artillery company is organizing, and receives two guns and 150 rounds of ammunition, as expected, this day. The main and sufficient dependence for the defense of this place, however, consists in about 400 convalescents in the hos-

pitals here, capable of bearing arms in an emergency. I have ordered their organization in provisional companies, one in each hospital, with arms, accouterments, and ammunition, to be kept ready for use in a room in each hospital.

There are about seventy-five of the above number of convalescents whom the surgeon in charge reports as capable of duty in going out mounted on a scout of a few days, should it be necessary. The quartermaster has twelve horses here, and I shall endeavor to have about thirty more brought here from Davenport, to remain here for a few weeks. This arrangement will cause little trouble or expense; and though I anticipate little possibility of any such service as indicated being required, it is better to be prepared. There is needed here also an energetic and capable officer, acting as provost-marshal, and employing a Saint Louis detective, acquainted as far as may be with the names and history of men in Price's army, or residents in this section, formerly active rebels, and who are living here under the protection they have gained by taking the oath of allegiance. I respectfully ask that if consistent a detective of the kind named be obtained from Saint Louis and ordered to report here to me. A few hours after my arrival here last evening about 9 p. m., I was reliably informed that two mounted rebel soldiers from Price's army, who had been skulking for some days past in Iowa, had just passed over into Illinois by the ferry, and were to pass the night at the house of a political friend seven miles from here in Illinois. It being evident that these men would proceed on their way early in the morning, and there being no time to advise the military authorities in Illinois to secure their arrest, I sent a small squad which arrested them and brought them back here this morning. The men confessed that they belonged to Elliott's battalion, Jeff. Thompson's brigade, Shelby's division, of Price's army. I have advised General Cook of this proceeding and have asked to be advised of his wishes in the premises, saying to him that unless he should wish their more direct custody, I would send the men as prisoners of war to Rock Island, with the affidavits and other papers in the case.

With great respect, major, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: A small detachment of Indian women and children were dispatched from the vicinity of Fort Snelling, by direction of the brigadier-general commanding, to join the train for the Missouri Reservation at Lake Shetek. Henry Belland, chief of the expressmen, was sent with them and has just returned. He reports that Lieutenant McGrade failed to find any scouts at the camp, and only fell in with one lodge of Indians, the tenants of which he took along with him, and the supposition is that the scouts who should be on duty at the designated spot have, without any authority, scattered for the purpose of hunting buffalo, and that the Indians ordered to be sent to the Missouri have accompanied them. General Sibley directs that you cause an investigation into this conduct and report the facts as soon as ascertained, with a view to the prompt discharge of all the scouts who have,

by their remissness, prevented the dispatch of the stragglers to the Missouri Reservation and left Lieutenant McGrade without the guides that were directed to accompany him on his trip.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER.,
October 28, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the safe return to this post of the detachment, under command of Lieut. G. A. Freudenreich, which escorted Major Morrill's annuity train to the old treaty ground at the crossing of Red Lake River. The detachment arrived here about 4 o'clock this p. m., all in good health, but much worn by their long march. Lieutenant Freudenreich reports everything as having passed off quietly at the payment, although some of the Pembina Indians were disposed to create some disturbance. Their efforts were seconded by some half-breeds from the same locality, but the other Indians discountenanced anything of the kind. Lieutenant Freudenreich is entitled to credit for the soldierly manner in which he acquitted himself throughout this long march. He is a young officer of much promise.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

The necessity of re-enforcing the armies actually confronting the principal armies of the enemy—Lee's and Beauregard's—is of such vital importance that you are selected to go West as bearer of orders intended to accomplish this end. Your position as chief of staff makes it proper to intrust you with authority to issue orders in the name of the lieutenant-general to further the object of your mission. Now that Price is retreating from Missouri, it is believed that the whole force sent to that State from other departments can be spared at once. The fact, however, that a considerable force is pursuing Price, and may go so far that some time may elapse before they can be returned to Missouri and be distributed for the proper protection of the State, has induced me to make two separate orders, one for the withdrawal only of the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, the other embracing also the command of Major-General Mower. You will deliver whichever of these orders you may deem best; or, in case of doubt, telegraph to these headquarters for instructions. The destination of troops withdrawn will depend on circumstances. If it is found that the enemy, under Hood or Beauregard, have actually attempted an invasion of Tennessee, or those under Forrest are approaching the Ohio River, you will send them directly to Major-General Thomas, to confront and frustrate such move-

ment. Under other circumstances, they will be sent to join this army. The aim will be to get all the troops possible, especially veterans, with the armies operating against Richmond. General Sherman will be instructed that no force, except that already south of the Tennessee and such as General Canby can send, will be used between the Tennessee River and the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. If he goes south and draws Hood after him, he must take care of himself without the support of a pursuing column. I am satisfied on full and mature reflection that Sherman's idea of striking across for the sea-coast is the best way to rid Tennessee and Kentucky of threatened danger, and to make the war felt. I do not believe that General Sherman can maintain his communications with Atlanta with his whole force. He can break such an extent of roads that the enemy will be effectually cut in two for several months, by which time Augusta and Savannah can be occupied. Augusta cuts the same line of road that Atlanta does, with the advantage of water communication with the Atlantic. This also has the advantage of cutting the southern line of railroads as well as the central. You will remain in Missouri until all the troops ordered from there are actually in motion. If in your judgment any other troops than those mentioned in orders can be spared from there you will telegraph the fact here, and orders will be given for their removal. Being all the time in telegraphic communication with headquarters, you will communicate regularly and ask for such instructions as suggest themselves to you from time to time.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
No. 114. } *City Point, Va., October 29, 1864.*

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III. Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, will at once order Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, with his entire command, to proceed immediately by railroad or by marching, whichever is most practicable, to the nearest point for river transportation, and there embark and forward them with all possible dispatch to report to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding Army and Department of the Cumberland. An immediate and prompt compliance with this order is required.

IV. Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, will at once order Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, with his entire command, to proceed by railroad or by marching, whichever is most practicable, to the nearest point for river transportation, and there embark and forward them with all possible dispatch to report to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding Army and Department of the Cumberland. An immediate and prompt compliance with this order is required.

V. Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff, will, under written instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding,* proceed to the headquarters of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, and to such other points as he may deem necessary to the execution of his instructions. He will remain in the Department of the Missouri until the order or orders intrusted to him for Major-General Rosecrans are complied with, and his instructions executed; and should he deem it necessary, is authorized, as chief of staff, to

* See next, *ante*.

issue, by command of the lieutenant-general, such orders as will secure the carrying out of the instructions he has received or may receive. The orders he is hereby, or by his instructions, authorized to issue may be directed to Major-General Rosecrans, or to the officer or officers in immediate command of the troops affected by them. Upon the execution of said instructions, General Rawlins will rejoin these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, October 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Mil. Div., Dept. of West Miss., New Orleans:

GENERAL: In the course of catechising two men who deserted from Mobile, machinists working in the ordnance department, one of them, who appeared to be an intelligent man and not overwilling to say more than he could well avoid, in reply to my question, what had become of Generals Gardner and Higgins, said it was understood in Mobile that their business was to erect batteries at suitable points on the Mississippi River to interrupt commerce. I remarked, "You mean to help the army across the river." "Yes, sir; that is also a part of their work." I learn by Commodore Palmer's letter that you no longer feel under any apprehension, as there is a sufficient number of gun-boats up the river. I think the commodore will always be able to send one or two, in case of necessity. The sickness has cramped him a little by killing off our engineers. I hope the fever is over, however. I inclose you one of your New Orleans papers, which appears to me to be a pretty strong rebel paper. It purports to be the organ of the French-American population. No doubt it is, and its sympathies are pretty manifest. I am watching with great anxiety the movements of your army up the river. One of our officers just escaped from Texas came down the Red River and informs me that the rebels are fortifying its banks very strongly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 372. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 29, 1864.

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19. So much of Special Orders, No. 154, October 11, 1864, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, as revokes the order for the enlistment of Texas refugees to form a regiment of cavalry is hereby confirmed, and all officers who have been mustered into the service on recruiting commissions are hereby mustered out in conformity therewith. The musters-out will be respectively of the date of the muster-in.

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37. Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, U. S. Army, will proceed to New Orleans, La., for the purpose of conferring with Major-General

Canby on business connected with his duties as commissary-general of prisoners. On the completion of his business General Hoffman will return to his station in this city.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *October 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

Please say to Major-General Canby that his scout has returned from Alexandria, and reports the station unchanged from what it was when he was last there. He will be down on the Grey Eagle Monday.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., October 29, 1864.*

1. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will send one regiment of his division to Helena, Ark., to be reported by its commanding officer to the commanding general District of Eastern Arkansas, for temporary service in that district. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 29, 1864.*

Colonel MIZNER,
Third Michigan Cavalry, Brownsville:

You will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. West without delay, to relieve Colonel Ryan, at this place.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

CHAS. A. HARMS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER:

If Price should return in the direction of your outposts, draw them into Fort Smith with all the public property possible. A train is being loaded with subsistence stores for your command, and will start to-morrow under a strong escort of infantry. General Herron, Colonel Sackett, and other officers, with a strong escort of cavalry, will overtake the train. Whitten will be here in the train this a. m. I want the escort sent back with the empty train, except the Second Arkansas Infantry and the colored companies sent to you. It will be a good chance to

send back the Eleventh (colored). Magruder is at Camden fortifying. Part of my re-enforcements are watching Buckner, who it is supposed is trying to get a chance to cross the Mississippi. I am anxious to give Price a blow on his return. He has gone into Kansas, and it is likely that he will pay you a visit. Be on the *qui vive*.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 29, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: General Cooper has notified me that his train under flag of truce will not reach North Fork Town until November 3. You will therefore be governed accordingly. This will probably make it safe for you to keep the detachment at Mackey's Lick for a week into November, and also to send out detachments for corn. No later information.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 29, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have the following information from a refugee engineer from the sunken steamer Runyan, lately imprisoned at Shreveport:

General Thomas' invalid camp, 1,300 strong, three miles back of Alexandria; Polignac's division, 9,000 strong; Walker's, 4,000. Buckner is at Alexandria; Smith at Shreveport; the railroad is running thirty miles from Shreveport; breast-works about Shreveport are six feet high; ditch, eight feet deep and twelve feet wide; fort at the river mounting two heavy guns; conscript camp four miles back; 100 in camp. The commander of the gun-boat off Gaines' Landing also reports on the 27th that the following troops will leave Princeton and vicinity on Monday next for Pine Bluff and Little Rock: General Forney, commanding Walker's old division, 3,500; General Churchill's division, 3,000; General Polignac's division, 3,500; General Parsons' (Missouri), 2,500; total infantry, 12,500. General Wharton, General Parsons (Texas), Colonel Crump, and others, cavalry, 6,000; re-enforcements from Indian country, cavalry, 3,500. Total, 22,000. They will be joined by Harrison's brigade from Monroe, about 1,000 strong.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cairo, Ill.:

Belle Saint Louis left Memphis Thursday, 27th. Three of my detectives were on board. One woke up that night, while boat lay at Randolph taking on cotton, by crash of musketry. Rebels were in pilot-house and engine-room, trying to get boat ashore. Two Federal majors

wounded.* Rebels finally driven off, except one wounded. He made a confidant of one of our detectives, and said the gang was under command of William Forrest and numbered forty in all. There is another band, under a Captain Ford, numbering forty more. These men had orders to guard the Mississippi from the mouth of Wolf River to Randolph and destroy all Government property and soldiers. They also go to Big Hatchie and Coverland [Covington], about twenty miles northeast of Randolph. The detective asked, "What are you guarding the river for in that way?" to which the wounded rebel replied: "General Forrest is at Jackson, Tenn., and is going to make a raid into Kentucky, and Captain Ford and William Forrest were posted there to see if any Federal infantry landed to cut him off. If so, they were to report to General Forrest." The wounded rebel was brought to Cairo, and, as I learned, placed in a hospital there. His name is Willis Jones.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 29, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, in the Field:

I have observed in the evening issue of the Missouri Democrat of this date a statement that we have captured Maj. P. R. Carrington, inspector-general of some rebel brigade. If he can be shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, please send him here for execution. I notice also the name of Maj. William Cook, of Freeman's staff. I desire to carry out the orders given to me in relation to the murder of Major Wilson as soon as possible.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., October 29, 1864.*

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III. The Enrolled Missouri Militia, now on duty in Jefferson City, Mo., will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, who will muster them in and out of service to cover the time they have been on duty. Lieut. Col. S. H. Melcher, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Jefferson City, Mo.

* * * * * *

By order of Major General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I telegraphed you six days ago requesting authority to order out of service three-fourths of the militia on duty in my district. To that

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*For reports of this affair, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 879.

telegram, as well as to several others, I can get no answer. I respectfully add in regard to this militia that the retention of the whole of it in the service is, in my opinion, a positive injury to the Government as well as a large expense. There are 4,000 or 5,000 of them, how many cannot be positively ascertained, because they cannot be coaxed or driven to make a return sufficiently near correct to enable me to guess at their strength. Nearly half of them have deserted and are a scourge to the country. I beg the privilege of dispensing with all but two regiments, which will remain in for thirty days if the general commanding directs, and will be worth more to the Government than the whole division of stragglers. If the general commanding does not see fit to answer the application in this and in my former telegrams, I respectfully request at least an acknowledgment of the receipt.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Saint Louis:

Report the militia you deem no longer necessary and they will be ordered mustered out. Be a little more courteous in your future communications, remembering that you have not all things before your mind, and if you had, are not authorized to reprimand your commanding general's staff officers for supposed neglect of your communications.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 29, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I beg pardon for the very discourteous tone of my dispatch of this morning, which was unintentional and at which I feel mortified. I wrote it in great haste and did not read it over, nor appreciate that the language was such as justly to give you and the general offense. Please show this to him. I will at once send the names of the regiments I wish mustered out.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 29, 1864.

Major MONTGOMERY,
Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Wentzville, Mo.:

A large rebel force is reported to have thrown a train off the track five miles beyond Warrenton, and to have been fighting the escort at last accounts. You will march forthwith to Warrenton and thence to the scene of the action, unless your information leads you to think other movements more advisable. I ordered up re-enforcements from Saint Charles if they can send any, and also from Perruque bridge.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

I think you had better send any troops you may have ready to Warrenton. Whether you can send any or not, send a train up the road at once to take on the bridge guard at Perruque and move it up, leaving twenty-five men at the block-houses at the bridge. I have ordered Major Montgomery, who is at Wentzville, forward with his cavalry. The troops you send up and those from the bridge will join him at Warrenton, or follow him if he has gone on. Push this forward as promptly as possible. The officer in command will exercise his best discretion, but if those guerrillas have gone, the infantry should not follow, but return to their posts unless there is a good prospect of catching them. Send a copy of this to Major Joy, commanding at Perruque, as his order. Acknowledge receipt of this, and answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The work at bridges goes on well. The cars will cross first bridge in a week from to-day. Volunteers for thirty days cannot be had from my command, but I think the Fifty-fourth could be kept on service without any trouble. There is also at Hermann a part of the Thirty-fourth who would remain without a murmur. My own men seem determined not to stay. There were only 170 of Thirteenth left yesterday; at Franklin, one company First Battalion Cavalry Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty fifty men; at Franklin and bridges, Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 440 men.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Franklin:

Please send by telegraph a list of Enrolled Missouri Militia regiments under your command at the present time, including those now under General Meyers.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

At Hermann, five companies Eleventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 145 men; three companies Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 144 men; two companies First Battalion Cavalry Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 78 men. At Washington, one company Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 40 men.

At Franklin, one company Fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 100 men. At Franklin, Thirteenth Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty 200; and General Wolff telegraphs that the Third, at Jefferson, had refused in a body to do any more.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

Shall I send the Eleventh and Thirteenth home? Have no use for them.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. C. PIKE,
Franklin, Mo.:

Where is the Tenth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The Tenth Regiment is at Jefferson City.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864.

The organization of the inspector-general's department for the Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, is announced as follows:

Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. J. J. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Capt. Joseph Mayer, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

First Brigade, First Division, First Lieut. M. L. Strong, Tenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Second Brigade, First Division, First Lieut. W. H. Sargent, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

Third Brigade, First Division, First Lieut. W. H. Thomas, Seventh Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, First Lieut. R. Rees, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

First Brigade, Third Division, First Lieut. Alonzo Converse, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Second Brigade, Third Division, First Lieut. Henry McLean, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Third Division, First Lieut. Albert C. Rupe, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

The officers above named will assume the duties of acting assistant inspectors-general for the command set opposite their respective names, and are authorized to make inspections and recommend the disposal of property in accordance with Army Regulations and orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 132. } *Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864.*

I. Col. William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith rejoin his regiment at Davenport, Iowa. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for himself and authorized servants and horses.

II. In relieving Colonel Shaw from the command of the Third Division prior to his being mustered out, it is but an act of justice to an energetic, thorough, and competent officer to say that for the last fifteen months he has been in this command as commanding a post, brigade, and division, and in every position has performed the incumbent duties faithfully and well and with an ability that few can equal, with courage, patriotism, and skill. Above question the service loses an excellent [officer] when he is mustered out.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 20. } *Near Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 132, dated at headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

DAVID MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 91. } *Near Harrisonville, Mo., October 29, 1864.*

I. Col. Thomas J. Kinney, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to and will at once assume command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, *October 29, 1864.* (Received 1.20 p. m.)

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Reports reach me from all sides that rebuilding of bridges between Franklin and Moselle progresses very slowly, owing to the inactivity of working parties there. I deem it my duty to report this fact, and respectfully suggest that the evil be remedied by better supervision.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. P. Flanigan, assistant quartermaster, Franklin, Mo., for his report.

W. MYERS,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Third indorsement.]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Franklin, Mo., November 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster, with the following report: That every means has been used to facilitate the rebuilding of both bridges, and that the work, instead of progressing very slow as Colonel Sigel reports, has gone on very fast; that there has been no inactivity among the working parties; on the contrary, that every man has done his utmost. As to the evil being remedied by better supervision I am not able to judge, as I presume I am looked upon as the responsible party. I would state that I have done everything in my power to facilitate said work, both by furnishing supplies promptly and giving the work my constant personal attention. My impression is that the reports spoken of by Colonel Sigel came from persons passing the bridges who know very little or nothing about work on such structures, and consequently would not be responsible authority. Capt. P. S. Fox, who came here under direction of General McCallum, thought the work was progressing very well.

P. FLANIGAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Fourth indorsement.]

SAINT LOUIS, *November 5, 1864.*

This paper being referred to me, I beg respectfully to state that my experience has shown that details of men from the ranks on bridge superstructure are always slow in the progress of their work. This is owing partly to the inexperience of the men, and also from having no pecuniary incentive for more rapid exertion. I am inclined to believe that sufficient activity has been exercised on the part of the supervision to accomplish all that was in the force at his disposal.

PHIL. S. FOX,
Engineer for Reconstruction of Bridges, Pacific Railroad.

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Saint Louis, November 5, 1864.

Capt. F. ENO,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, Saint Louis:

Respectfully returned and attention invited to the indorsement of Captain Flanigan; also to that of Engineer Fox.

W. MYERS,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Colonel HEATH,
Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, California, Mo.:

Leave two companies at California and take post with the rest of your command at Tipton, relieving Captain Jones, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.

On being relieved Captain Jones will proceed with his entire regiment to Davenport, Iowa, to be mustered out, on account of expiration of service.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copies to General Ewing, and Captain Jones, Tipton.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 29, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR,
Jefferson City:

The commanding general of the department wishes you to come to this place en route to join your command.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Jefferson City, October 29, 1864.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this post. All orders heretofore issued will remain in force until further orders.

II. Lieut. William H. Hill, adjutant Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is announced as post adjutant.

III. The order heretofore in existence requiring citizens to have passes to leave the city is rescinded.

By order of Maj. L. H. Boutell, commanding post:

WM. H. HILL,
Adjutant.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. M. MATTHEWS,
Independence, Mo.:

Colonel DU BOIS:

I have to report to the commanding general that I have this day ordered the execution of six enlisted rebel prisoners of war, in compliance with his orders to retaliate for the murder of six men of Major Wilson's command, of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, by the guerrilla, Tim Reves.

JOS. DARR, JR.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

Captain Ferguson has been ordered to send a major to Colonel Darr from Independence for same purpose.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 29, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Bill Anderson was killed in Ray County on the 27th by Lieutenant-Colonel Cox with detachment of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia. We are now looking for good news from you.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Fisk has orders to send you, with every man you can collect, to march down the Missouri River, sweeping the country clean as you go and arresting every man who has joined Price in the last raid. Go as far as Glasgow and report to Fisk there. Smith will do the same south of the river. Hang every secesh soldier you catch in Federal uniform by military commission or drum-head. Use your own discretion as regards your march, only be sure to cover as wide a section of country as possible, and be able always to concentrate. Be at Albany by the 3d proximo.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Copy to General Fisk as soon as line is open to Glasgow.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 29, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Is the death of Bill Anderson fully confirmed? We fear the news is too good to be true. Please give me all the news you have and the situation in your command up to date.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, three miles from Carrollton,
October 29, 1864—6 p. m.

General CRAIG.

I moved down the Missouri bottom to-day, scouting the Sugartree bottom. Found no rebel forces. I have positive information that 480 rebels came down from the direction of Ray County and crossed over into Saline at Waverly on last Monday and Tuesday, and that sixty more crossed at the same place on Wednesday. About sixty, under Joe Welden, have been seen in that vicinity since. Cannot learn whether they have crossed. I will return to Carrollton to-morrow. On my return I desire to relieve my men, except those for whom I have drawn clothing, which, I think, will leave me sufficiently strong. If this meets your views, please reply at once, as I will wish to relieve all I can immediately on my return.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, &c.

IN THE FIELD,
Compton's Ferry, October 29, 1864.

General CRAIG:

The rebels in some force, understood to be Bill Anderson's men, passed eastward through Carroll County yesterday and Captain Beatty and a Mr. Shirley. While I moved down the bottom the rebels passed rapidly north of Carrollton, giving me a wide berth. They heard of

me early in the day, and I did not hear of them until after night. They crossed Grand River five miles south of here about midnight. They report that Bill Anderson was killed in a fight with the militia in Ray County on the 27th. I have just learned, and I think reliably, that this force crossed the river at Brunswick to-day.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

NEWTONIA, MO., *October 29, 1864—5 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

After our victory last night I started the troops at 3 this morning in farther pursuit of Price, General McNeil in advance, when orders from General Rosecrans, through Pleasonton, were received, taking McNeil to Rolla and Sanborn to Springfield, and otherwise disposing of all other troops, including my prisoners, who remained in the rear. I am left with only the fragments of my own regular volunteers, not exceeding 1,000 fit for duty, and deeming it improper to continue a pursuit in another department, suspended by its proper commander, I shall return by slow marches to my own department command.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 29, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kansas City:

Do you hear anything from the force reported by General Craig? It would be well to send out a trusty man, if you have one, to ascertain facts.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY, *October 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK:

There is a rumor that a body of men crossed the river east of Richfield some distance, going south. Can learn nothing certain.

K. COATES,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Locust Grove, eight miles north of Neosho,
October 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report being at this point, having found forage for the night and none ahead of me on the road to Newtonia, which point I expected to make to-day. I have learned from couriers that you had left there and en route for Newtonia; that the commands of Generals McNeil and Sanborn had gone toward Springfield. My command is nearly worn down; can scarcely get many of the horses along. I wish to know in writing whether I shall join you, as

directed by orderly yesterday, or whether I shall return, via Springfield, to Saint Louis, thence to Memphis, where the brigade I have the honor to command belongs.

F. W. BENTEEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, October 29, 1864.*

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2. Lieut. Col. I. W. Fuller, Third Arkansas Cavalry, temporarily in command of the post of Leavenworth City, is hereby relieved from duty. The colonel having voluntarily tendered his services, the general commanding takes this opportunity of thanking him for his promptness and efficiency.

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By order of Brigadier-General Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 29, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Rosecrans and Pleasonton are escorting Marmaduke and Cabell to Saint Louis. Curtis and Blunt are pursuing Price with about 4,000 men. Can they not be re-enforced?

J. H. LANE.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH KANSAS INFANTRY,
Paola, October 29, 1864.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of South Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience with Special Orders, No. 1, from headquarters District of South Kansas, dated Paola, Kans., October 24, 1864, I left Paola with my command and part of the Sixteenth Kansas State Militia at 5 p. m. and proceeded to Mound City, Kans., arriving there at 7 a. m., the 25th instant. During the night march Private Gilstrap, of B Company, and Private Knight, of E Company, Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, fell out of ranks and were captured, and from evidence received supposed to have been killed by the enemy. The enemy having passed Mound City and the place considered perfectly safe from any attack from the enemy, I left there the morning of the 27th instant and arrived at Paola at 5 p. m. same day; distance, thirty-five miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieut. Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 29, 1864.

MICHAEL STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication of the 26th instant. It would have been answered

before but for the press of business which had to go by the southern mail. The information upon which your letter is based differs from that which has reached me through other channels in regard to the complicity of the Comanches in the late robberies and murders on the plains. I am advised that these troubles first commenced with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and in the attempt to conciliate those tribes Colonel Bent and Indian Agent Colley, acting on the part of the Government, issued to those Indians a liberal supply of stores. This excited the jealousy of the Comanches and Kiowas, who alleged that they did not understand why they, who had remained quiet, should be excluded from the bounty of the Government, while those who had been murdering and robbing should be thus favored, and as no attempt was made to remove this cause of complaint, they, too, commenced depredating, and I was not aware until the receipt of your letter that any doubt existed as to the guilt of the Comanches equally with the Kiowas. It is certainly understood that the interruption to our line of travel to the States is owing to the hostility of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Kiowas. The attack upon the trains at Walnut Creek and the murder of our countrymen were known to be by the Comanches and Kiowas. The horses taken from the mounted company on the long route between Forts Larned and Lyon were taken by the Comanches and Kiowas. The mules taken from Mr. Bryant's train near Fort Larned were beyond a doubt run off by the same Indians, who, it is alleged, crawled through a Mexican train and up to Bryant's train before they gave the yell which stampeded the mules. These mules other Comanches and Kiowas, mounted, were ready to take charge of as soon as they broke from the wagons, so it is said. The taking of oxen at Pawnee Fork, where there were several men killed, is well known to have been by Comanches and Kiowas.

The large number of mules taken from Don Ambrosio Armijo's train this side of the Upper Crossing of the Cimarron, were taken by Comanches and Kiowas, for they were recognized as such by the teamsters in charge of the train. The outrage in Mr. Allison's train at the Lower Cimarron Springs was, as I have been informed by eye-witnesses, committed by Comanches. The Mexicans with the train witnessed the whole transaction, and saw the five Americans taken out from amongst themselves and shot down in cold blood. The bodies of the sufferers were afterward buried by Capt. Nicholas S. Davis, First Infantry California Volunteers, whom I sent to the crossing of the Arkansas to render what assistance he could. When these Americans were thus brutally murdered and scalped, the Mexicans, their companions, were furnished by the Comanches with the means to return unharmed to the settlements. All the stock taken by the Indians at the points named along the Arkansas River was driven southward directly into the Comanche country, where it is understood those Indians have a large depot of stolen cattle, horses, and mules.

The expedition now on the plains under the command of General Blunt is for the purpose of making war upon the Comanches and Kiowas. For this purpose it is understood that expedition moved into the country of those Indians. There can hardly be a doubt that while the Comanches were thus robbing and murdering at the points named, other parties of Comanches were depredating on the frontier settlements of Texas, and have brought herds of cattle away from that State as well as out of the northeastern portion of Mexico. But these latter raids of these Bedouins of our plains do not prove the former not to have been made.

The discrimination which the Comanches have frequently made in favor of the people, natives of this Territory, and against Anglo-Americans cannot be regarded in any other light than as an insult to the Government and to our people, and I suppose no one will doubt what it becomes my duty to do in reference to it. It seems to me that this favor shown to the Mexicans lessens the weight of the information which you have received. The Mexicans, finding themselves thus favored, of course feel inclined to favor the Indians in return, and the Mexicans would doubtless be further induced to this course from a desire to continue the trade which is carried on with these Indians by the very men from whom you get your information. I also feel myself compelled to differ with you in regard to the past conduct of the Comanches on our eastern frontier. I cannot venture for information upon this subject as far back as eighty years, but I am advised that in the year 1856 the Comanches, in connection with a few Kiowas, made a raid through the settlements in the direction of the Navajo country, and it is said that on their return from the Rio Grande they robbed houses, violated women, and killed the stock of the citizens. After they had collected various small lots of mules and horses they finally drove off from near Las Vegas fifty-odd mules, the property of our present Governor, Connelly. I cannot enumerate all the robberies and outrages which they committed from time to time from 1851 to 1856, during my first sojourn in New Mexico, particularly about Chaperito and on the Pecos. I myself was sent in pursuit of them on one occasion. Then three Mexican captive boys got away from them, and these General Garland sent home to their friends in Mexico. I am informed that in 1860 they drove off 100 and odd head of cattle from Mr. Giddings and killed a number of his fine sheep, which at great cost he had brought from the States. About this time, too, they attacked the grazing camp of Messrs. Moore & Rees, on the Pecos; killed one man and destroyed and ran off horses and cattle from that camp. In the early part of 1861 they drove off 450 head of cattle belonging to the United States. To these robberies may be added a large list mentioned in a letter from Mr. Levi J. Keithly, which was published about the same date.

In May, 1861, Colonel Collins, the superintendent of Indian affairs, in company with Captain Wainwright of the army, met the Comanches at Alamo Gordo, when several chiefs were present, among them Esaquipa and Pluma de Aguila, who are known to be the principal chiefs of the band of Comanches which occupies the country along the Canadian. Stipulations of peace were agreed upon with those chiefs, and they promised not to return to the settlements again unless permitted to do so by the authorities of the Government. This agreement, however, was violated in a few days after the council; the Indians returned to the settlements, and after being warned off by Captain Duncan, U. S. Army, were attacked by him and one of their number killed and several wounded. Since then I have not heard of their committing any depredations upon the settlements of New Mexico. But if you will contemplate the record of their atrocities upon our people on the plains this year, and count among those atrocities the going up to unoffending citizens traveling with trains, the shaking of hands with those citizens, and then coolly shooting them down; the scalping of their victims; the scalping of two innocent boys yet living and now in the hospital at Fort Larned; the killing and the mutilating of the bodies of the five Americans with Allison's train, I think you can hardly fail to see that I should be derelict of my duty if I should refrain from making at least an attempt to avenge

our slaughtered and plundered citizens. For all these reasons I have sent Colonel Carson into the field with as many men as can be spared to make such an attempt, and it is not proposed to embarrass him with such instructions as you have done me the honor to suggest. If, however, you are satisfied that any portion of the Comanche tribe have not participated in the late outrages, and who still seriously desire to be at peace, and will send a reliable agent with Colonel Carson to designate that portion, he will be charged to make the discrimination unless we have information which may lead him to believe that such agent is mistaken.

I beg to apologize for the length of this communication, and in closing it to assure you that it has been with reluctance that I sent these troops into the field to make war, but I cannot see what else there is left for us to do, unless it be to bear all these outrages uncomplainingly, and as soon as spring opens witness their recurrence with increased barbarity, for these Indians would attribute our refraining to strike to our fears, and then kill and rob our people with impunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—I append for your information a copy of a letter from Mr. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Mr. Secretary Thompson in relation to depredations in San Miguel County, N. Mex., in November, 1859.

J. H. C.

—

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 30, 1859.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit for your information the copy of a letter from Supt. J. L. Collins, dated the 5th instant, covering the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of San Miguel County, assembled on the 1st instant, at Las Vegas, N. Mex. The minutes show not only that the Comanches have during November last destroyed several ranches, but are now prowling upon the borders with the evident design of repeating their depredations upon the property of the settlers. The superintendent says in his communication that he believes that the statements of the settlers are not exaggerated, and submits the propriety of calling the attention of the Secretary of War to the subject. He further says that the Indians of the plains will certainly have to be chastised before we can have any security in passing over the plains. He thinks that a large military force should be employed, and that three columns, one from Texas, one from New Mexico, and one from Kansas, should simultaneously enter the Indian country, and that a single column would, in his opinion, do nothing effective. I would respectfully suggest, provided it meets with your approbation, that copies of the inclosures be transmitted to the Secretary of War for his information and such action thereon as in his judgment the exigencies of the case shall require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of the 26th instant has been received, and in reply I can say that the two companies, A and F, First U. S. Volunteers, will start for Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie to-morrow; Company A, Second Cavalry, for Fort Snelling on Monday or Tuesday, and that the other companies (with the exception of the section of Third Battery, which will start on Monday also) are on the move. Company H, Second Minnesota Cavalry, has just arrived with about seventy horses to be turned over, which will leave me about 375 men on hand, besides the battery. On the return of Lieutenant McGrade's detachment the number will be increased to about 440, with accommodations for 500 at this post. On the frontier about 200 more dismounted men could be comfortably located, and if this number is taken from the garrison of this post about 250 more men could be accommodated here during the winter. There are accommodations for about 400 animals, which could be extended to 500 in case of absolute necessity. The transportation at our disposition will be materially diminished after the two companies for Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie are dispatched, as they take six teams, which will be unable to return to this post. This number should therefore be furnished if it cannot be made up of Major Brackett's battalion. The companies included in my estimates for accommodations are F, H, L, Second Minnesota Cavalry; G, Connecticut Cavalry, and I, First U. S. Volunteers. As soon as the horses brought in by Company H are turned over I shall cause an informal inspection of all the animals at the post to be made and report without delay the result.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 29, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that this morning at 2.30 I received dispatches for the brigadier-general commanding from General Sully, which left Sioux City on the 27th instant at 10 a. m., reaching this post in forty hours and thirty minutes.

In a letter directed to the commanding officer at Mankato I was informed that the dispatch informs the general that 375 animals of Brackett's battalion would be near Fairmount on the 6th of November and would need forage, whereupon I concluded to forward the dispatch as quick as possible, but without employing extraordinary means, and in the meantime to make the necessary arrangements for the supply of the animals.

Lieutenant Phillips, Company I, Second Cavalry, en route to Jackson, has been ordered to proceed to that post in advance of his detachment, and after engaging at least two days' supply of grain and hay, which can be procured at that post, to send a special messenger to meet Major Brackett at Spirit Lake and inform him of the measures adopted at that post. I shall also try to have enough grain for his use at the several posts which he shall pass on his march to Fort Ridgely, in order to prevent the loss of animals for want of forage.

Hoping that my delay in forwarding the dispatch will be excused, in view of the fact that I have already done what could be expected, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, Wis., October 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that information has been received at this office, from responsible and credible parties, that a secret organization against the Government now exists at Shullsburg, La Fayette County, in this State, numbering eighty-five members, and that they have within the past fortnight sent for arms. I would respectfully call your attention to these facts and refer you to Hon. Allen Wordin, of Darlington, and H. H. Ensign, esq., of Shullsburg, for further particulars. I trust that all necessary precautionary steps will be taken by the proper authorities to prevent any disturbance of the peace by this or similar organizations within this State.

Respectfully,

JAMES T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, October 29, 1864.

Major-General POPE:

The detachment Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry left this morning for Nashville, via Paducah. They will report for temporary duty at Paducah should their services be required for the present emergency; otherwise, proceed directly to Nashville.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIOUX CITY, *October 29, 1864.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Leavenworth:

In one week I will have here 500 infantry, ordered to Saint Louis. Will it be safe to send them down the river in flat-boats?

SULLY,
General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa:

It would not, in my opinion, be safe to send troops as proposed farther than Saint Joe, but may be when they arrive. General Curtis has punished Price badly in every engagement, capturing 2 generals and 11 pieces of artillery and many prisoners.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 29, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose copies of a telegraphic dispatch from General Baker, the adjutant-general of Iowa, of this date, and my answer thereto. The correspondence will explain itself, and if my answer to General Baker misinterprets the order under which I am here, I respectfully ask to be so informed.

With great respect, major, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

DAVENPORT, *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Troops:

I do not understand your authority to command the militia of Iowa. Will write.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 29, 1864.*

General N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch of this date, saying that you do not understand my authority to command the militia of Iowa. As I am not aware of having attempted to exercise command over any portion of the militia of this State, I do not understand the occasion of your dispatch. If, however, Special Orders, No. 174, headquarters Department of the Northwest, has been communicated to you from department headquarters, and you refer to the terms in which I am authorized to assume command of the militia, I will say at once, in advance of your letter on the subject, and to prevent misapprehension, that I have not understood myself as authorized to assume command without the consent of and request of the proper authorities of this State. I understood the order would operate to enable me, in case the State authorities wished me in an emergency to take command, to assume such command with the consent of the major-general commanding the department.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 30, 1864.—For Sherman to Dana, in relation to operations in West Tennessee, Georgia, and North Alabama, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 527.]

[OCTOBER 30, 1864.—For Grierson to Howard, relating to operations of Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 528.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 30, 1864.

During the temporary absence to New Orleans of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler the undersigned hereby assumes command of the forces at this place. All commanders having immediate supervision of the picket-lines in front of their commands will so instruct the officers in charge that passes signed by order from these headquarters will be respected.

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 30, 1864—7 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Detachment of fifty cavalry that came from Pine Bluff with condemned horses returned this morning. Hear nothing yet from Major Snelling. A woman reports that guerrillas under Captains Wheat and Mabury intend attacking the railroad this week.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. CLARK,
Commanding Ninth Kansas:

COLONEL: I have a reliable report that a conscripting officer named Richardson is to be at Strickland's, six miles below Clarendon, to-morrow at 10 a. m., and that it is probable a squad of bushwhackers can be captured there at that time. You will detail from your command seventy-five men under suitable officers to proceed there. Have the party embark on steamer Rose Hambleton at 1 o'clock at night, taking one day's rations. Mr. William McCulloch will be at the boat there, to accompany the party as guide. You can hand the inclosed report* and map* of a late scout to the officer in command, which will be of aid to him. (Have it returned to me when he is done with it.) The party had better land a short distance below Clarendon. It will return by land, fording Cache River, and can probably get in to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HARRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

You have of course heard of General Pleasonton's victory in Missouri. General Price has doubtless left Missouri in a hurry. As I did not suppose that infantry would pursue, I wrote General Rosecrans a very

* Not found as an inclosure.

pressing letter by last night's boat, to be telegraphed from Cairo, for the immediate return to this place of Generals A. J. Smith's and Mower's divisions. If those troops were here an expedition could move to Corinth and disconcert General Forrest's plans, whatever they may be.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MEMPHIS, *October 30, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 8 p. m. November 1.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Inclosed herewith please find copy of dispatch from General Howard, commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee.* There is a force of about 20,000 men between Memphis and the Tennessee River at Jackson, Corinth, and Eastport, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Mabry, and, I think, Dick Taylor. They have just completed two bridges across the Hatchie, five miles from Bolivar, and on the direct road from Jackson to Memphis, which looks like threatening the place. To resist this force we have about 2,000 white and 3,000 colored troops, so the general will see the necessity of forwarding General Smith's and General Mower's divisions as soon as possible. Forrest is repairing the railroad from Corinth to Jackson.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to telegraph you the following field order:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 14. } *Warrensburg, October 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

The following organizations of Enrolled Militia are hereby released from active service, to wit: First Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Fenn commanding; Eightieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Rankin commanding; Eighty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Smith commanding, now on duty under Brigadier-General Miller on Iron Mountain Railroad; Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Regiments and the three companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, now on duty on the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad, and the Tenth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia at Jefferson City, Mo. Brigadier-Generals Pike, Meyers, Miller, and McCormick, with their respective staffs, are also relieved from active service.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

Very respectfully,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Major Montgomery, commanding two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, has just arrived opposite Hermann. Reports having followed rebel force 400 strong to within ten miles of Hermann. He is ordered to report to Saint Louis. Is he not wanted where he is?

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Howard to Grierson, October 24, 1864, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 428.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The Second Brigade were relieved at Jefferson City by the Governor, and have passed Hermann on their way to Saint Louis by boat.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 30, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg:

I have just arrived with my command and await orders. Find none here.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., October 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes you to move your command from its present camp at Pleasant Hill in six columns, carrying three days' rations in haversacks and ammunition enough for field service. The Third Division will march in three columns.

First day: First column, due north from Pleasant Hill to the Warrensburg and Independence roads. Second column, by Lone Jack to Big Snibar River, down river to Snibar and Independence road. Third column, with wagons and batteries by Lone Jack, and on road two miles west of Chapel Hill to camp near Snibar Post-Office, on Independence road. Wagons enough to carry 15,000 rations for troops and 15,000 rations to be left at Lexington will go with this column.

Second day: First column march across prairie to the head of Fire Creek and commence scouting down creek so as to reach Cogswell's Landing third day. Second column, on road to Napoleon City; thence down Big Snibar River to camp about five miles from Wellington. Third column, to Lexington. Leave at Lexington three days' rations for first and second columns, and turn over 15,000 rations to commissary at post, retaining the wagons with the command.

Third day: First column, to Cogswell's Landing, from whence it will rejoin the advance column without delay, passing through Lexington for three days' rations. Second column, to join advance column without delay, drawing three days' rations at Lexington. Third column, to Dover, scouting the river bottom. The Third Division will march to Pinnacles the fourth day, and reach Glasgow on the fifth day, where boats and rations will await them.

The First Division will also move in three columns.

First day: First column, to Holden with the batteries and wagons. Second column, on the north road from Pleasant Hill to Warrensburg to a camp on a small stream southwest of Columbus and about six miles from it. Third column, to Chapel Hill.

Second day: First column to camp between Warrensburg and Knobnoster, on the Blackwater. Second column, to Kirkpatrick's Mills. Third column, from Chapel Hill down Davis' Creek to camp near Atfee, near bridge.

Third day: First column, to Mud Creek, near Georgetown. Second column, to Blackwater, where west road from Marshall to Georgetown crosses it. Third column, to Elmwood.

Fourth day: First column, on Georgetown and Boonville road; camp on little stream four miles beyond Pleasant Green. Second column, down Blackwater to camp near Ridge Prairie. Third column, to Marshall.

Fifth day: First and second columns, to Boonville. Third column, to Arrow Rock.

Rations will be issued to the columns of this division from wagons sent from Knobnoster by way of Dunksburg. In this movement of columns the infantry will be deployed as skirmishers, sweeping all the timbered country until, in case of the Third Division, it reaches Lexington. After leaving Lexington clean out the river bottom in the same way, and seize the Boonville ferry-boat, which is somewhat below Lexington. Division commanders will avail themselves of the services of citizens and militia whenever they can be found. The First Division will scout the country in the same manner. Each brigade commander will keep a diary of his march and a memoranda of events. All troops must reach the Missouri River by Friday, 4th proximo, at Boonville, Glasgow, and Arrow Rock.

Commanding officers of columns must be enjoined to treat the inhabitants with justice and humanity, giving receipts for all forage, &c., taken. The object of this movement is to thoroughly clean the country of bushwhackers, who are to be treated as outlaws. All Confederate soldiers, whether stragglers or not, clothed in our uniform will be treated in the same manner. Men pretending to be Price's conscripts will be arrested and sent to Saint Louis to the provost-marshal-general. On reaching the Missouri River means of crossing will be supplied at Boonville, Glasgow, and Arrow Rock. The Third Division will march by Fayette, Columbia, Williamsburg, and Danville; thence by most direct route to the vicinity of Saint Charles. Expect orders at Warrenton by telegraph designating the point at which you will embark for Cairo. The First Division, crossing at Boonville and Arrow Rock, will move by most direct route through Columbia to Saint Charles. All requisitions for the command will be sent at once to these headquarters, so that they can be filled in time to meet troops at point of embarkation. All spare ammunition will be sent to Saint Louis, via Jefferson City, to be loaded upon transportation there. A list of all absentees now in the department, with the place at which they now are, will be sent to these headquarters as soon as practicable. All wagons belonging to this department not required for this movement to be sent to Jefferson City. All other wagons belonging to this department to be turned over at Saint Charles, Mo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Pleasant Hill:

Captain Hodges, assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, has been asked to send a boat to Independence Landing. The general wishes you to detail one regiment from your western column to go down

the river in this boat to catch the Boonville ferry-boat now in the hands of the rebels, and also to have additional transportation at Glasgow, to which point this boat will go. Let the commanding officer of this regiment telegraph to Captain Hodges if the boat is not waiting, and if the boat cannot be furnished, let the regiment join the nearest column.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, Mo., October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch informing me of the wishes of Lieutenant-General Grant to pursue Price to the Arkansas River is just received. I send couriers with orders to this effect directed to the several brigade commanders of the troops of General Rosecrans, who had abandoned the pursuit by his orders. I will proceed with my own force toward Cassville, hoping to concentrate sufficient troops at that point to resume the pursuit. I also send to General Steele your dispatch, indorsing on it the present direction taken by the enemy.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, Mo., October 30, 1864—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I desire the lieutenant-general to understand that from the commencement of my efforts in this campaign I have had to occupy a debatable position as to my authority over troops, while a necessity pressed me forward. The militia caviled about going beyond State lines; and General Rosecrans' commanders, except one or two, ever since we formed a junction, expressed a conviction that they had done enough, and urged with much truth their long marches and general destitution as the reason for delay. I used argument, expostulation, and orders, and held the troops together till we fought at Charlot, opposite Fort Scott. Here General Pleasonton, without consulting me, flanked off most of his force, and insisted that farther pursuit was needless. I did not know where General Rosecrans was, as his headquarters had been shifting fifty or sixty miles in the rear, and matters required immediate action. I therefore informed General Pleasonton that I assumed the responsibility and must exercise the prerogatives of my rank and direct him to resume the pursuit. To this he yielded and ordered his brigades to join me. They were in full march when my advance, under General Blunt, overtook the enemy at Newtonia, and General Sanborn's brigade came up in time to secure a victory where we had only been able to hold our own for two hours with considerable loss on both sides. The pursuit was resumed, when the order of General Rosecrans came directing his troops to their several district locations, and they immediately commenced to carry out that order. This left only my department volunteers, who had borne the brunt of the last battle and were sadly reduced

in numbers, not exceeding 1,000 effective men. My militia had left me at Fort Scott, supposing very reasonably that the united regular volunteers were enough to pursue Price. I saw no alternative, and with mortification turned from the retreating foe. Both General Rosecrans and General Pleasonton were 100 miles in my rear, and it seemed impossible to correct the mistake. I am sure they would not have withdrawn their troops if they had been present, both supposing I could not again overtake Price. I had fallen back twelve miles to this place, when I received your dispatch, informing me that "the lieutenant-general desires that Price shall be pursued to the Arkansas," and I immediately issued orders announcing this to all the troops, directing them to return by the shortest lines to the pursuit.

I still occupy a debatable position, and have telegraphed General Rosecrans my desire, that, as a large majority of the troops are his, he should come and assume the command. The necessity of pushing Price's forces beyond the Arkansas is so obvious I have not hesitated to disregard department lines, and act only in view of results which seem to involve the safety of our little garrisons in front, and the future peace of the inhabitants of Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. I was not well when I started, and have been eighteen days without changing my clothes, but I am now well and willing to do all in my power to execute the wishes of the lieutenant-general, and only fear that conflicts or doubts in relation to orders may embarrass my movements. Price is now entering a mountainous country very destitute of supplies, and his men were actually falling dead with starvation in his rear. They hang together under the impression that we kill all prisoners, a falsehood well calculated to retain his forces intact. He still has three pieces of artillery, and his numbers continue very great. He has destroyed most of his train and is very destitute, but all his men being mounted he continues to make rapid progress, which can only be overcome by extraordinary efforts on the part of our troops. The delay occasioned by General Rosecrans' orders will be equivalent to thirty-six hours, but it is partially compensated by a little rest and food which we are enabled to procure in this vicinity. I must, in conclusion, say that I desire to avoid all reproachful imputations against Generals Rosecrans and Pleasonton, who have acted no doubt upon their best judgment of things as seen at their own standpoints, and I must award to General Pleasonton high commendation for his skill and gallantry on the field. I do not mean, however, to depreciate others of whom I shall speak in my proper reports, and who have not only been gallant on many fields but constantly willing to aid me to the utmost of human endurance to carry out what I consider a complete result of this campaign.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

General ROSECRANS:

An order just received from Lieutenant-General Grant directing the pursuit of Price to be continued to the Arkansas River seems to conflict with your order directing the troops of General Pleasonton to their

* For this dispatch as quoted by Curtis, see Part I, p. 512.

several districts. I have therefore ordered your troops to resume the pursuit, supposing it will meet with your approbation, as there are no other troops sufficient to carry out the purpose of the lieutenant-general commanding. Since my militia has left me your portion of the command has been much the greatest, and I have expected your arrival to assume the responsibilities of the movement against Price.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Your dispatch of 1 a. m. of this date received. It was my intention and expectation that Sanborn's and McNeil's brigades should follow the enemy, whose condition I suppose to be such as to require no further force to bring them in reach of Fort Smith and of General Steele. Sanborn's report of the affair at Newtonia reached me this a. m., and he has orders to take every available man and force Price within reach of Steele's men. Please dispatch me the state of affairs on receipt of this. Sanborn has 1,200 fresh men at Springfield to throw into the pursuit. Most of that part of our cavalry returning with Pleasonton would have been unavailable for a pursuit. Winslow's brigade was worn down by long marches and is under orders to return to General Sherman. Sanborn will move toward Cassville and will communicate with you at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Neosho, Mo., October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

General A. J. SMITH:

Your dispatch of the 27th instant is just received. After fighting Price at Newtonia last night he retreated toward Cassville. An order from General Rosecrans withdrew his troops, and I, not being strong enough without them, came thus far on my return. Orders just received from Lieutenant-General Grant induce me to resume the pursuit. I shall need infantry very much, but do not see how you will be able to overtake me except by conveying your men in wagons and traveling night and day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, Mo., October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL,
Commanding Brigade, in the Field:

Dispatches just received from Lieutenant-General Grant require me to continue the pursuit of Price to the Arkansas River. You will, therefore, proceed forthwith to Cassville, reporting to me with your command at that place. If you find Price's trail leaves the road, halt and inform me as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General SANBORN, or
COMDG. OFFICER OF HIS BRIGADE,
In the Field:

SIR: Dispatches just received from Lieutenant-General Grant require me to continue the pursuit of Price to the Arkansas River. You will, therefore, proceed forthwith with your command to Cassville by the nearest and best route, reporting to me at that place. You will take with you all your transportation and all the supplies that you can collect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, October 30, 1864.

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding Brigade, &c., in the Field:

SIR: Dispatches just received from Lieutenant-General Grant require me to continue the pursuit of Price to the Arkansas River. You will, therefore, proceed forthwith to Cassville by the nearest and best route, reporting to me with your command at that place. This countermands all orders received by you from Generals Rosecrans or Pleasonton concerning the retrograde movement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, October 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. W. BENTEEN,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

SIR: Dispatches just received from Lieutenant-General Grant require me to continue the pursuit of Price to the Arkansas River. You will, therefore, proceed forthwith to Cassville by the nearest and best route, reporting to me with your command at that place. As long as horses can stand on their feet they must be considered fit for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, October 30, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I arrived here to-night. My command is within ten miles. A battle was brought on by General Blunt, at Newtonia, Friday afternoon, in which the enemy gained advantages over him at first. I came up with

my command about half an hour after the battle opened, having left Fort Scott the morning before, and the two commands drove the enemy in confusion from the field. General Price burned fifty more wagons Friday night and abandoned a large amount of other property. Our losses at Newtonia are about 150 killed and wounded. The enemy lost at least 500. No damage to the public property at Neosho or Newtonia. General Curtis has just dispatched that he is directed by Lieutenant-General Grant to pursue the enemy to the Arkansas, and orders me to send my forces to Cassville at once. I do not think General Curtis' order is legitimate under the circumstances. What is your desire or orders in the case? I am getting prisoners fast here and I think doing more than I can possibly do in the pursuit. Most of the stock sent farther in pursuit will be a total loss to the Government. Price will be pursued by General Starvation across the river—a most formidable enemy to him.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 230. } *Jefferson City, Mo., October 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. M. M. Flesh, commanding Forty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will move immediately with his entire company, camp and garrison equipage, from the mouth of Cedar Creek to Jefferson City, Mo., and report to Col. Franklin W. Hickox, commanding Fourth Brigade, Enrolled Missouri Militia, for duty. Capt. T. S. Case, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 30, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is not a shadow of doubt but that Anderson is killed. Colonel Cox is here. He has Anderson's pocket-book, containing letters from his wife, two orders from General Price, a lock of his wife's hair, and other things; besides, his body while at Richmond Court-House was recognized by several persons who were acquainted with him. Colonel Cox has also his likeness, and also wife's. Will send you one of them.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., October 30, 1864.

Colonel SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe:

I am ordered by General Rosecrans to make another campaign into river counties. Get those 100 men well mounted, ready to march, on

Tuesday, with ten days' rations, except meat. I will telegraph you to-morrow when to meet me. Columns will march from this city, Weston, Platte bridge, Stewartsville, and Hamilton. I will go from Hamilton and join you at some point in Caldwell or Ray. Muster all your troops to-morrow.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Commanding Fort Scott:

Please let me know the plan of pursuit after passing Fort Scott and its progress, including the route or routes taken by the rebel forces. Springfield operator gives news of an engagement of Sanborn with the rebels, fifty miles from Springfield, in which the rebels were badly worsted. Nothing official received. Please give me all the information you have.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Both dispatches just received. McNeil never stopped in his pursuit. He and General Blunt camped together at Shanghai Wednesday night. General Sanborn and the other column left here Thursday, a day behind, but started before I returned. General Pleasonton left Friday for Warrensburg. The last I heard of Price he was below Carthage, going to Neosho. I think the design of General Curtis was to push the enemy clear to the Arkansas. Such was General Halleck's instructions by telegraph, which I forwarded after my return. I am forwarding subsistence as fast as I can gather or press wagons. They need both subsistence and forage, as the country affords neither.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Neosho, October 30, 1864—1 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. BLAIR:

COLONEL: We were overtaken at Newtonia, yesterday morning at daylight, by orders from General Rosecrans, directed to his brigade commanders, to return to their several districts, two hours after McNeil had resumed the march, and at the moment Blunt was in marching order. We proceeded to this place with our own force, halting for the night. The general has just received dispatches from Lieutenant-General Grant directing the pursuit of Price to be continued to the Arkansas River. Orders have been sent to Generals McNeil and Sanborn, and Colonels Philips and Benteen, severally, to proceed forthwith to Cassville with their brigades, where we will join the column with this command. The general desires you to give your immediate attention to the forwarding of ample supplies for this force by the shortest and best route to that point, and the movement of General Thayer's train may be made sub-

ordinate to this object. He hopes that you will be able to collect stragglers enough from the two departments (Kansas and Arkansas) to constitute a sufficient escort for the train.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Neosho, October 30, 1864.

Colonel BLAIR:

SIR: Urgent dispatches have been sent to Captain Clark to forward ammunition. On the receipt of this you will facilitate his movements, that no delay whatever may occur in sending the required supplies. Urge all possible speed, as everything depends on its prompt receipt.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

IN THE FIELD,
Neosho, Mo., October 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

I wish to have you assume control of the District of South Kansas while I and General Blunt pursue the enemy. Have stragglers collected and send as many troops as possible to Fort Scott to assist in escorting supplies to my forces. We are driving most of the bushwhackers in the great herd of Price, and I hope to get them so far away they will trouble us no more forever. You will of course make no radical changes as to general regulations, as I do not expect to be many days in the consummation of my duties in this campaign.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 30, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Price near Neosho; when I last heard, our troops pursuing, but nothing of importance heard. Will telegraph you if I get anything from below.

BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER., *October 30, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 216, extract II., I have this day started en route for Abercrombie, there to take the stage for Fort Snelling. Chief of Scouts P. Bottineau and all the scouts (six) under his command, with instructions for them to stop for a few days at Lightning's Nest and put up a temporary building for the

accommodation of the mail carriers and their horses; also to mark out a new road from there to Fort Abercrombie. Bottineau tells me he can lay out a shorter and better road, one avoiding the Wild Rice River, which now is crossed twice, and is said to be impassable when the water is high. If the company of First U. S. Volunteer Infantry come up (I hope they won't) I will send out a detachment of them, some thirty, to Lightning's Nest and have them put up a good stockade; but if they do not come I will not be able to keep any force there this winter. I have sent for a portion of the new scouts to come in. They will be here to-morrow; also for Renville, as I wish to give him some instructions. Please inform me in your next whether or not it was the general's intention to have him on the list; I hope it was. I intend for the present keeping twelve scouts, under Charles Crawford, stationed here, four of them to attend only to carrying the mail and eight scouting; the remainder under Renville at James River and vicinity. Red Feather came in this afternoon. I have not seen him yet. He was reported at one of the picket posts. I have given directions for him to stop at the agency to-night and come to the fort to-morrow. I understand that he has ten lodges. I propose to send him and all Indians that come in to the James River and place them under the immediate charge of Gabriel Renville. Does the general wish any further treaty made with them than merely the assurance that if they remain loyal to the Government, and show their sincerity by acts, they will be protected from all enemies? But they must conform to all rules laid down for them. Buffalo are reported as being very numerous both in the vicinity of the James and Cheyenne. I send the mail out early in the morning, but if Red Feather imparts any news of importance (I understand he has none) I will send another set of couriers with dispatches. How do you want men reported who are absent from the post merely temporarily? For instance, as escort to train going after hay, and those who stay at the field to guard hay, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Telegram just received from General Curtis states that General Rosecrans has recalled his troops from the pursuit of Price. This is contrary to repeated orders. I have just telegraphed that the pursuit must be continued.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to make the following report of the geographical, military, political, and social condition of the country lying on the coast between the Mississippi and

Apalachicola Rivers: The shore of Lake Pontchartrain, from Lakeport to Pass Manchac, is swampy and contains many small bayous, most of them too insignificant to be worthy of a name. They are, however, very serviceable to blockade-runners, being navigable for small skiffs, which can be loaded from New Orleans while lying in the swamp, and run out into and across the lake to any point on the shore. A very extensive business was formerly done in this way, but most of the boats have been captured by the naval vessels on the lake. The navigable streams between Pass Manchac and Pearl River are the Tickfaw and Tangipahoa Rivers, only navigable a short distance; the Tchefuncta River, navigable to Covington, about twenty miles; Bayou La Combe, navigable ten miles; Bayou Bonfouca, navigable ten miles by the Vincent Branch and eight miles by the Liberty Branch. These streams empty into Lake Pontchartrain and are only navigable for vessels of light draught. The land on the coast is marshy, with the exception of a few points, as at Lewisburg and Mandeville, the only towns immediately on the shore. There are roads running back into the country from Madisonville (three miles from the mouth of Tchefuncta River), westerly to Baton Rouge, northwesterly to Clinton, northeasterly to Covington (thence northerly into Mississippi and easterly to Gainesville and Mobile), and southeasterly to Lewisburg, Mandeville, Bayou La Combe, Bonfouca, and West Pearl River, connecting with the road leading from Covington to Gainesville. Pearl River is navigable to Jackson, Miss., at high water with light-draught steamers. In low water it is only navigable forty miles, but there is sufficient depth of water that distance for almost any vessel. Between Pearl River and Mobile are the Jordan River, navigable twenty-five miles, Wolf River, navigable twenty miles (but very shallow at the mouth), and the Pascagoula River, which is navigable at high water as far as Enterprise, Miss. The coast is low and sandy. The towns on the coast are Shieldsborough (or Bay of Saint Louis), Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Pascagoula. From each of these towns are roads running northerly and crossing the old mail route from Baton Rouge to Mobile, about thirty miles from the coast. There is also a road running along the coast, but it is broken by water at Bay of Saint Louis, Biloxi, and Pascagoula, at which places there are no ferries. From East Pascagoula a road runs direct to Mobile, which is good in dry weather, crossing no streams except one about ten yards in width, across which is a corduroy bridge. It runs through Pascagoula Swamp, which is four miles in extent and bad in wet weather. With this exception this road is always good, leading through an open, piney woods country, a distance of forty-five miles.

At Spring Hill the road diverges, running through the intrenchments at three different points, and thence into the city. Between Mobile and Apalachicola are the Tensas, Perdido, Escambia, Yellow Water, and Choctawhatchee Rivers. The Apalachicola is navigable to Chattahoochee, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, a distance of eighty miles. At its mouth is a deep and safe harbor. The important roads are one from Pensacola to Mobile, one from Pensacola to Milton, thence northerly into Alabama, also easterly through Euchee Anna, Roches Bluff, and Marianna to Chattahoochee; one from Apalachicola, running westerly to Saint Joseph, thence northerly to Marianna, and one from Apalachicola Bay (opposite the town), running northerly on the east bank of the river to Chattahoochee, said to be a good road. In seven parishes of Eastern Louisiana, thirteen counties of Southern

Mississippi, two seaboard counties of Alabama, and seven counties of Western Florida there is no rebel force of any account except at Mobile. There are, however, small bodies stationed as follows, viz, at Mandeville, a provost guard of about twenty men under Captain Bonney; at Gainesville Springs, a small company under Captain Bernardo; at Augusta, Miss., a company under Captain Gillis; on the line of Jones and Jasper Counties, Miss., a company of twenty-five men under Captain Barkley, and between Mobile and Apalachicola River are various small bodies of rebel soldiers, but few together. According to the best information to be obtained the defenses of Mobile are as follows, viz, there are three lines of intrenchments extending entirely around the city. The first (or inner) line is about one mile from the city, and is protected from assault by a wet ditch. The outer lines have only dry ditches. Batteries are erected on each line, guarding each avenue of approach toward the city. The number of men garrisoning these works is said to be about 3,000, principally men who are unfit for service in the field. This number comprises the entire land force used for the defense of the city. The navy consists of four vessels, as follows, viz, the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa, both clad with three plates of 2-inch iron, and carry four 32-pounder guns each, two forward and two aft. They are propellers, and were intended for rams, but were found to lack in speed. The Nashville is a side-wheel steamer, the wheels protected by iron plating. She is covered fore and aft with two plates of 2-inch iron. She was intended to be plated entire, but could not carry the weight. She carries four 32-pounder guns. The Morgan is a wooden vessel, similar to the Gaines, and carries six guns. There are no other armed vessels, except small picket-boats, carrying one small field piece each. There are two vessels built like the Tennessee afloat in Mobile Harbor, but have neither plating nor guns as yet.

The political status of this section of country is favorable to the Union. The people generally are tired of the war, and, in fact, many of them were never in favor of it. For eighteen months past the forests and canebrakes have swarmed with men who have fled thither for concealment from conscript officers and squads of soldiers sent to arrest them. In many instances they have assembled in sufficient numbers to resist their persecutors and compel them to leave their neighborhoods. The country is barren, and many of the people in a starving condition. Before the war they procured their subsistence by the sale of wood, lumber, and naval stores, and now that they have not that source of supply they can scarcely obtain enough to sustain life, and, as usual, those who suffer most are those who are in no manner responsible for the present state of affairs. Such as had no property to leave have very generally come within our lines, and nearly all who remain would gladly do so had they the means of subsistence here. These statements apply more especially to the eastern parishes of Louisiana and the southern counties of Mississippi. In these counties are a few wealthy men who formerly owned plantations and a large number of slaves. Their plantations they retain, but their slaves are in the employ of the U. S. Government, they having almost without exception left their masters and come within our lines. Two years ago these wealthy men were nearly all secessionists, but now it is difficult to find one who would not gladly embrace the first opportunity to renew his allegiance whenever he could be protected in the expression of his loyalty. This brief and general statement is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIOT BRIDGMAN.

U. S. STEAM-SHIP BENTON,
Below Waterproof, October 31, 1864.

General DANA, *Vicksburg:*

SIR: I learn to-day that Wirt Adams, with Powell's, Whitaker's, Eugar's, Johnson's, and Routh's forces, is near Fayette, moving toward Washington. Designs to retaliate and prevent another raid by Lieutenant Earl. Adams' headquarters at Union Church at last accounts. Earl's raid did much good. Another like it would about strip the country. I get this from a negro. He don't know how many Adams has. No other news.

In haste, very respectfully, &c.,

R. L. MAY,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Fifth Division, Miss. Squadron.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of Corps of Special Scouts, organized by order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and commanded by Lieut. Isaac N. Earl, for the eleven days commencing October 20, 1864, and ending October 31, 1864.

I left New Orleans (where I was at the date of my last report) on the morning of the 25th, on board the steamer Starlight, and arrived at Natchez at 3 p. m. of the 26th. On the morning of the 27th I went with my command about twenty miles down the river and landed opposite Ellis' Cliffs and captured 5 men belonging to the signal corps of General Buckner's division. As this was only a detachment from the corps, I captured nothing with them except their horses and arms, which I still have on hand. I returned to Natchez on the evening of the 27th, and by reason of some disarrangement to the boat's machinery I started about 4 p. m. of the 28th to take the boat to Vicksburg for repairs and to gain all possible information in regard to the movements of the enemy in that direction. I also captured within the month, in addition to that above reported, one covered wagon used by the Confederates as a mail coach, which is still in my possession.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut., Co. D, Fourth Wis. Cav., Commanding Special Scouts.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 31, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La.:

You will please to send one brigade of infantry to the mouth of White River to report for orders to Major-General Reynolds. Brigadier-General Shaler will command the same.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE, *Little Rock:*

Your dispatch of the 19th was not received until this morning. Price's line of retreat will probably be determined by necessity and not

by choice. Major-General Rosecrans has been ordered to pursue him as far as his troops can follow. He should not be allowed to get back by any route through Arkansas or within your reach. Any troops that you may use for this purpose will be replaced on the Arkansas and White Rivers by troops from other points. I send up to-night one brigade additional, infantry, from Morganza to be used in Arkansas or to prevent the crossing of the Mississippi.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

(Copy sent to General Reynolds for information.)

LITTLE ROCK, *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: A train of thirty-five wagons from Price's army crossed at Dardanelle on the 20th. On the 23d about fifty men from the Third Arkansas Cavalry and some loyal citizens attacked the rebel escort, killed 15, wounded others, and drove the rest into the mountains, capturing 35 wagons, 200 horses, and $11,000 in money. Seven hundred of our troops from Fort Smith came up just as the affair was over. We are watching Price's movements closely. I have both infantry and cavalry en route for Fort Smith now. General Thayer has orders to draw in his outposts and all public property to Fort Smith before Price can reach them, in case he should come that way. I think he is so hard pushed by Rosecrans that he will go west of Fort Smith. Our cavalry from Pine Bluff had a sharp skirmish with Logan on the Little Rock road day before yesterday with success. No official reports received. I will send you a summary of operations for the month. Several escaped prisoners from Tyler, Tex., have just come in. They were assisted off by deserters who have not yet got in. It is reported that rebel cavalry is moving from Red River country toward Camden; also that Magruder is about to move with his whole force against my line. He has materially strengthened the fortifications at Camden. A cavalry scouting party just returned from north side of White River. They had a skirmish; killed 3, captured 15 prisoners and 73 head of horses and mules.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

Report of troops serving in the Department of Arkansas, October 31, 1864.

District.	Effective.	Total present.	Present and absent.
Little Rock	11,229	18,009	28,973
Frontier	4,940	7,093	11,775
Eastern Arkansas	1,421	2,597	3,713
Escort	28	28	45
Total	17,618	27,727	44,506

Official abstract of the reports of this office respectfully furnished for the information of Col. Lewis B. Parsons, assistant quartermaster.

JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 170. } *Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. The following-named regiments of the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, having been temporarily detached from the brigade, will report to Col. William McE. Dye, commanding: Forty-second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Seventh Kentucky Infantry Volunteers (detachment).

7. The Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry is hereby temporarily attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding the regiment, will report to Col. William McE. Dye, commanding brigade.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Capt., Twelfth Mich. Infty. Vols., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 19TH A. C.,
No. 14. } *Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 31, 1864.*

The Forty-second Ohio, Thirty-seventh Illinois, Seventh Kentucky (detachment), and the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having reported agreeably to paragraphs 6 and 7 of Special Orders, No. 170, headquarters Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, current series, will retain their present organization under the command of the senior officer, Col. Charles Black, Thirty-seventh Illinois.

By order of Col. William McE. Dye:

C. S. LAKE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 31, 1864.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Brigade, Brownsville:

The following dispatch was received from General Andrews last evening and is furnished for your information: "A woman reports that guerrillas under Captains Wheat and Mabury intend attacking the railroad this week." The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep scouting parties out to the south and northeast to guard against any attack of the kind.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to repeat his order that General A. J. Smith's command be brought to Saint Louis with all possible dispatch, preparatory to its being sent to General Thomas. Telegraph at what date it will reach Saint Louis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *October 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

The following dispatch from General Sanborn gives the retreating progress of the raiders since my last:

A battle was fought by General Blunt at Newtonia on Friday p. m., in which the enemy gained the advantage over him at first. I came up with my command about half an hour after the battle opened, and the two commands drove the enemy in confusion from the field. Price burned fifty more wagons Friday night.

I have ordered General Sanborn to take all his horses that are not exhausted and continue to move on the enemy's rear until he brings him within reach of General Steele's forces. The last dispatch was from General Curtis, yesterday, 1 a. m., from Neosho, from which you will see that Price is very nearly out of the State. Pleasonton reports that enemy has at least 20,000. Marmaduke thinks they have three guns left. They report six thousand recruits in Missouri. Quite a number of squads, from 75 to 100, are still passing the Osage, going south. The prisoners will be sent to prisons out of Missouri. Bill Anderson was killed on the 29th by Colonel Cox.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Canby, New Orleans.)

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Curtis telegraphs that you have ordered the troops back from the pursuit of Price, directing General McNeil to Rolla and General Sanborn to Springfield. The orders of General Grant and General Canby are that the pursuit must be continued to the Arkansas River, or until you meet the forces of Generals Steele or Reynolds. These orders must be obeyed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *October 31, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 12.30 to-day received. General Smith's troops marched by what I consider the shortest and best route this a. m. They will reach the Missouri on Friday night at Glasgow, Arrow Rock, and Boonville. Rations and boats to ferry them across the river will meet them. From thence they will march to the Mississippi River, above Saint Charles, in two columns. I should send them down the Missouri River in boats, but, from our experience in moving up, I am satisfied that they would not reach Saint Louis as soon by that route as by marching. The reason is that the river is so low that troops have to disembark at every shoal and march around it, and thereby much straggling occurs, and the whole command gets broken to pieces and separated from their transportation and batteries. Boats will be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at the Mississippi River, with full supplies of commissary and quartermaster stores, and carry them to

Eastport. Paymasters will also be in readiness to pay them, if it can be possibly arranged, as most of the regiments have not been paid for several months. Your dispatch says that you repeat the orders. The commanding general can be assured that it is not necessary to repeat orders to me in order to have them obeyed. The preliminary order was given immediately on the receipt of your first orders, and the details arranged yesterday, and General Sherman advised thereof.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK:

In reply to your dispatch of 3 p. m. to-day, I send copy of dispatch sent General Curtis at 9.50 a. m. to-day, as follows.* Generals Sanborn and McNeil determined the defeat of the enemy at Newtonia, and everything has been, and is being, done to accomplish the objects arrived at by the orders of General Canby and General Grant. Under all these circumstances of the case, it is a matter of regret that General Curtis should have thought proper to telegraph you as he did. That Winslow's cavalry did not accompany them may be easily understood when it is stated that it had been marching after Price fifty-two days, and their horses are worn out. General Sanborn telegraphs to-night that one-half of the horses of the troops from Saint Louis have been abandoned by the way.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 31, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith extracts from the statement of John Wells, a rebel soldier, late of Elliott's battalion, Jeff. Thompson's brigade, Shelby's division, of Price's army. Wells was arrested near this [place] while making his way into Illinois. He was furloughed at Boonville to go to Randolph County, where he enlisted. This statement is sent because it may possibly tend to throw light on the circumstances of Major Wilson's death, inasmuch as it shows that Major Wilson was turned over to Price's headquarters guard unharmed. A description of Major Wilson's person was taken from the prisoner to enable you better to determine the credibility of his statements.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from statement of John Wells, of Elliott's battalion, Jeff. Thompson's brigade, Shelby's division, prisoner at Keokuk, Iowa, October 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

I first saw Major Wilson when he was taken prisoner and was under guard. I was under arrest and under guard at that time. I was a soldier in Company A, Capt. Anderson Bolles, Elliott's battalion. I

* See Rosecrans to Curtis, October 30, beginning—"Your dispatch of 1 a. m. of this date received," p. 332.

was put under guard for being on a spree, noisy, and would not go on duty on the day we got to Pilot Knob before the fight commenced. The fight commenced in the morning, I think, and ended that evening. They retreated out of the place that night, I believe. I heard the magazine blow up. Next day, some time, Major Wilson was brought in, and he was put in, him and a captain—I don't know his name—with some more prisoners, I think about twenty-five or thirty; some were citizens and some were soldiers. The citizens were taken up to press into the army, I think. These prisoners were brought up when we were in a street in the town, passing through the town. Major Wilson was not wounded that I know of. The wounded had been left in hospital. Some time that evening on the march I spoke with Major Wilson, tramping along the big road together. Major Wilson was laughing about the looks of Price's men, ragged and on poor horses, and wondered if Price expected to stay in Missouri with such an army. I told him I had heard if a man deserted and came North he would be kept in prison during the war. He said it was not so; that they would let him take the oath and go about his business. I told him if they did not keep their eye on me mighty close I was going to Iowa or Illinois. The next night out about Potosi all the prisoners, including Major Wilson, were turned over to headquarters guard at General Price's headquarters in a big field. I remember the place exactly; there was a big spring there. I don't think it was more than five or six miles from Potosi. It was after we passed Potosi. I was returned to duty that night. That was the last I saw of Major Wilson. I never heard that he was badly treated or hurt afterward. Major Wilson had on a blue blouse with shoulder straps. I think he had blue pants with yellow cord, but am not certain about that; a black hat. He was a man about medium size, slender made. I don't remember his eyes sure, but think they were black, or at least dark; upper lip shaved; goatee, or beard growing below chin and lower part of his cheek; his hair was dark; am not sure whether it was right black.

* * * * * * *

Question. Repeat what you stated when first examined in regard to an interview between Jeff. Thompson and Major Wilson.

On the road between Pilot Knob and Potosi Jeff. Thompson came up and shook hands with Major Wilson, laughing, and said that the tables were turned; that some time he (Major Wilson) had him (Jeff. Thompson) prisoner, and that now he (Jeff. Thompson) had him (Major Wilson). He told the commander of the escort to treat him well. Captain Bolles was in the advance of the escort. It was under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel Priste or Fisk [Fristoe] or some such name. At that time the major was afoot, and I think Jeff. Thompson ordered him a horse or mule to ride. He was on a mule or horse when he was turned over to headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 31, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Warrensburg:

Major Montgomery, after following Dorsey's band of 200 guerrillas to within ten miles of Hermann, crossed his command to have horses shod. I ordered them back, and send up the balance of the battalion

remaining here. I think they will keep the middle and lower sections of the North Missouri Railroad clear. Dorsey's band is composed chiefly of new hands at the bushwhacking business. Colonel Holmes has returned with his command, except four companies of the Eighteenth Colored left at Sturgeon and Perruque bridge. The South Big River bridge will be completed by Friday. My posts are all re-established except Centreville, and the district is generally rather quieter than usual. I will aid this end of North Missouri all I can.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 31, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Warrensburg:

The guerrillas on the North Missouri road only interrupted a construction train and tore up a few rails. Major Montgomery followed them to nearly opposite Hermann, when they turned north. He reports them 200 to 400 strong. I instructed him to follow them if there is any prospect of catching them, and, if not, to come here, as his command is needed below.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 31, 1864.

No. 46, of General Orders from these headquarters, current series, is revoked, and the sub-districts will remain as heretofore defined, to wit:

First Sub-District to include the counties of Saint Louis (except Benton Barracks), Jefferson, and Franklin, and all that part of the counties of Gasconade, Osage, and Maries lying east of Gasconade River and north of the northern boundary of Washington County extended; headquarters at Saint Louis, Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, commanding.

Second Sub-District to include the counties of Perry, Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Stoddard, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, and Dunklin; headquarters at Cape Girardeau, Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding.

Third Sub-District to include the counties of Sainte Genevieve, Saint Francois, Madison, Wayne, and Butler, and all the counties of Washington, Iron, Reynolds, Carter, and Ripley lying east of the fifth principal meridian; headquarters at Pilot Knob, Lieut. Col. A. W. Maupin, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, commanding.

Troops will operate without regard to lines of sub-districts whenever in the opinion of the officer commanding them the occasion requires it.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 31, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

Direct the Sixth Missouri Cavalry to march to Warrenton, Mo., where the remainder of the battalion will be to-morrow.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Franklin:

Major Montgomery has all along had orders to follow the rebels as long as there is a fair chance of catching them.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The force of rebels mentioned in my last dispatch came down the Hermann road, from near Warrenton to within ten miles of Hermann, and turned north toward Pendleton, North Missouri Railroad; said to be residents of that vicinity.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I received your telegram at 12.30 this morning, and am somewhat delayed in making up trains. All will leave, however, in time to make their respective points indicated. Colonel Matthews has just arrived. I will bring forward the prisoners to Warrensburg. I will be short of rations to carry out your orders, having to leave 10,000 for Pleasonton's command. It is reported Pleasonton is going to Warrensburg. Shall I leave him the 10,000 rations? Please answer at once.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Pleasant Hill:

Take all the rations. We will supply Pleasonton if he wants it.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., October 31, 1864.

In carrying out the within instructions the First Brigade, Colonel McMillen commanding, will constitute the first column, the Second Brigade, Colonel Hubbard commanding, will constitute the second column, and the Third Brigade, Colonel Hill commanding, the third column. The headquarters of the division will move with the second column. The troops will at once draw three days' rations from Captain Leonard, beginning on the 1st. The troops will be in readiness to move at 10 a. m. to-day. The instructions given within will be strictly complied with.

By order of Col. J. J. Woods:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., October 31, 1864—3 a. m.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that when your command leaves its present camp at Pleasant Hill it move in three columns, carrying three days' rations in haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and march as follows:

First day: The first column to Holden, with the batteries and wagons; second column on the north road from Pleasant Hill to Warrensburg to a camp on a small stream southwest of Columbus and about six miles from it; third column to Chapel Hill.

Second day: First column to camp between Warrensburg and Knobnoster, on the Blackwater; second column to Kirkpatrick's Mills; third column from Chapel Hill down Davis Creek, to camp near Atfee, near bridge.

Third day: First column to Muddy Creek, near Georgetown; second column to Blackwater where west road from Marshall to Georgetown crosses it; third column to Elmwood.

Fourth day: First column on Georgetown and Boonville road, to camp on a little stream four miles beyond Pleasant Green; second column down Blackwater to camp near Ridge Prairie; third column to Marshall.

Fifth day: First and second columns to Boonville; third column to Arrow Rock. Rations will be issued to the columns of this division from wagons sent from Knobnoster by way of Dunksburg. In this movement of columns a portion of the infantry will be deployed as skirmishers, sweeping all the timbered country. Brigade commanders will avail themselves of the services of citizens and militia whenever they can be found. Each brigade commander will keep a diary of his march. All troops must reach the Missouri River at the points indicated by Friday, the 4th proximo. Commanding officers of columns will treat the inhabitants with justice and humanity, giving receipts for all forage taken. The intent of this movement is to thoroughly clean the country of bushwhackers, who are to be treated as outlaws. All Confederate soldiers, whether stragglers or not, clothed in our uniform will be treated in the same manner. Men pretending to be Price's conscripts will be arrested and sent to the provost-marshal-general at Saint

Louis. On reaching the Missouri River means of crossing will be supplied at Boonville and Arrow Rock. After crossing the whole division will march by the nearest practicable route through Columbia to Saint Charles and there await further orders. Requisitions for everything needed for the command for another campaign in the field will be sent at once to these headquarters, so that they can be filled in time to reach the troops at Saint Charles. An official list of absentees now in the Department of the Missouri, with the place at which they now are, will be sent in to these headquarters as soon as practicable. All surplus ammunition will be sent to Saint Louis via Jefferson City to be loaded on transports there. All wagons belonging to the Department of the Missouri not required for this movement will be sent to Jefferson City, and all other wagons belonging to this department will be turned over at Saint Charles, Mo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Pleasant Hill, Mo., October 31, 1864—3 a. m.

Col. DAVID MOORE,

Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that when your command leaves its present camp at Pleasant Hill it move in three columns, carrying three days' rations in haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes, and move as follows:

First day: First column, due north from Pleasant Hill to the Warrensburg and Independence road. Third column, with wagons and batteries via Lone Jack, and on road two miles west of Chapel Hill, to camp near Snibar Post-Office on Independence road. Wagons enough to carry 15,000 rations for troops and 15,000 rations to be left at Lexington will go with this column. Second column, via Lone Jack to Big Snibar River and down the river to Snibar and Independence road.

Second day: First column, march across prairie to head of Fire Creek and commence scouting down creek. Second column, on road to Napoleon City, then down by Snibar River to camp about five miles from Wellington. Third column, to Lexington. Leave at Lexington three days' rations for first and second columns, and turn over 15,000 rations to commissary of post, retaining the wagons with this command.

Third day: First column, will rejoin the advance column without delay, passing through Lexington for three days' rations. Second column, join the advance column without delay, drawing three days' rations at Lexington. Third column, to Dover, scouting the river below.

The division will march to Pinnacles the fourth day, to reach Glasgow on the fifth day, where boats and rations will await them. At the end of the first day's march one regiment will be detached from the first column to proceed as rapidly as possible to Independence Landing, where a boat will await them. This regiment will embark on boat and proceed down the river and capture the Boonville ferry-boat, now in the hands of the rebels somewhere on the river, and proceed with it and the boat they are on to Glasgow. Should [the boat] not be at Independence Landing when they arrive there let the regiment rejoin its command without delay. In the movement of columns a

portion of the infantry will be deployed as skirmishers, sweeping all the timbered country. Brigade commanders will avail themselves of the services of citizens and militia whenever they can be found. Each brigade commander will keep a diary of his march. All troops must reach the Missouri River at the points indicated by Friday, 4th proximo. Commanding officers of columns will treat the inhabitants with justice and humanity, giving receipts for all forage taken. The intent of this movement is to thoroughly clean the country of bushwhackers, who are to be treated as outlaws. All Confederate soldiers, whether stragglers or not, clothed in our uniform, will be treated in the same manner. Men pretending to be Price's conscripts will be arrested and sent to provost-marshal-general at Saint Louis. On reaching the Missouri River means of crossing will be supplied at [*sic*]. After crossing the whole division will march, via Fayette, Columbia, Williamsburg, and Danville, and thence by the most direct route to the vicinity of Saint Charles, Mo. Expect orders at Warrenton, Mo., designating the points at which you will embark. Requisitions for everything needed for the command for another campaign in the field will be sent at once to these headquarters, so that they can be filled in time to reach the troops at Saint Charles. An official list of absentees in the Department of Missouri, with the place at which they now are, will be sent to these headquarters as soon as practicable. All surplus ammunition will be sent to Saint Louis, via Jefferson City, to be loaded on transports there. All wagons belonging to the Department of the Missouri not required for this movement will be sent to Jefferson City, and all other wagons belonging to this department will be turned over at Saint Charles, Mo.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

Dispatch received. It was my intention that you and McNeil should follow the retreating column of the enemy, giving it no rest until it was brought within the grasp of Steele's troops at Fort Smith. Make now the most judicious dispositions you can to insure the complete expulsion of Price from the State, and, if possible, from Arkansas. To this end you may have to move to Cassville, and probably lower. Make thorough work. You have 1,200 fresh troops. General McNeil's forces will be available to move with you, to whom show this. You will both accept my thanks for your soldierly energy hitherto displayed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg:

GENERAL: The enemy did not enter Cassville, and my information is that General Price's army has moved rapidly south, and I feel satisfied is beyond our reach. A march of all our forces to the river will

probably result in dismounting all our cavalry, making the march slow. More than 50 per cent. of the horses and horse equipments of all the Saint Louis regiments have already been abandoned—so say the commanders—and the loss in other commands is large. As there is no possibility of getting a general engagement out of Price with all our command up, I would respectfully suggest that I send my fresh troops, 1,200 or 1,500 men, after Price to demonstrate upon his rear and keep advised of his movements, and allow the other cavalry to rest. I will send a forage train along and some subsistence to Fayetteville. We get prisoners fast.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *October 31, 1864—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

The general commanding directs that you move at once with your command to Cassville and open communication with General Curtis.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg:

Lieutenant-Colonel Brutsche has just returned from a scout in Lawrence County, where he attacked a company of General Price's scouts, under Jenkins, and a battalion under Hodge. The rebels exhibited their usual panic and ran from inferior numbers. The enemy's loss is 100 killed and 133 prisoners. Our loss is 4 wounded and 4 horses. General McNeil's command is here shoeing and getting supplies. The enemy is devoting all his energies to the single point of getting away without any more fighting, and I think must succeed. He destroys no property, not even public. It required a march of ninety-two miles in thirty-six hours to force a battle the last time, and it will require more than that now. I have ordered all my serviceable cavalry and Boardman's battery to Cassville, and will move this column upon the enemy's trail at the earliest possible moment, although I do not anticipate striking the enemy. I shall move this column under command of Colonel Gravely, unless otherwise ordered by you. I am very decided in my judgment that the interests of the Government require that all the other cavalry should rest or be returned to Rolla by slow marches.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The commanding general directs that you send out militia to intercept and capture the straggling bands of guerrillas that will be trying to get into Arkansas. He desires to call your attention to the fact that guerrillas are outlaws, and rebel soldiers dressed in our uniforms are

spies, and are to be treated accordingly. While giving your principal attention to Price's army, the general desires that you use, north of Springfield, your spare militia and such a portion of your force as is weakly mounted and unfit to follow Price, in intercepting the straggling bands that will endeavor to work their way south through your district.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 290. } *Springfield, Mo., October 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. Col. John S. Phelps, commanding the Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, distribute the companies of his regiment at different points through the district, as far as possible in the various localities where the several companies were raised, respectively. He will instruct commanding officers of companies to keep their commands on constant duty, scouting the country thoroughly, capturing bushwhackers, and intercepting small rebel bands moving south from North Missouri, and damaging the enemy to the utmost extent possible. Attention is called to the following extract from a dispatch just received from the department headquarters:

> The general commanding desires to call your attention to the fact that guerrillas are outlaws, and rebel soldiers dressed in our uniforms are spies, and are to be treated accordingly.

Colonel Phelps will issue instructions to his command in accordance with the above. Ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition will be taken by each man, and the several companies will be ordered to move immediately.

* * * * * * *

X. Captain Allen, commanding company Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will, without delay, move with his command to Mount Vernon, Mo., and remain at that post until further orders, keeping scouting parties out constantly, and reporting to Col. John D. Allen, commanding at that post. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. All prisoners will be taken to the provost-marshal at Mount Vernon, Mo.

XI. Maj. George W. Murphy, Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding post at Newtonia, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, send one or more commissioned officers and 200 men from his command to Neosho, with instructions to hold that post during the absence of Major Burch. If the whole available force is less than 400 men only one-half of it will be sent to Neosho.

XII. Major Burch, commanding battalion Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will, upon being relieved by a detachment from Newtonia, move with his entire command to Keetsville, Barry County, Mo., and there await further orders, either from the general commanding or from Colonel Gravely. He will take with him fifteen days' rations, if possible, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

XIII. Major Moore, commanding battalion Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, now at Mount Vernon, will, upon

receipt of this order, move with his command to Cassville, Mo., and there await further orders, either from the general commanding or from Colonel Gravely. He will take with him fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

XIV. Major Fyan, commanding post of Springfield, Mo., will direct Captain Boardman's battery of light artillery, and all the cavalry at this post sufficiently well mounted and equipped for a field campaign, to report to Col. J. J. Gravely, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, properly officered, at 7 a. m. on Wednesday, the 2d of November, with fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. He will at once notify commanding officers of regiments and detachments of this order, and direct them to report to him at once the number of officers and men of their respective commands who are able to report under this order. One copy of this report will be sent to these headquarters and one to Colonel Gravely.

XV. Maj. J. Hackett, commanding battalion Second Arkansas Cavalry, now at Mount Vernon, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, move with his command to Cassville, Mo., and there await further orders, either from the general commanding or from Colonel Gravely.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

Colonel MELCHER,
On Post Oak Road:

It is reported a gang of guerrillas with a number of led horses were at Rowletta this a. m., and will probably cross the railroad four miles east of Knobnoster about 12 m. to-day. The general commanding wishes you to intercept them.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

General EWING:

I learn that Dorsey and Wood are near Portland. Will likely cross the river near there. Can't hear from Colonel Krekel or from any other force that I supposed were following them from below. I have ordered Colonel Canfield, from Wellsville, to follow them with 200 men. Dorsey and Wood are recruiting as they go, and have by this time, I should think, 600 men.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Scouts in last night report a large force in the Brush Hills between Barry and Parkville. Shall march in that direction. I shall have to keep the horses I pressed. With your consent I will do so.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Via Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Rosecrans has received positive orders to continue the pursuit of Price.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, October 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I take the opportunity of forwarding to you copies of orders found on the body of Bill Anderson:

OCTOBER 11, 1864.

TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF FERRY-BOAT:

Captain Anderson, with his command, will be crossed to the other side of the river, after which the ferry-boat will await orders on this side.

By order of Major-General Price:

MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDER.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Boonville, October 11, 1864.

Captain Anderson, with his command, will at once proceed to the north side of the Missouri River and permanently destroy the North Missouri Railroad, going as far east as practicable. He will report his operations at least every two days.

By order of Major-General Price:

MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

On Anderson's body was also found his likeness and that of his wife, a small Confederate flag with these words inscribed on it: "Presented to W. L. Anderson by his friend, F. M. R. Let it not be contaminated by Fed. hands." He also had letters from his wife from Texas, and a lock of her hair, about $600 in gold and greenbacks. His body, while at Richmond Court-House, was recognized by several persons. We have heard of the band, some 300 in number, crossing the river at Brunswick bound south; they acknowledge having had a fight with some Ray County militia, and that Bill Anderson was killed on the 27th. I shall have his likeness in a day or two and I will have some taken and send you one. I trust the general is getting along well and that our troubles are nearly at an end.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES RAINSFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Maclean was clerk in a banking house in this city. His hand writing has been recognized here by several persons who knew him.

J. RAINSFORD.

FORT SCOTT, *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Blunt fought Price Friday afternoon at Newtonia, and whipped him out again. General Sanborn supported him. The enemy was badly worsted.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

General Curtis' command was at Neosho yesterday. Your troops had left for their former stations. General Curtis had just received the dispatch of Lieutenant-General Grant, ordering the pursuit continued to the Arkansas, and had sent orders to McNeil, Sanborn, Philips, and Benteen to meet him at Cassville, to which point he was pushing. I would respectfully suggest that subsistence and forage be sent to Cassville for the command, as they are destitute of both. I am sending all I can get transportation for, but it is but little, as our trains are scattered all over the two departments. I received a letter from General Curtis this morning, dated at Neosho yesterday at 1 a. m.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 31, 1864.*

CARNEY,
Governor of Kansas:

I have sent scouts down along the river and will let you know at the earliest moment of the enemy. I think they will calculate, from the absence of the troops, to pay us a visit. I would notify all the cavalry of the reports, that they may be in readiness at their homes to march at a moment's notice.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 31, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth City:

I have just received information that a large [body] of rebs are to cross the river into Kansas below Parkville to-day or to-night. I have no means of knowing the number; would advise that cavalry in Leavenworth be held in readiness if the account proves true. Please report your number.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES:

We have in the city about 150 cavalry. They will be held in readiness. We have in the country about 750 more. It will take at least six hours to get them together after being notified.

THOMAS CARNEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
No. 17. } *Fort Leavenworth, October 31, 1864.*

By direction of the major-general commanding Department of North Kansas, I hereby assume command of the District of South Kansas in the temporary absence of Major-General Blunt. Commanding officers

of troops will immediately furnish these headquarters with a report of the strength of their commands and their situation, addressing all communications to Capt. D. J. Craigie, assistant adjutant-general.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES:

General Blunt fought Price at Newtonia Friday afternoon, and thrashed him out again. The fight was obstinate and desperate from 4 o'clock till 8, when the enemy gave way, badly worsted. General Sanborn came up just in time to see the termination. Lieutenant Pond, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, brings the news. He says it was the best fight yet. Our forces are still pursuing, and the enemy almost fagged out.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

GADFLY, *October 31, 1864—1 p. m.*

Colonel BENTEEN:

I see no sign of Price this way, and shall turn toward Keetsville, supposing he may not have gone to Cassville. If you find Price has not been at Cassville, turn down on his trail so as to join me, and leave directions for other troops to do likewise.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WESTON, MO., *October 31, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

A large force of rebels will attempt to-day and to-night to cross the river below Parkville. I march this a. m. to intercept them, if possible. They are loaded with plunder.

HILLIARD,
Major.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 31, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD, *Weston, Mo.:*

Where do you get your information in reference to rebel force about to cross the river below Parkville? How many are there of the rebels and whose force is it?

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTON, *October 31, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your dispatch received. Cannot give you the desired information, as Major Hilliard has left the post with his command. Marched in the direction of Parkville.

ED. SCHELSKY,
Captain, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 31, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Kansas City:

Major Hilliard, of Weston, reports a large force of rebels about to cross the river at or below Parkville. Have you heard anything of them? Send a good scout over to find out something and keep us advised.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 31, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can learn nothing here of any force attempting to cross the river about there. Do not credit the report. Have no cavalry with which to make a reconnaissance. Will keep you advised to the best of my ability.

K. COATES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., October 31, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that I left here on Thursday at 5 p. m. and reached Salina on Friday at 2 p. m., and found the Kaw Indians there as reported by Lieutenant Van Antwerp, and from them learned that a party of thirty Kaws were attacked by a force of Cheyennes and Arapahoes while hunting on the Saline, fifty miles from Salina, and that the Kaws had 2 men killed and 15 ponies captured, and they estimated the attacking party at from fifty to seventy-five, and state that a larger party is at the Big Timber, in the Saline, seventy miles from Salina. As the information was so uncertain I directed Captain Conkey to start in that direction from Fort Zarah, as the Big Timber is only forty miles north of that post, and ascertain in regard to the truth of that report before sending any larger force after them. I am satisfied that no danger need be felt in regard to their advancing on the settlements, and have quieted the fears of the citizens by investigating the matter myself, and they are the more readily satisfied now that the militia are allowed to return. While the militia were in rendezvous the whole border was nervous and ready for a scare, but it has passed without serious excitement and will probably remain quiet for some time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: The cold weather admonishes me to write to you about what it appears to me would be the best plan to construct habitations

for the Indians for the approaching winter. If you will have circular excavations made at the points where you will have the different villages, each one large enough for a family, and, say, four feet or more in depth, with the earth embanked some three or four feet high on the north side, with steps cut in the earth to descend to the floor, they would be very warm even with a little fire. Pray have one made as a model, and if they like it encourage the Indians to follow the pattern. In this way the cold winds will be entirely escaped by the children. What is done should be done at once before the winter sets in. The Indians can spread the floors with coarse reed grass or with hay, and can make beds of grass which will be very comfortable. Besides, they will have some green hides and skins to spread down. Such excavations require no timber, are warmer than the huts they have, and are soon made. They should be made north of the north acequia, and far enough removed to avoid dampness from it. I have ordered Captain Bell to buy, if possible, and send down from Fort Union, where he has gone, 4,000 sheep. These will furnish wool to weave into little blankets for the smaller children; the skins can be dressed for clothing, and the flesh issued for food at the present established rates. The whole animal, including what the butchers call the head and pluck, must be issued. You must pardon me for suggesting all these details, but my anxiety is so great to make this powerful nation which has surrendered to us as happy and as well cared for as possible, under all the adverse circumstances which encompass us, that every idea looking to this end which comes into my mind I send to you, fully believing that you will enter into the spirit which animates me for their good. The [greatest] economy in the use of food in all things must be observed. The making of soups, which is by far the best way in which to cook what they have, must be inculcated as a religion. And let me observe that one pound of solid food made into nutritious soups (nutritious because well and thoroughly boiled), for each man, woman, and child, per day, for a Frenchman, is more than he wants and more than he gets as a rule.

I hope the Indian goods will be at Fort Union by the 20th of November, and at the Bosque by the end. Then they will have more tools to work with, some blankets, shirts, and cloth for the children's nakedness. These articles, with the fleeces of 4,000 sheep, will help keep the Indians comfortable. Tell them to be too proud to murmur at what cannot be helped. We could not foresee the total destruction of their corn crop, nor could we foresee that the frost and hail would come and destroy the crop in the country, but not to be discouraged; to work hard, every man and woman, to put in large fields next year, when, if God smiles upon our efforts, they will at one bound be forever placed beyond want and independent. Tell them not to believe ever that we are not their best friends; that their enemies have told them that we would destroy them; that we had sent big guns there to attack them, but that those guns are only to be used against their enemies if they continue to behave as they have done. In relation to the excavations it would be well to have them at the sites of the different villages for this reason: the Indians will then be near where they will erect their houses and will lose no time in going to their labors upon them. If the Navajoes had the spirit with reference to the Comanches which they ought to have toward their hereditary enemies, a war party of 500 of the former could go out and get all the stock they wanted. It would add to the punishment which the Comanches deserve for their depredations and butcheries of this year. Captain Bristol and Captain Calloway would be the best men to prepare a model for the temporary habitations for

the Indians. Colonel Carson tells me that some twenty wagons and sixty work cattle are coming, as he understands, for the Indians. Colonel McFerran will have ten wagons, old and condemned, sent down from Fort Union. These will be given to them. Thus, little by little, they will have many conveniences. Tell them this, please. Some of their own horses should be broken to teaming and to plowing. It is possible a committee of the Legislature may come down to see how the Indians are getting on. Pray have them kindly received and shown everything. I know I can count on your constant thoughts and earnest and persistent efforts to second me in this important work, and shall feel always obliged to you for them.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—I shall start for Franklin about the 10th of November.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 31, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: The assistant quartermaster at Davenport states that no horses are purchased there for the Cavalry Bureau. No protection worthy of the name can be afforded against guerrilla raids except by a mounted force, and as no cavalry is at hand I repeat the suggestion made in my letter of the 29th, that thirty horses be provided here, which, with twelve horses here, including ambulance horses, would enable us to make up a small mounted force of convalescents, if necessity should arise. The horses can be kept here in charge of the quartermaster and groomed by details from the convalescents, under direction of non-commissioned officers. Horse equipments not sufficiently serviceable for continued use in the field, but sufficiently so for temporary use, can be obtained from among those turned in at the ordnance depots at Saint Louis. If these suggestions meet the approval of the major-general commanding, I respectfully ask that thirty horses and equipments for forty horses be procured and sent to this point. There is but one line officer here, a lieutenant commanding the company of Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. I respectfully ask that Lieutenant Morton, Veteran Reserve Corps, now at Camp Reno, be ordered here for duty. I wish him to act here as provost-marshal of this place. Service of this kind is needed here. I also respectfully repeat my suggestion, that if practicable the services of a detective from Saint Louis, one who has had experience in Missouri, be secured here for a few weeks. The season in which guerrillas can conveniently operate is about ending by the approach of cold weather, and Price's retreat must in great part, it is thought, restore quiet. Because of this and because I am aware that the force in this department is small and little at hand for use in this section, I content myself with making the above suggestions.

With great respect, major, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							Do.
Staff	81	.....	82	96	.....	.....	
Infantry	1,147	26,160	35,240	46,435	134	.....	
Cavalry	316	7,341	10,313	13,764	.....	.....	
Artillery	167	5,718	7,149	8,354	58	107	
Total	1,711	39,219	52,784	68,649	192	107	
Department of the Missouri* (Rosecrans):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	52	.....	52	55	.....	.....	
Infantry	217	6,557	7,645	8,581	4	.....	
Cavalry	230	7,113	8,818	13,270	.....	4	
Artillery	26	837	1,044	1,241	.....	46	
Total	525	14,507	17,559	23,147	4	50	
Department of Arkansas (Steele):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	40	.....	40	41	.....	.....	
Infantry	484	12,260	17,189	23,816	.....	3	
Cavalry	297	7,417	11,612	18,626	.....	18	
Artillery	33	1,035	1,207	1,578	.....	73	
Total	854	20,712	30,048	44,061	.....	94	
Grand total	3,106	74,438	100,407	135,873	196	251	

Abstract from return of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Military District (Pike)	145	2,404	2,678	3,517
District of Rolla (McNeil)	5	76	101	645
Fourth Military District (Holland)	81	1,724	1,825	2,245
Seventh Military District (Craig)	58	1,158	1,256	1,473
Eighth Military District (Douglass)	48	1,132	1,275	1,475
Troops en route and omitted on district returns	384	6,949	7,698	9,442
Total	721	13,443	14,833	18,797

Organization of troops in the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters troops, Companies A and B, Capt. John C. Hays.
Headquarters troops, Company C, Lieut. Adolph Berger.

*Exclusive of Enrolled Missouri Militia, for return of which see next, *post*.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN DORNBLASER.

8th Illinois, Maj. Loyd Wheaton.
11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Capt. Thomas Wakefield.
76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
7th Missouri (one company), Lieut. Brice P. Munns.
30th Missouri, Capt. Leo Rassieur.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

99th Illinois, Col. George W. K. Bailey.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
120th Ohio, Maj. John F. McKinley.
29th Wisconsin, Col. William A. Greene.

Artillery.

Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCE. DYE.

37th Illinois, Maj. Ransom Kennicott.
20th Iowa, Capt. Mark L. Thomson.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
7th Kentucky (detachment), Capt. Thomas P. Caldwell.
42d Ohio (six companies), Maj. William H. Williams.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

97th Illinois, Capt. James W. Wisner.
24th Indiana, Capt. John B. Hutchens.
69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
22d Kentucky, Col. George W. Monroe.
114th Ohio, Capt. Ephraim Brown.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ALBERT H. BROWN.

130th Illinois, Capt. John H. Robinson.
67th Indiana, Capt. David Kelly.
34th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan.
83d Ohio, Maj. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, jr.
96th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Leonard.

Unattached.

28th Illinois (battalion).

Artillery.

Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Charles G. Rumford.
Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Capt. George G. Trull.

UNATTACHED ARTILLERY.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

CAVALRY FORCES.

Col. EDMUND J. DAVIS.

87th Illinois Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger.
2d New York Veteran, Lieut. Col. Asa L. Gurney.
1st Texas, Maj. Alfred F. Holt.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. William Marland.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.

1st Kansas Mounted (battalion).

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. BENJAMIN NIELDS.

1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Capt. Abram W. Simmons.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company G, Capt. Benjamin S. Harrower.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Timothy Pearson.
New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. OLIVER P. GOODING.

First Brigade.

Maj. BACON MONTGOMERY.

118th Illinois Mounted Infantry,* Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.
6th Missouri (seven companies), Capt. Frederick A. Millert.
14th New York (six companies), Capt. Julius P. Merklein.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

11th New York, Maj. S. Pierre Remington.
4th Wisconsin, Maj. Nelson F. Craigue.

Third Brigade.

Col. HASBROUCK DAVIS.

2d Illinois, Col. Daniel B. Bush, jr.
12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hamilton B. Dox.

Artillery.

Wisconsin Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Daniel Webster.

MORGANZA, LA.†

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.‡

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY N. FRISBIE.

73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
75th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry W. Fuller.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Emil Boedicker.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John C. Chadwick.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALONZO J. EDGERTON.

65th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Jonathan G. Bigelow.
67th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Henry E. Losey.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Samuel Pollock.

* Detached from brigade.

† Comprising Second and Third Brigades, Third Division, the Cavalry Forces, and the Reserve Artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps (see pp. 361, 362), and the U. S. Colored Troops under Ullmann.

‡ Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler on leave of absence.

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON, LA.

Lieut. Col. NELSON VIALL.

Carrollton, La.

1st New Orleans (two companies), Capt. Albert C. Hook.

Camp Parapet, La.

20th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. Andrew E. Mather.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Lieut. Col. Nelson Viall.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Charles H. J. Hamlen.

Jefferson City, La.

20th U. S. Colored Troops, Company B, Capt. Henry H. Rouse.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, LA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

Brashear City, La.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

16th Indiana (mounted) (detachment).
93d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon Jones.
98th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Clement G. Earle.
11th Wisconsin, Col. Charles L. Harris.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. Richard Campbell.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Peck.
New York Light Artillery, 25th Battery, Lieut. Irving D. Southworth.

Thibodeaux, La.

Lieut. Col. AUGUSTUS GOELZER.

16th Indiana (mounted) (five companies), Capt. James H. Hildreth.
60th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus Goelzer.
18th New York Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. Edward Byrne.
Iowa Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode.

Donaldsonville, La.

Maj. HINKLEY F. BEEBE.

26th Indiana, Capt. Richard H. Stott.
38th Iowa, Maj. Hinkley F. Beebe.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Napoleonville, La.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES.

3d Rhode Island Cavalry (nine companies), Col. Willard Sayles.

Terre Bonne, La.

Lieut. Col. ISAAC H. ELLIOTT.

33d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Isaac H. Elliott.
16th Indiana (mounted), Company I, Lieut. James Steel.
16th Indiana (mounted), Company D, Capt. Columbus Moore.

FORCES LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

Col. Robert B. Jones.

34th Indiana (detachment), Col. Robert B. Jones.
20th U. S. Colored Troops, Company I, Capt. Albert B. Hull.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. Albert Loring.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Charles A. Bailey.
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company F, Capt. Horace E. Kimball.

FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP.

Col. Charles A. Hartwell.

77th U. S. Colored Troops (nine companies), Maj. George Webster.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company H, Capt. Joshua M. Addeman.

TROOPS REPORTING DIRECT.

INFANTRY.

New Orleans.

77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Burdett.
34th Indiana (three companies), Lieut. Col. Robert G. Morrison.
34th Indiana (two companies),* Maj. Bernard F. Schermerhorn.
46th Indiana (detachment), 56th Ohio, } Lieut. Col. Sampson E. Varner.
1st New Orleans (six companies), Lieut. Col. Eugene Tisdale.
7th Vermont, Col. William C. Holbrook.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company K, Capt. Edwin R. Wingate.
1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.

Algiers, La.

49th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. Col. Arthur J. Hawhe.

Fort Macomb, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. Melville C. Linscott.

Fort Pike, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

Ship Island, Miss.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Col. Ernest W. Holmstedt.

Bonnet Carre, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Col. Cyrus Hamlin.

ARTILLERY.

New Orleans, La.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Herman Borris.
Massachusetts Light, 6th Battery (F), Capt. John F. Phelps.

Fort Livingston, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company C, Lieut. Thomas Newton.

* Camp of Distribution.

Artillery Camp of Instruction.

Capt. STILLMAN O. FISH.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Lieut. Henry Roe.
1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. Stillman O. Fish.
1st Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.
Ohio Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Augustus Beach.
Ohio Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Russell P. Twist.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE, LA.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

Baton Rouge, La.

19th Kentucky, Capt. Henry C. Hogg.
2d Louisiana, Maj. Alfred Hodsdon.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (three companies), Capt. William Baugh.
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

Plaquemine, La.

Maj. RICHARD G. SHAW.

31st Massachusetts (mounted), Company F, Capt. L. Frederick Rice.
31st Massachusetts (mounted), Company H, Capt. Nelson F. Bond.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Company A, Capt. Simon L. Tibbitts.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Peter Harper.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Company F, Capt. Martin S. Tyler.
99th U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Lieut. Horace F. Ferris.
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Richard G. Shaw.

Gaines' Landing, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Maj. William A. Hatch.

Pass Manchac, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Maurice Hawke.

De Sair, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company E, Lieut. Andrew P. Green.

U. S. FORCES AT PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.

76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.
78th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Jasper Hutchings.
81st U. S. Colored Troops (old), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gaskill.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. Henry G. Crickmore.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.
Vermont Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

First Brigade.

Col. LADISLAS L. ZULAVSKY.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. Jasper H. Warren.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Lewis P. Mudgett.

Second Brigade.

Col. EPHRAIM W. WOODMAN.

1st Florida Cavalry (six companies), Maj. Albert Ruttkay.
2d Maine Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.

Camp Barrancas, Fla.

19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
7th Vermont (detachment non-veterans), Capt. Jackson V. Parker.
14th New York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

Fort Pickens, Fla.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Maj. James W. H. Reisinger.

U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

Mobile Point, Ala.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Rankin G. Laughlin.
96th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Henry L. Wheeler.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Edwin E. Lewis.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery (six companies), Capt. Henry Stark.

Dauphin Island, Ala.

Col. GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

97th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Michael McDonough.
3d Maryland Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery (four companies), Capt. Seymour Howell.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

110th New York, Maj. Henry C. Devendorf.
2d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Wilder.
2d Florida Cavalry, Capt. Henry A. Crane.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX.

Col. HENRY M. DAY.

91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Harry S. Smith.
62d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. David Branson.
81st U. S. Colored Troops (new), Maj. George H. Tobey.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

31st Massachusetts (mounted), Lieut. Col. Edward P. Nettleton.
2d Texas Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Alexander Roberts.
2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Capt. William W. H. Lawton.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (six companies), Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Hays.
U. S. Pontoniers (one company), Lieut. Archelus M. Conrad.
Kentucky Engineers and Mechanics (one company), Capt. William F. Patterson.
Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. James B. Ludwick.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies), Capt. James H. Corns.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. Thomas D. McAlpine.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Cavalry Escort.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. George W. Keene.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON.

1st Missouri State Militia (two companies), Capt. John Rupp.
18th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Lewellyn O. Snoddy.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Byron Griffith.
6th Missouri Cavalry (battalion), Capt. Robert M. Fraker.

BLOOMFIELD.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Robert C. Calvert.

CARONDELET.

40th Missouri (one company), Capt. Adam Bax.

CHARLESTON.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. Edwin P. Diehl.

COMMERCE.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. William W. Campbell.

DE SOTO.

47th Missouri (one company), Capt. William J. Buxton.

FRANKLIN.

24th Missouri (detachment), Capt. Newton G. Long.
47th Missouri (one company), Capt. John W. Maupin.
18th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Capt. Nathaniel B. Lucas.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. William T. Hunter.
Pioneer detachment, Capt. Samuel G. Knee.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

47th Missouri (one company), Capt. Charles A. Weber.
1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. Oliver P. Johnson.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. William Dawson.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery C (section), Lieut. William Rinne.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

7th Kansas Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Aaron M. Pitts.

NEW MADRID.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. Henry Kelling.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. James W. Edwards.

PILOT KNOB.

10th Kansas (three companies), Maj. Henry H. Williams.
47th Missouri (six companies), Lieut. Col. Amos W. Maupin.
50th Missouri (one company), Capt. Robert L. Lindsay.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies), Capt. Perry D. McClanahan.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Marquis De Smith.

POTOSI.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. Col. John Harrison.
13th Missouri Cavalry (one company), Capt. William C. Bangs.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

47th Missouri (one company), Capt. Gustavus Saint Gem.

SAINT LOUIS.

14th Iowa, Capt. William B. Davidson.
10th Kansas (one company), Lieut. John Bryan.
40th Missouri (nine companies), Col. Samuel A. Holmes.
41st Missouri, Col. Joseph Weydemeyer.
1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. Col. John N. Herder.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Luzern Bulkley.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Amos P. Wright.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery A (section), Lieut. Leon Ball.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery A (section), Lieut. John Zepp.

WASHINGTON.

2d Missouri Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Stephen H. Julian.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL.*

ROLLA.

Col. ALBERT SIGEL.

44th Missouri, Col. Robert C. Bradshaw.
48th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Wells H. Blodgett.
1st Missouri State Militia (four companies), Maj. Charles Biehle.
17th Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. James S. Upham.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Erich Pape.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Louis Bergan.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Thomas Davies.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery H, Lieut. Morgan Simonton.

WAYNESVILLE.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. James Quinn.

IN THE FIELD.

17th Illinois Cavalry, Col. John L. Beveridge.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. John B. Kaiser.

* Commanding troops in the field; Colonel Sigel in temporary command of the district.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. EGBERT B. BROWN.*

WARRENSBURG.

7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Crittenden.
2d Missouri Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Charles H. Thurber.

IN THE FIELD.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Bazel F. Lazear.
4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. George W. Kelly.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT JOSEPH.

43d Missouri (three companies), Lieut. Col. John Pinger.

LIBERTY.

6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut James N. Stoffle.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Thomas J. Hawkins.

COLUMBIA.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. George W. Carey.

WESTON.

17th Illinois Cavalry (two companies), Major Hiram Hilliard.

MACON.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Monte Lehman.

FULTON.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. Douglas Dale.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

SPRINGFIELD.

46th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Reed.
2d Arkansas Cavalry (detachment),
6th and 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachments), } Maj. Robert W. Fyan.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Junius W. MacMurray.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Flagg.

LEBANON.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Maj. John Cosgrove.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

46th Missouri (detachment), Capt. William B. Allen.

CASSVILLE.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (detachment), Maj. James A. Melton.

NEOSHO.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Maj. Milton Burch.

NEWTONIA.

6th and 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachments), Maj. George W. Murphy.

IN THE FIELD.

2d Arkansas Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Hugh Cameron.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment).
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment).
6th and 8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. John D. Brutsche.

* Note on district return for October: "Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown was placed in arrest October 23, while in the field, and at the date of this return the district was without a commander, there having been no officer appointed to succeed General Brown."

ALTON, ILL.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH T. COPELAND.

144th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Maj. Joseph M. McLane.
93d Indiana, Capt. Charles A. Hubbard.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. John A. Fitch.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Edward Bonham.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Maj. Horace B. Strait.
11th Missouri, Maj. Eli Bowyer.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Lieut. John W. Coons.

Third Brigade.

Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Capt. Abraham N. Snyder.
7th Minnesota, Col. William R. Marshall.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. KINNEY.

58th Illinois, Maj. Robert W. Healy.
119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

122d Illinois, Col. James F. Drish.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
52d Indiana, Capt. Eli Mattocks.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Capt. John W. Lowell.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee.

UNATTACHED.

43d Missouri (seven companies), Col. Chester Harding, jr.
49th Missouri (five companies), Lieut. Col. Edwin Smart.
1st Missouri State Militia, Company G, Capt. Joseph Weber.
1st Iowa Cavalry (detachment).
13th Missouri Cavalry (detachment).
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Henry M. Matthews.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Draper.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Capt. Frederick W. Fuchs.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Edward S. Rowland.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD C. PIKE.

1st Regiment (eight companies), Col. William P. Fenn, Mineral Point.
2d Regiment, Col. Edward Stafford, South Branch Railroad Bridge.
56th Regiment (nine companies), Lieut. Col. George C. Thilenius, Cape Girardeau.
64th Regiment (nine companies), Col. Robert M. Brewer, Perryville.
64th Regiment (one company), Lieut. Martin V. Moore, Fredericktown.
80th Regiment (nine companies), Col. Louis J. Rankin, De Soto.
85th Regiment, Col. William J. A. Smith, Mineral Point.
Detachment (three companies), Capt. Samuel Tanner, Hamburg.
Six-months' Volunteers (one company), Lieut. David Holder, Hamburg.
Six-months' Volunteers (one company), Capt. Adolph Tacke, Cape Girardeau.
Six-months' Volunteers (one company), Capt. Alfred Montgomery, Bloomfield.
Six-months' Volunteers (one company), Capt. John R. Cochran, Dallas.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

34th Regiment (four companies), Maj. John E. Goos, Rolla and vicinity.
63d Regiment (five companies), Col. Isaac S. Warmoth, Rolla and vicinity.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. COLLEY B. HOLLAND.

6th and 7th Provisional Regiments, in the field with General Sanborn.
7th Provisional Regiment (detachment), Lieut. Col. John D. Brutsche, in the field.
7th Provisional Regiment (detachment), Maj. Wick Morgan, Springfield.
7th Provisional Regiment (detachment), Col. John D. Allen, Mount Vernon.
26th Regiment (detachment), Col. A. C. Mitchell, Springfield.
26th Regiment (detachment), Capt. G. W. Kelley, Bolivar.
26th Regiment (detachment), Capt. ——— Hackleman, Stockton.
72d Regiment (detachment), Lieut. J. T. Fulton, Christian County.
72d Regiment (detachment), Capt. Stephen Sink, Ozark County.
73d Regiment (detachment), Col. Ratliff B. Palmer, Hartsville.
73d Regiment (detachment), Lieut. P. G. Bradshaw, Bennett's Mill.
72d and 73d Regiments (detachments), Col. John S. Phelps, Springfield.
74th Regiment (detachment), Capt. William Williamson, Marshfield.
76th Regiment (detachment), Capt. James M. Kirby, Greenfield.
One company, Capt. D. A. W. Morehouse, Lebanon.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG.

4th, 30th, 44th, and 57th Provisional Regiments (twenty-seven companies), Col. John H. Shanklin, Chillicothe.
Two companies, Capt. William G. Garth, Liberty.
One company, Capt. Edward Schelsky, Weston.
One company, Capt. James Castor, Albany.
Four companies, Capt. G. W. McCullough, Plattsburg.
33d Regiment (one company), Capt. Jacob Woodruff, Gallatin.
One company, Capt. George W. Baskins, Oregon.
4th and 51st Regiments (five companies), Maj. John Grimes, Richmond.
87th Regiment (four companies), Lieut. Col. Orlando G. McDonald, Stewartsville.
33d and 81st Regiments (seven companies), Maj. William D. McDonald, Hamilton.
33d Regiment (two companies), Lieut. William H. Anderson, Breckinridge.
81st and 87th Regiments and artillery company (six companies), Col. James W. Strong, St. Joseph.
One company, Lieut. James Mylar, Kingston.
31st, 87th, and 88th Regiments (eight companies), Maj. David Cranor, Platte Bridge.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. DOUGLASS.

27th Regiment (five companies), Col. Arnold Krekel, Saint Charles.
29th Regiment (six companies), Col. William H. Parmort, Hannibal.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. William H. Rees, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Thomas E. Brawner, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Henry Bucksath, Bowling Green.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Joseph Stanley, Keytesville.
37th Regiment (nine companies), Col. Charles W. Parker, Troy.
38th Regiment (four companies), Col. John T. K. Hayward, Hannibal.
46th Regiment (four companies), Lieut. Col. Alexander F. Denny, Allen.
49th Regiment (four companies), Col. George W. Anderson, Clarksville.
50th Regiment (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Lucius D. Woodruff, Edina.
59th Regiment (one company), Col. Frederick Morsey, Warrenton.
62d Regiment (one company), Capt. Robert W. Holland, Laclede.
66th Regiment (one company), Lieut. James Sterling, Milan.
67th Regiment (four companies), Col. Cornelius H. Canfield, Wellsville.
69th Regiment (nine companies), Col. James T. Howland, Hannibal.
69th Regiment (one company), Capt. Barton P. Hackney, Alexandria.
70th Regiment (provisional company), Capt. Lewis F. Carrothers, Shelbyville
86th Regiment (provisional company), Capt. Hiram B. Foster, Kirksville.
Linn County (one company), Capt. William R. Thomas, Brookfield.
Howard County (provisional company), Lieut. ——— Vance, Glasgow.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.*

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES E. SALOMON.

50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.
33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
9th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43d Illinois, Capt. Hugo Westerman.
36th Iowa, Maj. Augustus H. Hamilton.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.
112th U. S. Colored Troops,† Capt. James M. Bowler.
113th U. S. Colored Troops,† Lieut. Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.

Artillery.

3d Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.
Iowa Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Melvil C. Wright.
2d Missouri Light, Battery E, Capt. William Jackson.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Lieut. J. Henry Stegeman.
Ohio Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Julius L. Hadley.

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* Or Seventh Army Corps. Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton commanded the post of Pine Bluff.

† Serving at headquarters, Little Rock.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. ANDREWS.

First Brigade.

Col. HANS MATTSON.

54th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Augustus H. Chapman.
61st Illinois, Capt. Henry S. Goodspeed.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Dwight May.
3d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Everett W. Foster.
57th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Philander J. Harrington.

Second Brigade.

Col. MARSHALL L. STEPHENSON.

2d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Gideon M. Waugh.
62d Illinois, Capt. Pleasinton Nabb.
106th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John M. Hurt.
126th Illinois, Capt. John Morris.
22d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Homer Thrall.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. James Marr.
2d Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Frederick W. von Bodungen.
Ohio Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST.

First Brigade.

Col. ALBERT ERSKINE.

13th Illinois, Col. Albert Erskine.
1st Indiana (two companies), Capt. James A. Pine.
5th Kansas (four companies), Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Scudder.
7th Missouri, Maj. Milton H. Brawner.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. RITTER.

4th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Horace L. Moore.
1st Iowa, Capt. James D. Jenks.
1st Missouri (seven companies), Capt. Amos S. Burrows.
3d Missouri, Maj. George S. Avery.
3d United States (six companies), Capt. Joseph G. Tilford.

Third Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

10th Illinois, Col. James Stuart.
9th Iowa, Col. Matthew M. Trumbull.
2d Missouri (Merrill Horse), Capt. George H. Rowell.
8th Missouri, Maj. Josephus G. Rich.
11th Missouri, Col. William D. Wood.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

3d Arkansas, Col. Abraham H. Ryan.
9th Kansas, Col. Edward Lynde.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
3d Wisconsin (seven companies), Col. William A. Barstow.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD

6th Minnesota, Maj. Hiram P. Grant.
35th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
56th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses Reed.
60th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John G. Hudson.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Benjamin Thomas.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (one company), } Capt. John Toms.
64th U. S. Colored Troops (one company), }
15th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Eagleton Carmichael.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Edwin Bancroft.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Col. James M. Johnson.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
12th Kansas, Col. Charles W. Adams.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Lieut. Andrew G. Clark.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

1st Kansas Colored Troops, Capt. John R. Graton.
2d Kansas Colored Troops, Maj. John H. Gillpatrick.
11th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Lieut. Col. James M. Steele.
54th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles Fair.
Arkansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Denton D. Stark.
Kansas Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Lieut. Levinus Harris.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

1st Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison.
2d Kansas Cavalry, Capt. Austin W. Matthews.
6th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. John A. Johnson, jr.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Charles Willetts.

Indian Brigade.

Col. STEPHEN H. WATTLES.

1st Indian Home Guards, Lieut. Col. George Dole.
2d Indian Home Guards, Maj. Moses B. C. Wright.
3d Indian Home Guards, Maj. John A. Foreman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Dudley Sawyer.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

13th Kansas, Companies A, C, D, G, H, and I, Maj. Caleb A. Woodworth.

Van Buren, Ark.

Col. THOMAS M. BOWEN.

13th Kansas, Companies B, E, F, and K, Capt. Patrick H. McNamara.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. William Culbertson.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

Independent Company, Lieut. Henry Sachs.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	12	119	142	164	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	45	816	974	1,488	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	60	1,403	1,570	2,326	.....	.....	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	9	126	267	741	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (Blunt)	86	2,276	2,789	3,335	.....	10	Paola.
District of Upper Arkansas (Henning)	14	531	725	1,121	.....	.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
Grand total	226	5,271	6,467	9,175	6	14	

* Includes escort and Signal Corps.

Organization of troops in the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G (escort), Capt. Greenville L. Gove.
Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. Edwin I. Meeker.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

Camp Baxter.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Oliver H. P. Baxter.

Camp Cass.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Theodore G. Cree.

Camp Elbert.

Col. GEORGE L. SHOUP.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Jay J. Johnson.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Thomas E. McDonald.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Capt. John McCannon.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Adam L. Shock.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Capt. J. Freeman Phillips.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Presley Talbot.

Camp Fillmore.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Isaac Gray.

Fort Garland.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Junction Station.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Chase.

Latham Station.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Capt. William M. Morgan.

Old Fort Lupton.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Hal Sayr.

Camp Robbins.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Luther Wilson.

Valley Station.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. David H. Nichols.

Camp Weld.

Lieut. ELI DICKERSON.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Judson J. Kennedy.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL

EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Omaha City, Nebr. Ter.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM BAUMER.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Henry F. C. Krumme.

Alkali Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Edward B. Murphy.

Beauvais Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Lieut. Merrill S. Tuttle.

Columbus, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. David.

Post Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. HENRY KUHL.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Lieut. Harrison W. Cremer.
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Kuhl.

Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Zaremba Jackson.

Dan Smith's Ranch.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Lieut. Martin B. Cutler.

Gillman's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Capt. Charles F. Porter.

Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien.

Junction Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Militia, Company B, Capt. Isaac Wiles.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. LEE P. GILLETTE.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Lee P. Gillette.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John P. Murphy.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Edward Lawler.

Little Blue Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Militia, Company C, Capt. Alvin G. White.

Mullahla's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Morgan A. Hance.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Henry H. Ribble.

O'Fallon's Bluffs, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John Wilcox.

Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. THOMAS J. MAJORS.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Sterrit M. Curran.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William W. Ivory.

Pawnee Ranch, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Militia, Company A, Capt. Thomas B. Stevenson.

WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS.

Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Wesley Love.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, Capt. William H. Evans.

Deer Creek, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Levi M. Rinehart.

Frémont's Orchard, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Clark.

Fort Halleck, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Peter W. Van Winkle.

Horseshoe Station, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

Maj. JOHN S. WOOD.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William D. Foute.

Scott's Bluffs, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Jacob S. Shuman.

Sweetwater Bridge, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Henry L. Koehne.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

16th Kansas Cavalry (nine companies), Col. Werter R. Davis.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment).

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 1.

Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

Fort Scott, Kans.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John A. Wanless.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John L. Thompson.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Joseph H. Phillips.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Tyrus I. Hurd.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Henry L. Barker.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Joseph B. Swain.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Orloff Norton.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Edward B. Metz.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. John Kendall.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery (section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Fort Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George M. Ellis.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James B. Pond.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Fernando C. Kizer.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Charles W. Porter.

Osage Mission, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Curtis Johnson.

Mound City, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Francis M. Hall.

Pawnee Station, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. John M. Bernard.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT.

Aubrey, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Joseph L. Thornton.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John G. Lindsay.

Coldwater Grove, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.

Lawrence, Kans.

17th Kansas, Company D, Capt. Richard D. Mobley.

Olathe, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Peleg Thomas.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nathan Ames.

Oxford, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James H. Young.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John M. Allen.

Paola, Kans.

Capt. WILLIAM B. TOMPKINS.

17th Kansas, Company B, Capt. William C. Barnes.
17th Kansas, Company E, Capt. Herbert Robinson.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Louis F. Green.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. John D. Walker.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Joel Huntoon.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Nathan P. Gregg.
16th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. George Wolfe.
McLain's (Colorado) battery, Capt. William D. McLain.

Rockville, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Livingston G. Parker.

Shawnee Mission, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. James E. Greer.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.

Maj. BENJAMIN S. HENNING.

Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Henry W. Garfield.

Fort Larned, Kans.

Capt. EDWARD A. JACOBS.

12th Kansas, Company H, Lieut. Augustus W. Burton.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Edward A. Jacobs.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Stephen G. Marvin.

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.

Maj. EDWARD W. WYNKOOP.

1st New Mexico, Company K, Capt. Reuben A. Hill.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Silas S. Soule.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. George H. Hardin.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Joseph A. Cramer.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Capt. HENRY BOOTH.

17th Kansas, Company A, Lieut. James Kelsey.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Henry Booth.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 9th Battery (section), Lieut. John A. Edington.

Salina, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Elisha Hammer.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	30	.....	30	32	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	46	55	62	.....	4
Fort Bascom	4	115	128	136	.....	.....
Fort Craig	4	89	107	249	4	13
Los Pinos	1	48	53	54	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	49	59	65	.....	.....
Fort McRae	.....	43	44	91	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	1	59	72	101	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	6	174	224	402	.....	.....
Fort Union	7	150	190	561	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	.....	24	31	38	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	5	178	201	245	.....	.....
En route	9	325	334	337	.....	.....
In the field	4	140	146	297	.....	2
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	8	173	201	248	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	2	61	68	77	.....	2
Fort Cummings	2	93	125	129	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	4	239	307	375	.....	.....
Las Cruces	6	110	135	191	.....	2
Tubac	3	77	98	100	.....	.....
Grand total	99	2,202	2,618	3,800	8	27

Organization of troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

Albuquerque.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies I and M, Lieut. Col. Francisco P. Abreu.

Fort Craig.

Lieut. Col. CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Daniel B. Haskell.
1st New Mexico, Company E, Lieut. Hezekiah C. Harrison.
1st California Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Alexander B. Johnston.

Fort Marcy.

Capt. DAVID H. BROTHERTON.

1st New Mexico, Company B, Capt. Henry W. Lauer.
5th United States, Company K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.

Fort McRae.

1st New Mexico, Company D, Maj. Edward B. Willis.

Fort Stanton.

Capt. WILLIAM BRADY.

5th United States, Company B, Lieut. Franklin Cook.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William Brady.

Fort Sumner.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

5th United States, Company D, Capt. Henry B. Bristol.
5th United States, Company E, Lieut. Martin Mullins.
1st California Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Charles T. Jennings.
1st California Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Lawrence G. Murphy.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Louis O. Faringhy.

Fort Union.

1st New Mexico (five companies), Col. Henry R. Selden.

Union Depot.

Capt. WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER.

Fort Whipple.

Capt. ALLEN L. ANDERSON.

5th United States, Company F, Lieut. Samuel L. Barr.

Fort Wingate.

Maj. ETHAN W. EATON.

5th United States, Company I, Lieut. Charles Speed.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Nicholas Hodt.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Donaciano Montoya.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Company G, Lieut. Edmond Butler.

Tubac.

1st California Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John L. Merriam.

En route.

1st New Mexico, Company F, Capt. George W. Cooke.
5th United States, Company A, Lieut. Charles Porter.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Charles P. Marion.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Saturnino Baca.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Charles M. Hubbell.

In the field.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON.

1st California, Company A, Lieut. Robert Edmiston.
1st California, Company K, Lieut. George H. Pettis.
1st California Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Gilbert T. Witham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Joseph Berney.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

Fort Bowie.

Capt. NICOLAS QUINTANA.

1st New Mexico, Company A, Capt. Nicolas Quintana.

Fort Cummings.

5th California, Companies F and I, Capt. James H. Whitlock.

Fort Goodwin.

Maj. JOSEPH SMITH.

5th California, Company A, Capt. Edwin B. Frink.
5th California, Company C, Lieut. John F. Qualey.
5th California, Company E, Capt. Benjamin F. Harrover.
1st New Mexico, Company I, Capt. Smith H. Simpson.
1st California Cavalry, Company I, Capt. William B. Kennedy.

Las Cruces.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. COULT.

5th California, Company D, Capt. William Ffrench.
5th California, Company G, Capt. Thomas A. Young.
5th California, Company K, Capt. Thomas T. Tidball.

Franklin.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

5th California, Company B, Capt. Charles A. Smith.
5th California, Company H, Lieut. Samuel Staddon.
1st California Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas A. Stombs.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	10	12	22	22	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa:						
Northwestern Indian Expedition (Sully)	67	1,654	1,950	1,969	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.
Garrison, &c. (Ten Broeck)	14	356	416	416	.....	Davenport, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	83	1,893	2,485	2,485	15	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	7	99	195	310	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	181	4,014	5,068	5,202	15	

Organization of troops in the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.*

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. George E. Judd.
172d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. George W. Z. Black.

FARM ISLAND, DAK. TER.

30th Wisconsin, Company D, Capt. David C. Fulton.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

169th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. David K. Springer.

VERMILLION, DAK. TER.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Andrew J. Millard.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

Dakota Cavalry, Companies A and B, Capt. Nelson Miner.
6th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Samuel M. Pollock.
7th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Lieut. Col. John Pattee.
Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
Indian Scouts (one company), Capt. Christian Stufft.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Col. Charles A. R. Dimon.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Capt. Milo E. Palmer.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, } Col. Robert N. McLaren.
Connecticut Cavalry (detachment), }
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles P. Adams.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Capt. John Jones.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL.†

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), } Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freuden-
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), } berg.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 1st day of November, 1864, from the following source, a report from Capt. M. Hawke, Pass Manchac, October 30:

A refugee reports a new company of rebels forming at Springfield, La., which at last accounts numbered fifty. Scott's force at Clinton, La., is reported 1,000, and a considerable force reported at Greensburg, La.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON.
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

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* Maj. Edward P. Ten Broeck in charge of district headquarters at Davenport, Iowa.
† Brig. Gen. Thomas C. H. Smith on detached service at Keokuk, Iowa.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 175. } *New Orleans, La., November 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The officers and enlisted men of the Second Texas Cavalry (formerly designated General Hamilton's Body Guard) will be transferred to the First Texas Cavalry, to serve the remaining time of their enlistment. The execution of this order is devolved upon the commanding general of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that your report of the 27th ultimo is received and carefully examined.* It can only be regretted that the enemy have it in their power still to reach the La Fourche Bayou and carry off the property of loyal citizens. The route by which the raiding party approached the La Fourche Bayou shows that there is a practicable route for them other than the one through Juantes. The general recommends that a vigilant eye be kept on that road as well as on the other. As the force at Plaquemine is not under his command, he has no power to increase its garrison; but that does not prevent you from occasionally sending a force into that region in order to reconnoiter the country even as high up as the Grossetete country. The highway of the enemy from Bay Natchez and north of Bayou Pigeon must at all times be closely watched. Captain Wyman's report is sufficiently clear to authorize and demand that he be brought before a court-martial without delay.† It matters not whether Mr. Brown is disloyal or not; he has, from his own statement, violated the laws, regulations, and orders as to captured property, and it is high time that a stop be put to these irregularities, especially on the part of commissioned officers.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 1, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to ask, if not inconsistent with other plans or arrangements of the general commanding, that the Thirty-first Massachusetts, as soon as mounted, be placed at my disposal in the La Fourche District. It is my desire to more effectually close that country from

* See Part I, p. 891.

† By Special Orders, No. 473, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 29, 1864, Captain Wyman was "dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States for pillaging and allowing the men under his command to pillage."

raids. No fears are entertained of any regular attack upon any portion of the La Fourche line, but it is important to wholly prevent the enemy from indulging in the only thing they appear to be now capable of doing. They are intent upon getting possession of all the horses, mules, &c., in the hands of loyal citizens, and that country is so difficult and routes of travel so uncertain that they occasionally succeed in their purposes, and get away without molestation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, November 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. The Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers is hereby transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Pine Bluff without delay, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post, taking with them their regimental property, transportation, and the necessary amount of subsistence for the march.

VI. Upon the arrival of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry at Pine Bluff, the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Little Rock, and report for duty to the commanding officer First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 1, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Colonel Crebs has just returned from a mounted reconnaissance of several days' duration in vicinity of Gaines' Landing, Columbia, Cypress Bend, &c. The information forwarded to you a few days since from Colonel Crebs is not changed by his subsequent scouts. His opinion is that no crossing the Mississippi in force is being attempted by the rebels, and that if they are moving at all it is to threaten or attack the line of the Arkansas. I send you the latest telegrams from Missouri, which are highly gratifying.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 1, 1864—7 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

The scout I sent below Clarendon returned last night. No gathering of guerrillas was found at Strickland's as expected. The scout returned, fording Cache River, and captured 1 guerrilla, 2 horses, and a

mule. Was gone less than twenty-four hours. One hundred guerrillas, under Swan, are reported at Big Creek. Appearance of rain here this morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., CAV. DIV., 7TH A. C.,
No. 9. } *Little Rock, November 1, 1864.*

In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General West, commanding Cavalry Division, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 1, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

A messenger has just arrived from Fayetteville, reporting that Price was at Maysville night before last, and that he would probably strike the Arkansas between here and Gibson. I have sent an order to the commanding officer at Mackey's Lick to move to Gibson.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Blunt was at Pineville Sunday night with a large cavalry force. Price is reported to have been badly cut up and thoroughly demoralized.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark, November 1, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mackey's Salt-Works:

SIR: Move with your command to Fort Gibson immediately. General Price was at Maysville on night before last. Don't lose a moment's time.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that up to latest advices from Memphis Major-General Washburn had not arrived and Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith was still in command. I inclose a copy of his last report with

copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, commanding District of Columbus, and copy of a telegram* from the President. The rebel forces have now been lying east of Memphis, from Corinth and Jackson to Eastport, for some time and have had (unavoidably) abundant leisure to mature their plans and strike the weak point on the river at will. They have been repairing railroad and telegraphic communication via Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., and now endanger our river, rail, and telegraph routes on the Ohio and Mississippi. Their late attack on the Belle Saint Louis indicates their intention to give trouble on the upper Mississippi. Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith reports a session of Rogers' legislature sitting at Jackson, Tenn., also that he was (on 26th ultimo) sending back to mouth of White River the other brigade from there by every boat. I also inclose copy of Col. E. D. Osband's (Third U. S. Colored Cavalry) report† of his last expedition, leaving Vicksburg on October 24 and returning October 31. The cotton seized has been ordered to be turned over to F. C. Callicott, esq., assistant special agent Treasury Department, Vicksburg, and the other property to the proper staff department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully transmitted for General Hurlbut's perusal.
Be pleased to return them.

C. T. C.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

An active column of 5,000 infantry and the cavalry now at Memphis should be put in motion for Jackson, Tenn., as soon as practicable.

S. A. H.

[Inclosure.]

MEMPHIS, *October 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
A. A. G., Sixteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee:

Inclosed please find letter from General Meredith at Paducah. I am reliably informed, just at this moment, that a bridge is being built across the Hatchie between this place and Jackson. I do not consider that it indicates an immediate attack on Memphis, but it looks threatening, and is perhaps intended to cover up some other movement.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

PADUCAH, KY., *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of Colonel Guppey and a force of 1,200 men. I would respectfully state that as my district is in danger of being attacked at almost any time, I would ask that these

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 107.
† See October 31, Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 878.

troops remain under my command if no longer than till after the Presidential election. I deem it not only prudent but an actual necessity that they be detained; without them I have not force enough to hold any post in the district against a determined attack. The information I have received is that they will attack this district about the time of the election, if not before it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Dana to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th ultimo, inclosing copy of telegram of 23d ultimo from Brig. Gen. S. Meredith, commanding at Paducah, and to state that as General Dana has not, although ordered, received any reports or returns whatever of the forces in the District of West Tennessee or at Memphis, he cannot definitely estimate your means of defense, but is led from the general tenor of your letters and dispatches, and from the reliance he reposes in yourself, to feel a considerable confidence in the ability of the commander and garrison of Memphis to hold the city against any attack. The general's present instructions prevent his moving his headquarters to Memphis, and as from the want of information he cannot give exact orders or define any particular line of action, he depends on you as the actual commanding officer present, and until General Washburn returns, to act as promptly and energetically as though General Dana were present in person. He cannot see, with yourself in command, that any necessity exists for his presence in Memphis unless he could take up troops, and the most that could be spared from Vicksburg in case of extreme need would be 800 or 1,000 cavalry and one battery of light artillery, men and guns only. The first means of re-enforcing Memphis, however, if threatened by a heavily superior force, should be by a call on the commanding officer at mouth of White River and by the temporary assistance of the troops at Paducah, and the general desires that you use every available means of obtaining correct information, informing him of all reports received, and that you act if occasion requires without awaiting orders. He directs that the tri-monthly return of the District of West Tennessee be sent him immediately, and that it state name, station, and effective force of every regiment, &c., and show the organization of the district clearly. If Memphis is in danger every man in it capable of bearing arms should be put in the ranks, and the regular and militia regiments, white and colored, filled up by citizens. Quartermasters' and commissaries' men and hospital attendants alone would make a respectable command, and the general relies on you to turn them [out] to the last man if they are needed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Your telegram of November 1 [?], inclosing telegram of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, received. Major-General Smith's command will join General Thomas' command as rapidly as possible. Winslow's cavalry will go to Memphis. They are now in the southwest portion of this State. Horses broken down by a fifty-five days' march, and a victory which repays us for the broken-down condition of his stock. He himself is wounded so as to be unfit for field service. If you have good fortifications, as I think you have, you can resist Forrest and even 20,000 men. I can't help you. All I have is ordered to Sherman by another route than Memphis, except Winslow's, and I will push him forward to you. As for Hatch or Grierson getting to Summerville, I doubt the possibility.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Rosecrans was directed some days ago to send you A. J. Smith's division. He is also directed to send you all available troops in Saint Louis and vicinity. General Grant has sent his chief of staff, General Rawlins, to Saint Louis to hurry forward these re-enforcements. Should you want them to land at Clifton, Savannah, or Nashville, instead of Eastport, please so direct. The four Michigan regiments had all gotten off by the 24th ultimo, and the two from Ohio left the 24th and 27th. There is another regiment in Ohio which will be gotten off as soon as completed. The two regiments from the Northwest are en route, but as they had a long march before reaching railroad or steam-boat transportation, we may not hear of them for some days. I think you should concentrate all you can against Hood, replacing the garrisons in your rear by new troops as they arrive.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[NOVEMBER 1, 1864.—For Thomas to Halleck, in answer to next, *ante*, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 582.]

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 1, 1864—10.50 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of 24th October, as to Major-General Canby leaving New Orleans, &c., has just reached me.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:
(Via Saint Louis, Mo.)

Dispatches just received from General Thomas render it imperative that re-enforcements be sent to him with all possible dispatch. A. J. Smith should move by forced marches; his men can rest on the steamers. There should be no delay for payments, as Hood is crossing the Tennessee. Thomas may want the re-enforcements landed at Savannah or Clifton, or sent direct to Nashville. Consult him by telegraph when the troops reach Saint Louis. General Grant directs that all available troops in Saint Louis and vicinity be sent immediately to General Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG MO., *November 1, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Dispatch of 11.30 a. m. received. General Smith's command is marching as rapidly as possible toward the Missouri River. If they are to take their batteries, ammunition, and regimental trains they can reach the Mississippi more rapidly by marching than by the river, which is so low that the lightest draught boats can only run in the daytime, and, when loaded, stick so frequently on the shoals that it took seven days for Mower's troops to move from Saint Louis to Jefferson City, as stated in a former dispatch. Arrangements have been made to meet the division with rations at the Missouri River, and for transports, with supplies, to meet them at the Mississippi. These arrangements will, in my judgment, carry the command to General Thomas in a fighting condition sooner than any other. If, however, the General-in-Chief thinks best to have them sent without artillery, ammunition, and regimental trains, or in driblets, they could be forwarded, possibly, five days sooner. He must decide at once in order to carry this out. There are no available troops at Saint Louis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 1, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Captain Eno has shown me the dispatch of Major-General Halleck to the major-general commanding of this date. To prepare for probable orders under it, I will get together in Saint Louis by day after to-morrow morning, ready for shipment, the Eighteenth Colored, which is a full regiment, and also a detachment of the Sixty-first Illinois, 250 strong. Can also send, if required, the Tenth Kansas, 300 strong. Company A, Second Missouri Light Artillery, is here; Company I is at Hermann.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *November 1, 1864.*

General EWING:

I have just received the following dispatch from Captain Edwards, commanding at New Madrid:

Information of a reliable character is just received that the notorious guerrilla, Budge Powell, was killed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by an organized force of citizens of Pemiscot County. On Friday last the same party killed the guerrilla Captain Swain. The commander of the squad who did the work is here and confirms the statement. He says the citizens have determined to rid their county of all bad citizens. Capt. Polk Conyers also reported dead. He died from the effects of wound received in skirmish with my men, some six weeks ago.

H. M. HILLER.

WARRENSBURG, MO., [*November 1, 1864.*]

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Union Hotel:

Although it is believed every effort has been made to get your divisions quickly to Saint Louis, yet the general commanding thinks that a telegram to Lexington directing each brigade commander to hasten his movements may do some good. Please give any instructions that may accomplish this object.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that the letter of instructions as to the movement of your command is so far modified as to direct that the entire First Division cross at La Mine bridge and proceed to Saint Louis on the south side of the Missouri River.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 1, 1864.

Colonel MOORE,
Commanding Post, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you order Major Garth, Ninth Missouri State Militia, with his own command and such stragglers of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers as he can collect, to scout the country from here to Jefferson City, Mo., and report at the latter place to escort the Rolla train of 100 wagons back to Rolla. There are ten of these wagons at Sedalia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that your command will move as rapidly as possible from Sedalia to Saint Louis by the nearest practicable route via Jefferson City. The wagons in charge of Colonel McMillen's brigade, known as the Rolla train, will be left at Jefferson City with orders to proceed from thence to Rolla. All other wagons belonging to the Department of the Missouri not needed for the present necessities of the division will be left at Jefferson City; all belonging to either the First or Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will be taken through by you to Saint Louis. The Third Brigade of your division has been ordered to proceed to Sedalia, which place it will probably reach on the night of the 3d instant. Should you leave with the other two brigades before it arrives you will cause sufficient wagons to be left behind from your train to take such rations as that brigade may need in going from Jefferson City to Saint Louis, over the amount they carry in their haversacks, and also leave orders for them to follow you. Have the pay-rolls of your command to October 31 sent to Saint Louis to Major Febiger in advance of your command if possible. You can send an officer forward in charge of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding:

The general directs me to say that the posts to be guarded by you are Pleasant Hill (to protect Government property there), Warrensburg (to collect stragglers, &c.), Sedalia, and La Mine bridge. As soon as you come, guard La Mine bridge, form your command, relieve the artillery there to go to Jefferson City and the Enrolled Missouri Militia to be relieved from active service. The Ninth Missouri State Militia is to go to Rolla.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEEFERSON CITY, MO., *November 1, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Warrensburg, Mo.:

The removal of General Fisk from the La Mine bridge has left a six-gun battery there with a support of sixty-eight of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I would suggest that the battery be ordered to this post or a support sent to it. I have no troops to send from this post.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 1, 1864.*

Capt. A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch just received. The force at La Mine bridge is armed with revolvers, and it is thought with the assistance of the militia they are able to protect the battery against any force that will be likely to come against them.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 1, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to announce to you that the headquarters of the Central District of Missouri are to be established at Warrensburg, Mo. You are directed to move all records pertaining to the District of Central Missouri to this place with as little delay as practicable. Re-establish headquarters and take such measures as will further the organization of the district with the least delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department, Warrensburg:

The Fourth Brigade has passed south of Cassville. Colonel Harrison had some fighting at Fayetteville on the 28th, and was successful. He thinks the enemy are moving some troops up through the mountains from the Arkansas River. Cooper and Stand Watie have had but 1,800 men with them the last forty days and have abandoned all idea of moving north since Price failed to take Jefferson City and to support himself at Lexington, where Stand Watie says he expected to remain some time. I am starting troops and rations south as fast as I can.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 291. } *Springfield, Mo., November 1, 1864.*

I. Major Cosgrove, commanding at Lebanon, Mo., will, upon the arrival at that post of Companies D and G, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, direct the commanding officers of Company I, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and L, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, to proceed with their commands to Cassville, Mo., and report to Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding in the field. They will take with them fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and will move without delay.

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. E. D. Brown, commanding Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, will, upon receipt of this order,

proceed with his company to Buffalo, Mo., and assume command of that post until further orders. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

VI. Captain Hubbard, commanding Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed with his command to Lebanon, Mo., and report for duty to major commanding at that post. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR PEA RIDGE, ARK.,
November 1, 1864.

Major MELTON, *Second Arkansas Cavalry:*

I need troops well acquainted with the country, and desire that you will come or send an officer, with most of your troops, to assist in pushing Price's troops beyond the Arkansas River. While we are in the front it seems to me fifty men could take charge of Cassville. I am carrying out orders from Lieutenant-General Grant.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 1, 1864—6 p. m.

Major COSGROVE, *Commanding, Lebanon:*

A body of rebels, 400 strong, is reported to have passed Buffalo to-day a few miles east of that town, moving south, and to have been on the Niangua at noon to-day. Move out, and, if possible, attack them at daylight to-morrow, and punish them to the utmost extent.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, *November 1, 1864—11.55 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A rebel force of between 400 and 500 is aiming to cross the Springfield road to-morrow morning fifteen miles west of here. I am going out with all the available force I have at 3 o'clock 2d instant. The line was cut this afternoon by the advance guard. They have got a train of forty wagons. I can only raise 130 men. Have sent a dispatch to General Sanborn.

JOHN COSGROVE,
Major Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding Post.

JAMES T. BEACH,
Grand Secretary, Grand Council,
Union League of America, State of Missouri:

Whereas the loyal men of Missouri have for a long time been oppressed by the enemies of our Government in the shape of guerrillas

and bushwhackers; and whereas the policy adopted by many of the military officers from time to time has been such as if not to protect these guerrillas and bushwhackers, still such as not to protect Union men, by literally doing nothing to punish these enemies and aiders and abettors; and whereas it is believed to be ruinous to have officers who expect political honors on duty among those from whom they expect to receive them, particularly when these officers are not of the out-and-out Union-at-all-hazards men; and whereas we believe Brig. Gen. J. B. Douglass to be one of this class of officers, we, the undersigned, would respectfully request that you give such influence as you have, to the end that he be removed to some place where he will do less harm to the Union cause than in command of the Eighth Military District Enrolled Missouri Militia, believing that you can effect the same.

ISAAC GANNETT,
President.
J. W. McROBERTS,
Vice-President.
ANDERSON TULLOT,
Assistant Vice-President.
CHARLES WENAN,
Treasurer.
HAMILTON HALL,
Secretary.
D. N. EVANS,
Marshal.
EDWARD GIBB,
Herald.
J. W. DEARING,
Sentinel.
WM. M. DE MOTT,
Chaplain.

[And sixteen members of Audrain Star Council, No. 136; twenty-three members of Sugar Creek Council, No. 149; nineteen members of U. S. Grant Council, No. 196, and eleven others not members.]

[First indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri.

The commanding general would prefer that General Douglass should be relieved, and desires to know if there is any reason why it should not be done.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *November 1, 1864—10.40 a. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dorsey was twelve miles southeast of here at 12 o'clock yesterday with from 400 to 600 men, going west. Will likely cross the Missouri River in Boone or Howard. What has become of the cavalry sent out to follow him? Please answer.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Camp near Pea Ridge, Ark., November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Price retreats rapidly, but I am gaining on him again. One brigade of General Rosecrans' command has come up; General McNeil's ought to reach me to-night. Price reports Cooper and Stand Watie investing Fort Smith, and expects to assist in the capture of that post.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *November 1, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I sent a scout back of Parkville last night. They report no force and no information of any in that vicinity.

K. COATES,
Colonel, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF IOWA,
Des Moines, November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo relative to alleged dangers on the southern border of this State, and inclosing copy of one from Mayor J. M. Hiatt, of Keokuk, on the same subject. The probability of formidable raids into this State by Missouri bushwhackers was quite imminent some weeks ago; in fact, a gang of mounted men crossed over into Davis County, murdered three of our citizens, and committed other depredations of various kinds. They did not advance far into the State, however, and soon returned to Missouri. Since then we have not been molested, and I am inclined to the opinion that with the expulsion of Price from that State, and the vigorous measures which have been adopted by Generals Rosecrans and Curtis, that but little danger need be apprehended from that quarter at present; yet I cannot say that the people living along that exposed line are at any time entirely safe while the war continues. But they are very well supplied with arms, and I am endeavoring as rapidly as possible to complete the organization of the militia, so as to place them in a reasonable position of defense against these irregular visitations from Missouri. Accept my thanks, general, for the interest you manifest in the safety of this State and your willingness to aid in the protection of our borders, and be assured that if circumstances require your assistance I shall promptly advise you of it.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

W. M. STONE.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 1, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: No late dispatches have been received from you at these headquarters. General Sibley is anxious to learn that the quarters for your command are so far progressed with as to insure their occupation before the setting in of winter. It appears from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender's report that Company H, Second Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Ridgely, but it does not seem that many horses were sent down in charge of it, Colonel Pfaender only mentioning seventy; whether belonging to other companies he does not state. General Sibley fears that you have dispatched Company M, by way of Fort Abercrombie, with the animals of the command, which was not in accordance with his intention, as his arrangements were made to leave four companies of your regiment at Wadsworth and one company (instead of two) of First Regiment U. S. Volunteers. The latter company is now en route from Fort Ridgely to the post under your command. In a few days you will receive an order constituting a military commission to try the captive Indian (Cho-we-tah-kah) now at the post under your command. You will take every precaution against the escape of the prisoner, and give instructions to have him shot without hesitation should it be necessary to prevent the success of any such attempt on his part. The labor of preparing quarters, &c., will prevent for a time much attention to drill, but when time allows that should be made a particular point, and the most stringent discipline enforced among the troops under your immediate command. The company U. S. Volunteers will probably require particular supervision in both of these respects. It is the intention of General Sibley to place the force in this district in the most efficient state of preparation for early spring movements, and he must necessarily look to the field and line officers to aid him in all the details requisite to that end. The winter must not be spent in idleness at the various military posts and stations, but taken up in school of instructions, drill, &c., whenever other duties will permit. Major Brown has not yet arrived, but is looked for daily, with information of the further movements of the Indians. The chief quartermaster of the department has been requested to determine the question pending with regard to the reception of the hay at Fort Wadsworth, if he has not already done so, that we may know what to depend on.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: Your dispatches of 27th and 29th ultimo, accompanying that from General Sully, have been received at these headquarters. The disorderly conduct of Companies A and F, First U. S. Volunteers, mentioned by you, had already been made known unofficially to General Sibley, hence the policy adopted by him of separating the com-

panies of that regiment, so that they may be stationed at the several regular posts where other troops are posted. Your prompt movement in forwarding grain for the battalion of Major Brackett was proper and well timed. You will receive herewith copy of orders for that officer to proceed forthwith to Fort Ridgely with his command, and also for the march to Fort Snelling of Companies L and H, Second Minnesota Cavalry. The 200 men who can be quartered along the line of outposts, as stated by you, should include all of the reliable men of Company G, First Connecticut Cavalry, and Captain Barton's company of Brackett's battalion. The latter should be stationed at the points most convenient to Fort Ridgely, so as to allow of their more speedy concentration. The force thus stationed will, of course, be dismounted, there being already probably as many animals at these small stations as can be stabled and fed. In case Captain Barton desires to keep the horses he now has, a number of the men of his company sufficient to take charge of them, and properly attend to them at Fort Ridgely, may be detailed for that purpose, and the captain or one of his subalterns stationed there to see that the duty is properly performed. To make up the number of 200 men specified to be posted along the line it may be necessary to detach same additional force from Fort Ridgely, but General Sibley desires such to be taken from outside of the three companies Brackett's battalion and of Company I, U. S. Volunteers, and the two sections of Third Minnesota Battery, all of which should be kept in garrison at that post, with a view to having the collected strength effective for an early spring movement, and to this end drill and discipline must be stringently enforced. A competent officer from your immediate command should be dispatched along the line of outposts at least once a month, or oftener, to make a rigid inspection and report all disorders and delinquencies, that immediate steps may be adopted to punish commissioned officers or enlisted men responsible for them. There should be arrangements made to provide the stations with sixty days' full rations before the cold weather and deep snows of winter occur, and the transportation necessary for that purpose will be furnished upon requisition by the chief quartermaster of the district, if there is not already a sufficiency on hand. Such of the horses and other animals as cannot conveniently be stabled at Fort Ridgely will be dispatched under the charge of a commissioned officer to Fort Snelling to be turned over to the quartermaster of that post. The brigadier-general commanding relies on your known discretion and energy to make the designated arrangements without unnecessary delay, as the season is already sufficiently advanced to require expedition, so as to save men and animals from unnecessary exposure to cold weather.

You will report to these headquarters immediately the date when the companies ordered to Fort Snelling will march from Fort Ridgely, so that measures may be adopted to meet them with forage for the horses, &c., and state whether they will be dispatched by Saint Peter or Henderson. A train of fifty wagons, laden with quartermasters' and commissary stores for Fort Ridgely, will move in a day or two, and the chief quartermaster will be ordered to give such instructions as will authorize the turning over of six of the teams for post purposes. If more will be needed you will have the requisition made immediately.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,

Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, November 1, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: I have to report for the information of the general commanding that this night I received a letter from the post at Farm Island, from my adjutant-general, left there by me, dated 23d October, who informs me that the friendly Indians I sent to the hostile camp had arrived about five days ago, and reported that the Uncpapas and Blackfeet would come in to make peace; that the Sans Arcs and Minneconjous had gone south, and that yesterday a large camp of Uncpapas came in, about 200 lodges. They wished me to vacate the posts up the country, as it drove off their buffalo. They acknowledged themselves badly whipped and wished peace. With those who have already come in, this makes 500 lodges. This shows the good results of the late expedition. The Indians can no longer boast, and with a little good management peace can be established.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. P. HILL,
Commanding Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry:

COLONEL: You will embark with your entire command on the steamer Thomas E. Tutt as soon as possible. The men detailed as headquarters and provost guard will be relieved immediately and ordered to report to their respective commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 2, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Comdg. Third Brig., Cav. Div., Seventh Army Corps:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding wishes to know why the escort of 500 men ordered from you October 28, 1864, to proceed to Lewisburg and there await the arrival of Major-General Herron, were sent without rations or transportation. An informal report has been received by the general that the scout of 200 men ordered on the 26th day of October to proceed to Madison, on Saint Francis River, and return via Cotton Plant did not go to Madison. The general wishes to know if the information is true and orders that you make a full report of both affairs.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. GRAVES,
Capt., Twelfth Mich. Infty. Vet. Vols., and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

* For reply, see Part I, p. 861.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of telegram, dated headquarters Army of the Tennessee, October 27, announcing my assignment by the President, in General Orders, to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. I feel impressed with the importance of being in Memphis, particularly in the present juncture, but feel obliged to await the orders of the major-general commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, before proceeding there. Please lay this before the major-general.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 27, 1864. (Received 30th.)

Major-General DANA,
Memphis and Vicksburg:

You are assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps by order of the President, in General Orders, No. 275, current series, Adjutant-General's Office.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 117. } *Vicksburg, Miss., November 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, will immediately send forward the detachments, serving in the Right Wing, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, via Louisville and Nashville, to join their corps (Seventeenth Army Corps) in the field. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:
(Via Saint Louis, Mo.)

I cannot designate the route for Smith's march. All I can say is, send him by the shortest in time. It is exceedingly important that he should re-enforce General Thomas as speedily as possible. The first that reach the transports should go at once to Paducah and await their trains there.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Camp near Pea Ridge, Ark., November 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Understanding that you have ordered most of our prisoners to Saint Louis, I send you those taken since. I have waited the return of some more of your troops for the pursuit of Price, but will proceed cautiously with what I have, hoping to deter the enemy from besieging and taking the posts in Western Arkansas and to rid the country of Price's desperate hordes.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HERMANN, MO., *November 2, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will arrive at Saint Louis, on Pacific Railroad, at 4.30 p. m. to-day, in charge of Generals Marmaduke, Cabell, and five other rebel officers, en route for Johnson's Island. There is a great deal of excitement, and prisoners have been insulted several times. Please have two ambulances at Fourteenth-street depot, Pacific Railroad, on the arrival of the train at Saint Louis; also a small guard to protect them. They are traveling on their parole. Also please have some arrangements to quarter and subsist them, as it will be necessary to lay over one day in Saint Louis. I wish to get off the train at the Fourteenth-street depot, to avoid the crowd of the others.

Very respectfully,

N. COLE,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, in Charge of Prisoners.

MINERAL POINT, *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I found no instructions or orders at De Soto and at this place. My men were promised furloughs for three days by General Miller, and they want it; but the other troops cannot be relieved from the bridge at present if the promise is carried out. I have eighteen bridges to guard, and you had better assign those volunteers from the First and Eighty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia to duty in my command immediately, or I shall be unable to do the work. Colonels Fenn and Smith, of the First and Eighty-fifth, are here yet, but getting ready to leave. Please answer immediately.

E. STAFFORD,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, November 2, 1864.

Colonel STAFFORD,
Mineral Point:

I have had no understanding as to three days' furlough of your regiment. I cannot order the other regiments, or any part of them, to be retained unless it is very important. You will have to get along as best

you can with your regiment, guarding most important points, and leaving less important points unguarded. You will give the men three days' furlough, a few at a time. Very light bridge guards will do at the bridges. Report to Colonel Maupin, at Pilot Knob, your effective strength and the disposition you make of your command in his sub-district. I want all your command distributed in his sub-district, except one or two companies, which will be distributed in First Sub-District. You will make your headquarters along the line where you please. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 56. } *Sedalia, Mo., November 2, 1864.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 219, paragraph VIII, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated Eastport, Ga., September 27, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Capt. W. H. F. Randall, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby announced as adjutant-general of the division. All communications on official business will be addressed to him. The following officers are announced as belonging to the personal staff of the general assuming command, and will be respected accordingly: Capt. Duncan MacLean, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. W. Gregg, aide-de-camp.

In assuming command of the division, the undersigned earnestly desires that it will maintain its already well-earned reputation acquired under its former able and gallant commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, and to that end he expects the hearty co-operation of officers and men, with which he hopes to add new laurels to its banners.

J. MCARTHUR,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 143. } *Sedalia, Mo., November 2, 1864.*

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3. The First and Second Brigades will march toward Jefferson City to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock, the First Brigade in the advance and the ammunition train between the brigades. The troops will be supplied with three days' rations—two days' rations in haversacks and one day's in wagons.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 92. } *Waverly, Mo., November 2, 1864.*

Capt. William B. Dugger, Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detailed as provost-marshal of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will at once enter upon his duties as such.

By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 2, 1864.]

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have issued the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Jefferson City, November 2, 1864.*

All officers of the district staff now on duty at Jefferson City, Mo., will report in person without delay at the headquarters of the district at Warrensburg, Mo. Capt. T. S. Case, district quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation for all officers, attachés, and property pertaining to district headquarters, hence to Warrensburg.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

I will be at Warrensburg to-morrow, 3d instant.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS POST, *Jefferson City, November 2, 1864.*

In pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 3, dated Warrensburg, Mo., October 29, 1864, I hereby assume command of the post of Jefferson City, Mo. All officers at this post will conduct themselves accordingly.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieut. Col. Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Post.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Deserters from Price's army, who left the day after the battle of Newtonia, have arrived and report that Price moved on the road to Pineville. The indications are that he has moved west through the Indian Nation and will go direct to Texas and to a point remote from all our posts and forces. If he has made this movement, the further pursuit will be very destructive to our cavalry, with no advantageous result. My troops are concentrating at Cassville to-day. Home guards brought in 50 prisoners yesterday and report that they had killed 60 rebels in the fight. A body of 500 rebels were going through Dallas and Laclede Counties last night. I have sent for them. A great many prisoners represent themselves as conscripts and desire to enlist in the Forty-sixth.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

General Curtis has no authority to order you in the name of General Grant. Move in compliance with the orders you have received to pursue the enemy until you are satisfied he is within the grasp of General Steele's troops on the Arkansas; and if they need your help join them. The object of the pursuit is not to wear out our horses uselessly, nor on

the other hand to spare them when any damage to the enemy can be effected. I trusted General Steele's cavalry would have been nearer to join the troops from Fort Smith and destroy them. If they are, or if your prisoners report properly that Price has avoided them by going toward the Indian Nation beyond their reach, you are not to break down your command by going an unavailing journey far behind the enemy. General McNeil will take orders from you and move with his command. You must be responsible that everything practicable is done to damage the enemy.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Warrensburg, Mo.:

MAJOR: The Second and Third Brigades were with General Curtis, at Newtonia, when I saw him last; the Second is here; the Third, my own, is broken up, and I have organized a new force for the field. General McNeil is to move south in the morning. The Fourth Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, was at Carthage, and I am informed, unofficially, that it is with Curtis in the vicinity of Fayetteville. General McNeil's brigade will be much reduced here.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen has been ordered to report to you with his brigade for duty. You will have him with you in the pursuit until his services can be dispensed with, when you will order him by easy marches to Saint Louis.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, *November 2, 1864.*

Col. J. DARR, Jr.,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General:

I arrived here yesterday from Mount Vernon. Have no reliable information relative to Price and his movements. Prisoners report that they left him after the Newtonia fight going in the direction of Pineville.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 292. } *Springfield, Mo., November 2, 1864.*

I. Capt. Robert L. Butts, commanding Company D, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed with his command to Marshfield, and assume command of that

post until further orders, scouting the country thoroughly in that vicinity. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition.

* * * * * * *

III. Capt. E. J. Morris, commanding Company E, Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed with his command to Greenfield, Mo., and assume command of that post, scouting the country thoroughly in that vicinity. He will take his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition.

* * * * * * *

VII. Capt. Samuel Turner, commanding Company G, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, move with his command to Hartville, Mo., and occupy that post until further orders, scouting the country thoroughly in that vicinity. He will take his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

* * * * * * *

IX. Capt. William Brixey, commanding Company G, Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will proceed with his command to Bloomington, in Webster County, and remain in that vicinity until further orders. He will scout that section thoroughly, dispersing all bands of bushwhackers, disposing of them according to existing orders, and reporting all prisoners of war to the provost-marshal at this post. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

* * * * * * *

XVII. Maj. James A. Melton, Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanding at Cassville, upon being relieved by Major Moore, in command of that post, will report with all the men of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, under his command, to Col. John E. Phelps, commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, in the field, or wherever he may then be.

XVIII. Captain Allen, commanding Company D, Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, now at Mount Vernon, Mo., is hereby directed to move with his command on the 10th instant, and proceed direct to Cassville, Mo., where he will remain until further orders, reporting to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Mount Vernon, Mo., November 2, 1864.

W. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: Major Moore leaves for Cassville this morning. Companies G and K were the only companies with him at this place. The greater portion of the other two companies was with you—Companies C and H. Company H is at Springfield; Company C will go to Springfield to-day. Company C is very much needed below on Spring River.

Captain Stotts, with his twenty-five men, has brought in 36 prisoners and is very active. The rebels are still passing in small squads from 150 down to 10. The message was sent through to Newtonia last night in haste.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Col., Comdg. Seventh Provisional Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

IN THE FIELD,
Camp near Pea Ridge, November 2, 1864.

Captain INSLEY:

I am now satisfied none of the Missouri troops will come up in time to join my pursuit of Price, and I shall leave trains and push forward with all speed and caution with the forces of Blunt and Colonel Benteen's forces to try to scare the rebels away from Fort Smith and save our comrades there. You will see, therefore, that you have sent plenty of supplies this way, and I will try to get them through to Fort Smith. But other trains better wait the result of my efforts to clear the way, and after that we will send by the old, better route down the Neosho. We are taking prisoners daily from Price's army, generally trying to get back to their homes and claiming to have been conscripts. It was a great misfortune that the Missouri troops were withdrawn from Price's pursuit. It has so detained and weakened my forces I cannot accomplish my hopes or much for our cause.

In haste, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Near Pea Ridge, Ark., November 2, 1864.

Our provision trains having arrived, each command must be ready to move early to-morrow morning. Ambulances and light wagons that can travel as fast as cavalry trot may, at the discretion of commanders, accompany the forward movement, but the heavy train will move in rear in charge of Major Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, as before arranged. The cavalry will move in half an hour after daylight to-morrow morning with five days' cooked rations, General Blunt's division in advance. Commanders will see that their commands keep together, well closed up, and always well in hand. Straggling and loitering is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will see that these orders are properly published and obeyed. Information of exact location of troops must be given at every halt, especially in the night, and officers and men must be ready and exact in performance of orders. When cattle are found near the road they should be driven forward, especially near night-fall, and when we halt they should be immediately butchered. Rations and forage may be much needed and everybody must be saving of his supplies during the next five days.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, November 2, 1864.

PROCLAMATION OF THANKS.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF COLORADO CAV. AND THE FIRST COLORADO BATTERY:

I thank you in behalf of our common country, and especially of your fellow citizens of Colorado Territory, who have heard with pride and pleasure the report of your gallant and heroic conduct in the late bloody battles with the rebel hosts under Price.

While our citizens mourn the loss of friends fallen, nobly contending for their country's honor, every patriotic heart rejoices that victory perched upon your banners.

The hopes, the prayers, and the benedictions of those you have left behind you will follow you, and when you return from the field their gratitude will prove that the defenders of their country shall receive the honors of their countrymen.

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 2, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant. Ten days since I sent Brigadier-General Smith to Keokuk with orders to look after the security of the southern border of your State, and to make such arrangements for that purpose as were practicable. I inclose a copy of his report to me.* He is still at Keokuk, and will remain there until all excitement has subsided. I will communicate to you anything of consequence which I have from him.

I am, Governor, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding Independent Battalion, advising me of the safe return of the detachment which acted as escort to the Indian Department annuities to the payment ground at Red Lake River Crossing. I beg leave especially to call your attention to the paragraph which states that the Pembina band of Chippewas and certain half-breeds from the British line attempted to create a disturbance as corroborative of my own convictions expressed in the concluding portion of my report of military operations in this district for the year ending 1st ultimo, dated 10th ultimo,† of the systematic determina-

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* See October 28, p. 303. † See Part I, p. 37.

tion on the part of these half-breeds to use all the influence they possess to incite the Indians along the border to hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., November 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have just received your communication of the 28th ultimo, and shall closely investigate the reported neglect of duty on the part of the half-breed scouts, although from the report of Lieutenant McGrade it seems that the information communicated to the commanding general cannot be correct. In addition to Company H, Second Cavalry, which is now comfortably quartered, Company M is reported within one day's march, and Captain Hanley has already arrived. From the inclosure you will see that we are prepared for Brackett's battalion as far as forage is concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

JACKSON, MINN., *October 31, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER:

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this post this morning. I saw Mr. Thomas, as you requested, and says I can get corn—from 50 to 500 bushels—at the rate of $1 per bushel, and hay at $6 per ton. The hay is of good quality. I also sent Scout Stevens, as you requested, to meet Brackett's battalion. Captain Bonham is at Chanyuska and will be here to-morrow.

I am, your obedient servant,

H. F. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
November 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Red Feather, with twelve lodges, left for Renville's camp, on the James River, this morning. He expresses himself as being very desirous for all his nation to come in and surrender themselves and be friends with the whites. He avows his determination to do all in his power to make peace between the whites and the Indians and to render any aid in his power toward punishing bad Indians. Told him we wished proof by acts. He said he would give it. Would notify of the approach of all hostile Indians, and would drive off and kill all he could. Says that he has been over two months traveling to get here. He left

Standing Buffalo some distance above Devil's Lake. Standing Buffalo went west. He talked of giving himself up, but appeared to be afraid to make the attempt on account of being so closely watched, but thought he might be down after snow flies. Red Feather says that many of his nation would be in if they were not in such a destitute condition; that it is all they can do to sustain themselves by keeping in hunting grounds. He heard that two Yanktonais chiefs had gone to Fort Berthold to give themselves up; that many of the Indians from the other side of the Missouri River are coming on to this side. They are in a starving condition. No buffalo on the west side. He thinks they are disposed to make peace, and have no intention of hostilities; are scattered in small parties of from ten to forty lodges. I had a long talk with him and was much pleased with his style and general manner. There appeared to be no attempt at effect. Was very particular in distinguishing between what he told for fact from hearsay. I presented him with 500 rations. He had hunted but very little while on the way down, so did not have much meat on hand, but he made no intimation of wishing for such a present, and after it was made he said he had not expected any. Did not come for that purpose, but was much pleased. I told him that such Indians as might come in and surrender must not expect to be fed by us; that we were too far from our supplies, and that I wished them to distinctly understand that they must not look to us for food, but must hunt for it; that all we had to promise them was if they came in and by their acts proved they were our friends, we would protect them from their enemies and in their hunting grounds. Gabriel Renville informs me that Wa-a-na-tan and fifty lodges are about surrendering. He sent his brother to Renville's camp to tell him they were on their way down. Renville says that he thinks a band of Yanktonais, consisting of thirteen lodges, will soon be in. He says he understands that Joseph Campbell and John Moore are trading at Redwood, and have invited the Indians from the Missouri, and that some of them are now there. I also know that they have promised to meet some of those Indians at Lake Kampeska. Would it not be advisable to have troops sent up from Fort Ridgely, break up the trading establishment, and drive the Indians back to their proper place? Redwood is too far for me to send a force, and I have not yet been able to send and drive off those that are on the Coteau, but expect to in a few days. Have a good deal for the boys to do now. Gabriel Renville wishes me to request the general to have the old arrangement resumed. He prefers to draw rations for all he had in his band and no pay, than to draw rations and pay for but part, and I would respectfully recommend the change except for those that I have and require at the fort, which are thirteen, one to act as chief, four to attend to carrying the mail, and two sets of two each to patrol every day. By taking alternate days they will give their horses rest, and there will always be four patrolling and four in camp for any special duty that may turn up. I start the patrols out every morning before daylight and have them patrol around and near the fort for several hours, then go back into the country and examine all places of concealment and crossings until about two hours of sun, when they return and patrol again around the fort until after dark. Renville thinks, and I agree with him, that he can have more influence by having all of his band on the same footing, and I consider by far the best place to keep Renville is out in some camp were he can keep a general watch over both friendly and hostile Indians.

In reference to the management of the Indians that surrender and seek our protection, as they are not very ornamental, I propose to make

them useful in the way of picketing and patrolling the country; also for them not to permit any of these horse-thieves and hostile Indians to stay in their camps, which I find is frequently the case on the Missouri River. Have heard of hostile Indians going into camp near the forts, finding out what they could, then stealing horses, &c., and making off. My directions are not to permit any of them about, and I don't want any of them brought in here even for surgical attendance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, November 22, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted for the information of Major-General Halleck. The Indians referred to in this communication belong to the Yanktonais breed of Sioux who combined with the Tetons to fight General Sully last summer. The hostile Indians are coming in to many of the posts in the department to make peace. I have little doubt of a satisfactory peace with all the Indians this winter.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: The Secretary of State has transmitted to this Department, with the request that it be forwarded to you, the inclosed copy of instructions to Major-General Banks of the 23d of November last, relative to public affairs on the Mexican frontier which, as you advised him, cannot be found on the files of the Department of the Gulf. In compliance with his request, the copy is herewith inclosed to you.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. the Department of the Gulf, Brownsville, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have received and have submitted to the President your three dispatches of the 6th, 7th, and 9th instant respectively. I have great pleasure in congratulating you upon your successful landing and occupation upon the Rio Grande, which is all the more gratifying because it was effected at a moment of apparently critical interest to the national cause. You have already found that the confusion resulting from civil strife and foreign war in Mexico offers seductions for military enterprise. I have therefore to inform you of the exact condition of our relations toward that Republic at the present time. We are on terms of amity and friendship and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Re-

public of Mexico. We regard that country as the theater of a foreign war mingled with civil strife. In this conflict we take no part, and, on the contrary, we practice absolute non-intervention and non-interference. In command of the frontier it will devolve on you as far as practicable, consistently with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. You will defend the United States in Texas against any enemies you may encounter there, whether domestic or foreign. Nevertheless you will not enter any part of Mexico, unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary for the protection of your own lines against aggression from the Mexican border. You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect citizens of the United States there, much less to redress their wrongs or injuries committed against the United States or their citizens, whether those wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border or the other. If consuls find their position unsafe on the Mexican side of the border, let them leave the country rather than invoke the protection of your forces. These directions result from a fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from lawful neutrality and any unnecessary and unlawful enlargement of the present field of war. But at the same time you will be expected to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and to communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them. It is hardly necessary to say that any suggestions you may think proper to give for the guidance of the Government in its relations toward Mexico will be considered with that profound respect which is always paid to the opinions which you express. In making this communication, I have endeavored to avoid entering into the sphere of your military operations and to confine myself simply to that in which you are in contact with the political movements now going on in Mexico.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 3d day of November, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Lieut. Franklin Swap, Jefferson City, Mo., October 18; a report from Capt. John R. Kelso, Springfield, Mo., October 3:

On the 25th [27th] of September Price attacked Pilot Knob and was repulsed with heavy loss. October 1, he attacked and burned a part of Franklin on the Pacific Railroad; burned Hermann on the 3d instant; Cole's Creek bridge on the 4th; Osage bridge on the 5th; Gasconade bridge and thirty cars and two locomotives on the 6th; attacked Jefferson City on the 7th; burned Gray's Creek bridge, eight miles west of Jefferson City, on the Pacific Railroad, on the night of the 7th; burned the La Mine bridge on the 9th; took Boonville on the 10th, and Sedalia on the 15th. Price's army at the time he entered Missouri is estimated at 10,000 armed men and some conscripts who were unarmed. His entire force in the attack on Jefferson City was about 10,000 effective men and sixteen pieces of artillery, four of them being 12-pounders. He has

since been re-enforced by volunteers and conscripts, at least 3,000 effective men. He has also captured a considerable number of arms, at least 1,500 stand. He has three divisions, viz, Fagan's, Marmaduke's, and Shelby's. Fagan's division has four brigades, viz, Cabell's, Slemons', McCray's, and Dobbin's. Marmaduke's division has three brigades, viz, Clark's, Freeman's, and ———'s. Shelby's division has two brigades, viz, Thompson's and Jackman's. McCray's brigade has four regiments, viz, Colonel Reves', Colonel Crandall's, Colonel Baber's, and Colonel Crabtree's. Dobbin's brigade has four regiments and one battalion. Slemons' brigade has two regiments and one battalion. Only guerrilla parties are reported to have been in Southwestern Missouri about the 1st of October, but a raid was feared through the western counties by about 2,000 men under Stand Watie.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 3, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In obedience to instructions telegraphed to me from Morganza by the major-general commanding, who is on his way to the Department of Arkansas, I have the honor to submit, herewith inclosed for your information, copies of correspondence between Major-General Hurlbut and himself, respecting the relations existing between the military and the civil authorities within the State of Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., October 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I desire to ask the decision of the major-general commanding military division as to the following proposition:

First. To what extent am I compelled by action of higher authorities to recognize the acts and proceedings of the State of Louisiana in its several branches—executive, legislative, and judicial?

Second. What supervision and controlling power as commanding this department I possess over the acts of the State authorities?

I propose these interrogations because I foresee clearly that in several instances I shall be brought into collision with these authorities, as per example, the Legislature now in session has passed a joint resolution instructing the Government to abolish the finance bureau and the bureau of streets and landings of the city of New Orleans. These are strictly military appointments and responsible not to the Government but to the military officer in command. Again, the most outrageously willful prostitution of public funds and waste of public moneys

appears by report of State auditor. The State is being rapidly and unnecessarily run in debt for the benefit of officials and office seekers. If I have the power I wish to prevent this; if not, I must simply record my protest against this scandalous abuse under cover of legislation upon an impoverished and exhausted people. My own view of the matter is simply this: that the present civil government of Louisiana is an experiment liable to be cut short at any time by military orders, and that until approved and received by Congress they are wholly within the scope of martial law. Immense salaries without duty to be done, gross expenditures for benefit of individuals, little regard to the people to be governed, characterize their administration, and it would be far better for all concerned that military government prevail.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have not had time until to-day to examine your communication of the 22d instant. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that until the President by a counter-proclamation revokes his proclamation of December 8, 1863, or until Congress has acted definitely upon the subject, all attempts at civil government, within the territory declared to be in insurrection, are the creation of military power, and, of course, subject to military revision and control. The questions proposed by you are subjects for grave consideration, both in their local and national aspects. The President has adopted this policy as one of the means of restoring peace and establishing the national authority. The orders given by him are controlling orders, and in their full extent and application will be respected by all military authorities. This not simply as a question of policy of which the President is the judge, but of subordination to superior military authority. In both relations it is our duty to give the fullest effect to the means adopted by him for the accomplishment of the intended object. The Legislature of Louisiana cannot, however, abrogate or modify any military orders or regulations without the consent or approval of the commander of the department, or of superior military authority, nor can it in any way whatever interfere with any question of military operations or military administration. In questions of policy or administration not military in their character, while the absolute right of interference remains the same, the propriety of that interference is more restricted, but it should undoubtedly be exercised whenever in your judgment the action taken by the Legislature tends to embarrass or defeat the policy adopted by the President. In questions of doubtful expediency, it will be proper to suspend its action until the matter can be submitted to him for decision. Questions of revenue in an enemy's territory are under the control of the military authorities, unless excepted by law, or by the orders of superior authorities.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Donaldsonville:*

The general commanding directs that you keep a vigilant eye on the Grossetete country and its approaches. You will send scouting parties from time to time as far as the Park for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, keeping it clear of guerrillas and jayhawkers, and watching any movement of the enemy. You will cause reports of all scouting parties and expeditions to be promptly forwarded to these headquarters and keep the general commanding posted in all matters of interest or importance coming under your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

Steamer Ella brings Northern dates of the 25th ultimo. Marmaduke and Cabell are reported captured, with 2,000 men, 10 pieces of artillery, and 400 wagons. Our loss slight. Negroes in from Arkadelphia report Colonel Dockery there with 6,000 and six pieces of artillery, fortifying. They say Camden is evacuated and that the rebels have received the news of Price's defeat and the scattering of his forces. Geiger is ordered to Lewisburg with all the available cavalry and a battery. He will receive further orders according to the nature of our information from Price. An infantry force will be put in marching order immediately. Transportation is scarce, none having arrived from above yet. Ritter was sent out with about 500 cavalry yesterday after Logan, who was collecting corn this side of the Saline, with a force reported at 700 or 800. I feel some apprehension about the supply train, but Thayer must have rations if it be possible to get them through. What is your opinion about it?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE DIVISION PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Little Rock, Ark., November 3, 1864.

Capt. A. BLOCKI, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following information obtained from two colored men: They left Arkadelphia October 26. They report a rebel force of 6,000, with ten pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel Dockery, and are fortifying extensively, and have moved all military stores from Camden and evacuated that place. They report that it is well understood at Arkadelphia that General Price has been badly whipped and his army is retreating in great confusion and coming to Arkadelphia. They also report Colonel Logan near Saline River, on Black Creek, with a force of 700 men. The informants were men of more than ordinary intelligence for men of their class.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SCOTT,
Captain and Division Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 3, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Matters remain here about as usual. The weather has been rainy for three days. We have store-houses, however, so that everything is under good cover. There are now 60,000 sacks of grain in good shelter. Undoubtedly a rise in the streams will be of advantage to our side. For some weeks past there has been no communication by water between Pine Bluff and Little Rock. Recently a train of 300 wagons with supplies left Little Rock for Fort Smith. Major-General Herron accompanied the escort. I learn on fair authority that the rebel McCray, who accompanied Price into Missouri with about 3,000 men, is now at Searcy, sixty miles northwest of here. I have now at this post 4,000 troops, the greater part of whom have good winter quarters. I have 500 men at work on fortifications, all of which I hope to have finished in a few days. One of my regiments is the Fifty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored) and is at work on the last and heaviest earth-work. I told them the other day I thought if they made a good fort of it, we should call it Fort Lincoln, which greatly pleased the men and made them shovel faster. I believe in getting as many colored troops as possible. The more rebels see that they cannot retain slavery, the more readily will they quit.

Yours, truly,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

[NOVEMBER 3, 1864.—For Andrews to Dyer, reporting affair at Hazen's farm, &c., see Part I, p. 906.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 3, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville:

It is reported by some men of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry that were captured and paroled by Captain Wheat, near the railroad, that McCray is at Searcy. The brigadier-general commanding desires that you send a scout to Searcy to ascertain the truth of the report.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 3, 1864.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville:

In pursuance of instructions received from the major-general commanding, you will move with all your avilable force to Lewisburg, by shorest route, where you will receive orders. If you have an opportunity of striking the enemy, you will do so without special instructions. Take all the rations you can; you should have at least ten days' supplies. It is reported by rebels at Lewisburg that Price's forces are crossing south in detachments and will cross the Arkansas between

Lewisburg and Clarksville. You will not send the scout to Searcy. The steamer Ella is in and brings reports that Marmaduke and Cabell are captured, with 2,000 men and 10 pieces of artillery and 400 wagons. The general suggests that you go by way of Springfield, covering your right flank well with scouting parties.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *November 3, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 4th.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will march at 7 a. m. to-morrow with about 1,600 men. I have been aware that General McCray has been at Searcy for the last two weeks; have been trying to catch him, but have not yet succeeded.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 3, 1864.*

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding, Brownsville:

It is reported that McCray's command is at Searcy. The brigadier-general commanding desires that you send a scout there to ascertain the truth of the report. Colonel Geiger's brigade is ordered to Lewisburg.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 3, 1864—4 p. m.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: The two messengers who left Gibson with dispatches for this place at 8 a. m. November 2 were attacked on a small prairie ten miles from here and one of them captured. The other has just arrived. It seems that each had dispatches. The one that arrived here brought nothing for these headquarters, accordingly any important dispatches which may have been sent by you are lost. If there was anything of importance please duplicate and forward immediately. If there were any dispatches from Fort Scott, and you know the contents, communicate the same at once. Hereafter in sending dispatches give a copy to each messenger, so that if a part are captured information will yet be received.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. IRONCLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, Tenn., November 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: I am very much pleased to hear of your return. I did not know it until you had gone ashore. I am sorry you did not stop and see me for a moment, as you passed across the Essex. I beg leave to send you a copy of a communication just received from Captain Pennock, who was commanding the squadron when it was written. I also send a copy of Admiral Porter's General Order, No. 121, referred to in Captain Pennock's letter. It is undoubtedly very essential just at this time that extra precautions should be taken against the surprise and capture of merchant steamers.

Trusting that you had a pleasant though but flying visit home, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., October 31, 1864.

Commander ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Essex, Memphis:

SIR: * * * I inclose you Admiral Porter's Order, No. 121, which you will please have strictly carried out. The enemy are desirous of capturing a boat to enable them to cross the river, and will use all means to obtain this end, even if they are to succeed in getting one which would only transfer a handful of men at a time. You will therefore perceive the necessity of preventing any boats landing at any point, above or below Memphis, except at military posts, or under such protection as a gun-boat gives when her guns cover the entire landing and its approaches.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

[Sub-inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 121.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Cairo, Ill., November 12, 1863.

Owing to disobedience of orders on the part of Acting Master Lyman Bartholomew, of U. S. steamer Eastport, in permitting a steamer to land when not under his guns and protection, and then paying her a visit in a boat with a small crew, the steamer Allen Collyer was destroyed by guerrillas and Mr. Bartholomew taken prisoner. This is to notify all persons belonging to this squadron that no steamer will under any circumstances be allowed to land at any point on the Mississippi River, except at a military post or with a gun-boat close alongside of her, and in such a position that the guns of the gun-boat will completely command the levee.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

WASHINGTON, *November 3, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff to General Grant, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am satisfied that all the troops you can lay hands on in Missouri should be sent forward with the least possible delay to re-enforce General Thomas. He is probably opposed by Hood's entire army and the cavalry of Wheeler and Forrest.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CROSS HOLLOWS, ARK., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Jefferson City:*

Your order of yesterday, repeated at Springfield to-day by General Sanborn, requiring Colonel Benteen to report to the latter at Cassville, cannot be obeyed without disastrous consequences, as this force is a material portion of the troops here in the face of vastly superior rebel forces. Supposing you are mistaken as to the location of Colonel Benteen, who has been with me in this pursuit several days, I have ordered Colonel Benteen to continue moving forward, instead of going back to Cassville to join General Sanborn, who it seems is still at Springfield, eighty-five miles in our rear. Price was yesterday near Fayetteville, where Colonel Harrison was in hourly expectation of an attack. Continuous rain and snow for three days have retarded supplies and taxed the troops to the utmost of human endurance. I have also hoped some of your troops would come up. Fifty only of the fresh troops named in your dispatch have come up to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO, *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

By extract of telegraphic orders received this morning I find that I am directed to take orders from General Sanborn, who is my junior in rank. I have been here for three days shoeing horses and preparing for the field, and have received a generous support and assistance from General Sanborn. I march with nearly four of my regiments this morning; the others follow to-day and to-morrow. I would respectfully ask whether it is the intention to put me under command of my junior. If it is so, want of confidence or censure must be understood. If subject to either, I would ask to be relieved of my command. I make this application as much in justice to General Sanborn as to myself.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., November 3, 1864.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 9, dated headquarters Cavalry Division, Warrensburg, Mo., November 2, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Central Missouri, with headquarters at this place.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Prisoners just brought in from Newtonia report that Shelby moved eastward with his entire command after reaching Arkansas three days ago. A body of rebels are passing south between here and Marshfield. They crossed the Hartville road in the rear of Colonel Phelps at 10 a. m. to-day, and they report Shelby to be following them. Firing is reported toward Marshfield this morning. I have ordered one company of the Sixth Provisional to co-operate with a portion of General Holland's force moving from near Ozark toward Stewart's Creek, and have taken steps to inform Colonel Phelps of the enemy's movements.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 293. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 3, 1864.

I. Major Mitchell, commanding battalion of the Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will at once distribute the three companies of his command, now at this post, sending them to the vicinity of Bolivar, Humansville, and Stockton, respectively, where they will remain until further orders scouting the surrounding country thoroughly.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, commanding Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, detail one squadron of his command, properly officered, to proceed upon a scout against a rebel force east of this place. The commanding officer of the squadron will at once report to Brigadier-General Holland for instructions, and the men will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. After completing the scout the squadron will return to this post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 3, 1864.

Colonel GRAVELY,
Commanding in the Field, near Cassville:

You will, at the earliest possible moment after your arrival at Cassville, send an escort of 400 men to Bentonville, Ark., and as far west as may be necessary, to strike the trail or line of the enemy's march, with instructions to the officer in command to ascertain the course and direction of the enemy's march and his present position as near as possible, and report all such information at the earliest opportunity to me at Cassville. You will move no troops except through orders from me.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *November 3, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

General Curtis was beyond Pea Ridge, moving on the Fayetteville road yesterday. Benteen was in advance. Price was supposed to be moving to right of Fayetteville.

J. A. MELTON,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 3, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding, Cassville:

Majors Moore and Hackett will receive orders from Colonel Gravely, who will reach Cassville in a few hours.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, [*November*] *3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding:

I have reports from Major Cosgrove. He has overtaken rebels near Hartville; rebels evacuated; two wagons loaded with kitchen furniture and beef. When messenger left major was moving on the left flank, trying to head the rebels and form junction with Colonel Palmer in Hartville. Palmer has eighty men. I have sent all the mounted men at the post save those of Companies G and D, who have returned from your command in the field. Rebels reported 600 strong.

D. A. W. MOREHOUSE,
Capt. Provisional Company Enrolled Missouri Mil., Comdg. Post.

WASHINGTON, *November 3, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Newtonia, Mo.:

The Secretary of War directs that you assume command of all troops belonging to the Department of the Missouri and now serving on the western border of that State, and pursue Price toward the Arkansas River, or till he reaches the troops of General Steele or Reynolds. Having completed this duty, you will return the troops to their respective commands. You will furnish a copy of this order to the several commanders, and also to Major-General Rosecrans. Regiments or portions of regiments belonging to Department of Arkansas will be sent to General Steele.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* Erroneously quoted by Curtis as of November 7—see Part I, p. 519.

CROSS HOLLOWS, *November 3, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Thayer, at Fort Smith, and Colonel Harrison, at Fayetteville, send me dispatches urging me forward to save them from Price. Three days' unremitting rain and snow detain me, but I hope my advance will reach Fayetteville to-night. Price's forces were yesterday on two sides of that place, but were not attacking our troops. General Rosecrans, at Jefferson City, yesterday, and General Sanborn, at Springfield, to-day, ordered Colonel Benteen's brigade to report at Cassville. This is a material part of my force, and I cannot believe these officers would again embarrass my operations if they were acquainted with the circumstances. I hope my order to Colonel Benteen will therefore receive your approval and that of General Rosecrans. Your dispatch informing me that General Rosecrans is ordered to pursue Price to the Arkansas does not, as I suppose, relieve me from concurrent duty implied by your former dispatch expressing to me the desire of the lieutenant-general.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Cross Hollows, Ark., November 3, 1864.

Colonel Benteen, commanding Second Division of the Army of the Border, will move in the advance to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock. Major-General Blunt, commanding First Division, will move his command as soon as the road is clear, and Major Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, commanding commissary trains, will move in the rear. All commanding officers are enjoined to keep their commands well closed up and use the utmost diligence to prevent straggling. Great care should be taken of rations and forage, as we are now in the enemy's country, and subsistence of every kind is exceedingly scarce.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 3, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Moonlight's brigade is moving out of camp; will go by way of Bentonville and rejoin the command on the march, as you directed. I shall leave in half an hour on the Fayetteville road, as I understood that was the route you intended to move on. I learn from a woman here that Price's camp was near Bentonville Monday night, which, if true, he must have laid over there one day. This woman's information is that Price has gone to Maysville except a small force. Four regiments, she says, went on the Huntsville road on Monday, leaving the Wire road, twelve miles south of here. I shall move on the Fayetteville road until directed some other course by you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

CIMARRON, N. MEX., *November 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I leave here this morning with sixty-five Utes and Jicarilla Apache Indians, after having had the greatest kind of trouble to get them started, and had to tell them that I would write to you recommending to your favorable consideration that the families of those Indians going with me should be fed one pound and a half of meat and flour daily by Mr. L. B. Maxwell until they return from the campaign. The snow has been so deep for the last four days that I was doubtful of any of them to go with me. I therefore most respectfully solicit you to send to Mr. L. B. Maxwell an order to issue the above rations, and also instruct the chief commissary to pay for said subsistence. I deem it a good policy to do it, as we may need their services in future time.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Colonel First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers.

P. S.—Since my writing seventeen more Indians have joined my command, making in all eighty-two. All of them have families, which are suffering very much, and would be very glad if you approve the subsistence to be issued by L. B. Maxwell as heretofore mentioned in the within.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. C. H. SMITH,
Keokuk, Iowa:

GENERAL: Your several reports have been received and are entirely satisfactory. I transmit inclosed copy of a letter just received from Governor Stone, to which I invite your particular attention.* You will observe that the Governor considers the Iowa militia abundantly able to protect the border against guerrilla raids, or any other danger to be anticipated since the retreat of Price. I desire to remind you that it is not always good policy to inaugurate a regular system of military precautions, and to post troops and prepare for hostilities, where no such arrangements have hitherto existed. I gather from your reports, as also from the letter of the Governor, that the anticipation of danger entertained some weeks since has nearly subsided, and is rapidly subsiding. It is my experience that it is very much easier to establish military arrangements and post troops than it is to do away with such arrangements and remove the troops afterward. Once establish such a system and I fear it will be fixed upon us long after its necessity or propriety has passed away. I fear if you make the arrangements you suggest, the clamor of the people will force us to continue them at much expense and inconvenience long after the necessity has passed. I am therefore very reluctant to go into any system of defense for the border of Iowa, except what is and what always has been furnished by the local militia. We may get an elephant in our possession which we will not be able to get rid of for a long time to come. I prefer greatly to stand upon the Governor's letter and the belief that since Price's retreat there is really

* See November 1, p. 396.

no danger on the Iowa border, except what the local militia can attend to, as they have always done. I shall delay sending horses, therefore, until I hear from you again. As soon as you think you can do so safely, you had best return here, placing Major Ten Broeck in charge of matters in Southern Iowa, if you think it judicious. You will readily understand what I mean without further explanation.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *November 3, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I went up yesterday to Ottumwa, the county seat of Wapello, to learn the condition of things west of this and the views and wishes of the citizens. Colonel Viall, of the staff of the Governor of this State, and who, as he informs me, is intrusted with the administration of the militia system in the southern counties, accompanied me. There are over 1,000 militia in each, organized in the counties of Van Buren, Davis, and Wapello. Of these a company of about forty in Van Buren and fifty in Davis are now in active service, patrolling, each company, the southern border of its county, being mounted infantry, drawing pay and a per diem allowance for use of horses. None of the other militia are on this basis, but the majority of the companies have agreed to come to drill mounted, and act, if called out, as mounted infantry, most of them being farmers owning horses. They are well armed with Enfield rifles (all the militia, whether armed or not) and a number of the officers and many of the men have been in the volunteer service in this war. As estimated, this mounted force, which could act at once in an emergency, numbers over 1,600, about equally distributed in the three counties named. In this county, for the reason that the use of horses involves more expense and inconvenience (few of the members of the militia companies owning horses), there are no militia organized as, or who will act as, mounted infantry or cavalry. The measure suggested in my previous letters, to provide a small mounted force here, will thus complete the protection by mounted force of the three counties in the southern border next east of the Mississippi River. I was glad to receive this morning the dispatch by telegraph from the major-general commanding in regard to detectives.

With great respect, major, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. P. ADAMS,
Comdg. Independent Battalion, Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter.:

COLONEL: It is desirable that a small detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, under a commissioned officer, be stationed for the winter at some station on the usual traveled route from the post under your command to Fort Wadsworth, about midway between the posts, for the convenience of communication. The command at Wadsworth being fully employed in the erection of quarters, General Sibley directs that the

necessary force be detailed from your command without unnecessary delay and furnished with the tools required to hut themselves. The spot for the station should be selected with a view to the proximity of wood and water, and the building placed where it will not be commanded by mounds or liable to annoyance from timber or thickets, and it should be constructed with due regard to defensive capabilities in any contingency. A discreet officer should be placed in command of the party with full instructions, and the detachment should be properly supplied with rations for a month or more in advance, and be fully armed and equipped with a good store of ammunition. You will please furnish a copy of this dispatch to Major Rose, commanding Fort Wadsworth, that he may be made aware of the orders given for keeping open winter communications with his post.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
November 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: My scouts yesterday afternoon killed two Indians, one of Little Six's, the other of Red Leg's bands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Lieutanant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I think from present appearances that Price's affair will be over in the course of the next ten days, and that Reynolds' troops can then be withdrawn from Arkansas. Steele's effective force is now about 20,000. Sherman thinks that a movement from the Mississippi River toward Selma, cutting the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, by which Beauregard's army is now supplied, will be more advantageous to him than any operations on the coast. If you are of the same opinion, General Canby's instructions should be to that effect. For the present, I think all of Canby's efforts should be directed to prevent Kirby Smith from sending the intended re-enforcements across the river to assist Beauregard and Hood against Thomas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 4, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter of Lieutenant Jackson, signal corps, to Major-General Canby, relative to rebel organizations forming at Springfield, La., as conveyed in a report

of Captain Hawke at Pass Manchac. Lest it was intended to apprise me of these reports for any further purpose than information, I deem it my duty to report that Pass Manchac and the contiguous country is not within the Defenses of New Orleans. All the troops and the territory north of a line connecting Bonnet Carré Bend and Frenier Station passed into Baton Rouge District last summer.

(Please see my report on Defenses of New Orleans to headquarters department dated August 26, 1864.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barancas, November 4, 1864.

Maj. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of West Florida and South Alabama:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following statement of the movements of the enemy in my vicinity, which I consider perfectly reliable, dated November 2, 1864:

Six companies of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry have gone in the direction of Milton, Fla. A portion of Forrest's and Maury's command are at Pollard. There are three regiments of infantry at Blakely, destination not known, supposed to be Pollard or Milton. One regiment of cavalry from Mobile was ordered to report at Greenwood's plantation yesterday; the number of men in these regiments are not known. The entire force at Greenwood's is 1,000 men and four pieces of artillery, but there is some talk of their moving above Blakely, for fear they may be cut off by forces from Pensacola. There is one company of 100 men at Montrose. There is one set of pickets at Stick River, on the road, and one set at Hollman's, on the Perdido River. At Mobile there are about 8,000, old men and boys. Two couriers are stationed at H. J. Helton's while he acts as a spy for the Confederates. At Blakely there is situated one battery mounting eight guns, two large and six small ones. Colonel Maury's movements seem to be rather mysterious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Mouth of White River, Ark.:

Price was defeated at Newtonia, Newton County, Mo., on the 1st* and retreated toward Cassville and Arkansas frontier. General Curtis is ordered to pursue him to the Arkansas River. As Price is utterly destitute of supplies and transportation, he must either attack Fort Smith or seek a part of the country where he can get provisions. General Steele should cut off his retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Maj. Gen. F. Steele.)

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* The engagement at Newtonia occurred on October 28.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Magruder is moving in this direction in force. Five thousand are reported to have been at Princeton yesterday, 6,000 at Arkadelphia, where they are fortifying, and 2,000 at Rockport. I have not heard from Monticello for several days. Negroes report Camden evacuated. McCray is reported at Searcy. A reconnoitering party has been sent to that point. Ritter's brigade of cavalry has just returned from the Saline, and they confirmed the reports of the enemy's advance. The rest of Geiger's brigade of cavalry, 1,600, with four 3-inch rifled guns, has been sent to Lewisburg to be ready for Price; 500 went with General Herron. With the Third Arkansas, about 3,000 cavalry can be concentrated at Lewisburg or Dardanelle. It is reported from Lewisburg that Price's command is broken up and that they will endeavor to cross the Arkansas between Lewisburg and Clarksville. This information is derived from country people. Magruder has received information of Price's defeat in Missouri. All the infantry that can be furnished with transportation for the necessary supplies will be put upon the march as soon as I can learn anything definite from Price. Nobody communicates with me from Missouri. Last newspaper 25th ultimo. Mower took off the best part of my transportation. An officer was sent for it. Mules are all we want. Colonel Greene, assistant quartermaster, promised to send them. This place and Devall's Bluff cannot be left without considerable force. If either of these places should fall into the hands of the enemy the Department of Arkansas would go up. There are no supplies of any sort in the country for the support of an army. We are obliged to have forage on an expedition. I have sent to General Reynolds for another brigade.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 4, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Paducah, Ky., and assume command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. As soon as the brigade can be spared from Paducah, General Shaler will move with it to the mouth of White River, Ark., and join the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps, is hereby ordered to obstruct all the roads but one leading into the city of Little Rock between the Benton road and the Arkansas River. Brigadier-General Salomon will designate the road to be left open.

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By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 4, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that Colonel Mackey repair the bridge over the Palarm, and that you afford him all the help required and material. If necessary tear down a house.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 4, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry are ordered to Little Rock. Please inform me when they will be ordered to start. I wish to send three companies of the Fifth Kansas and Seventh Missouri Cavalry up to be mustered out. If the Twenty-eighth start soon I wish to send them up with that regiment.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 4, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

It is uncertain when the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin will be ordered up. The Twenty-ninth Iowa was to start to-morrow morning for Pine Bluff, but they have been ordered to remain here awaiting the movements of the enemy.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 4, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Unless I receive orders to the contrary, I shall send the three companies of the Fifth Kansas and Seventh Missouri Cavalry to Little Rock, on the south side of the river, to-morrow morning. It is absolutely necessary that my means of transportation be increased at least twenty wagons and teams. With that number I can bring down the quartermaster's and sanitary stores that will be necessary for this month.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose copies of dispatches from Major-General Howard and Brevet Major-General Wilson.* The taking of Hatch's division from here and Winslow's division, in Missouri, leave me very bare

*See Howard to Grierson, October 24, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 428, and Wilson to Grierson, October 26, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 459.

of cavalry, and what cavalry I have left, it is contemplated, as you will see, to take away. I have barely force now here to defend this place. Price being driven out of Missouri, General A. J. Smith's troops and Winslow's cavalry, it seems to me, should be ordered back here. Forrest is in West Tennessee with 10,000 men, and I am powerless to drive him out unless I can have Smith and Winslow back here. The order of General Howard for Hatch's cavalry was executed before my return. I was in hopes that there would be no further conflict of orders on the Mississippi. What am I to do in the case of conflicting orders between you and Generals Sherman and Howard?

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of White River, November 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Memphis, Tenn.:

I have ordered General Rosecrans to send to Memphis the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps and the cavalry division the moment they can be spared from Missouri, and by the quickest route. If the cavalry division is far advanced in the pursuit of Price, it will probably come by the way of Fort Smith and Little Rock.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 4, 1864.*
(Received 12 m. 7th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Forrest is still in Middle Tennessee, but his intentions are unknown. He left Jackson with a small force, going north to Paris, one week ago. He has about 10,000 men. Most of his force is believed to be near Corinth. I have only force enough here to defend this place. Now that Price is driven out of Missouri, if General Smith's force and the cavalry I sent to Missouri could be ordered back here, I could soon drive him out. Will you order Rosecrans to send those troops back here?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 4, 1864.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Order 114, paragraphs III and IV, Armies of the United States, October 29, 1864, by the hand of Brigadier-General Rawlins, and to state for the information of the General-in-Chief that in pursuance of telegraphic orders of the same tenor from General Halleck, Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith was ordered to move from Harrisonville to

Pleasant Hill, Mo., on the 29th ultimo, and from thence on Sunday, the 30th, to the Missouri River, at Glasgow, Arrow Rock, and Boonville. But finding the chances of reaching the Mississippi by marching better than by the Missouri, which is so low that navigation is very difficult, one division was ordered to move directly to the Mississippi, near Saint Louis, by the south of the river, and the other to cross the Missouri at Glasgow and move on the north side of that river to a point of embarkation near Saint Charles. Boats will be in readiness, with ample supplies, to meet them on their arrival and transport them to General Thomas, who desires them [to] come in fighting order to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee. Both divisions are now under the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Mower was relieved by McArthur and ordered to report to General Sherman some three weeks ago. The General-in-Chief may be assured that neither General Smith nor myself will leave anything undone which, in our opinion, will expedite the movement of the troops or their arrival at their destination in fighting trim.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Curtis has orders to assume command of the troops under General Sanborn, and to pursue Price to the Arkansas River, or till he meets Steele's or Reynolds' forces; then to send all troops to their proper commands. It is important that the troops in pursuit of Price should not be withdrawn till he is either broken up or driven out of the country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 4, 1864.*
(Received 5th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I reached here yesterday morning. Rosecrans was absent with his army, but returned here last night. I have just seen him and delivered your orders. The commands embraced in them were already marching to the Mississippi River—A. J. Smith to Saint Charles, and Mower, now McArthur, to this city under orders previously communicated to him by General Halleck. Those two divisions, numbering 9,000 men, will reach their respective destinations on the river within six days, where transportation will be in readiness for their immediate embarkation. By order of General Sherman, McArthur relieved Mower in command of his division, and the two divisions of Sherman's army in this department are placed under the command of Smith, who has had all the necessary orders, Rosecrans informs me, to expedite their movement to the points designated by Thomas. Winslow's cavalry is with General Sanborn, to whom orders have been sent by Rosecrans for its return to the Mississippi River the moment it can be safely withdrawn from further pursuit of Price, which seems to be the case now,

as Price from all accounts has been pretty completely broken up and dispersed. This cavalry will reach the river for embarkation in about ten days from this date. In addition to the troops of Sherman, Rosecrans will send to Thomas one regiment of colored infantry, which is all, he thinks, can be spared from here with safety to this State and Government stores, owing to the great activity of guerrillas in different parts of the State, especially in the northern counties. Mower reports in person to Sherman. Rosecrans seems to appreciate fully the condition of affairs on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, and will use every exertion, I have no doubt, to forward troops there. I have received this morning a dispatch from General Halleck. It requires no answer other than is contained in this. General A. J. Smith is here.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 4, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 5th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Since my dispatch of this forenoon, I have seen General Smith, who says he has all the necessary orders from Rosecrans for the return of the whole of Sherman's troops to Thomas, and that he will be able to get away from here by the 10th instant, with all except the cavalry, which numbers about 2,000 effective men, now with General Sanborn. This he will not be able to get away before the 15th instant. His force, exclusive of this cavalry, is 9,000 effective men. I shall procure from Rosecrans a complete statement of the forces he will have in his department after Sherman's troops leave. Sherman's cavalry constituted a part of Pleasonton's force in the battle with Price. Smith being so anxious to get off and so alive to the importance of doing so at the earliest possible moment, together with Rosecrans' disposition to facilitate his purpose to the fullest extent, I deem it unnecessary for me to remain longer, and unless you think otherwise, I shall be prepared to leave here for City Point on Sunday evening next. With your permission I would like to return via New York City and remain over there for three or four days to see my physician, provided nothing of importance is likely to transpire in that time. I shall await here your answer to this and further orders.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of White River, November 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Send the divisions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps as soon as they can be spared, and by the quickest route, to Memphis, Tenn. If they are still in pursuit of Price, and can reach their destination sooner by the way of Fort Smith and Little Rock, give them that direction. The cavalry division from the District of West Tennessee will also be sent back. You will direct them to move by the quickest route.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *November 4, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

As soon as General A. J. Smith's troops and Winslow's cavalry can be spared, I beg you to send them back here. Forrest is having his own way in West Tennessee, and we want troops to drive him out.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 4, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Soon after my last dispatch I had intelligence of the attack on this place and garrison. The enemy shelled the fort for several hours, but retreated on my approach toward Cane Hill.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 4, 1864.*

The exigency having passed which required the issue of an order placing restrictions upon the shipment of goods to points in the interior of this State, paragraph I of General Orders, No. 188, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.*

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 306. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The detachment of the First Iowa Cavalry now at Schofield Barracks will proceed to and take post at Benton Barracks for the purpose of procuring remounts and refitting for field service. Capt. J. L. Woods, assistant quartermaster, will furnish necessary wagon transportation to Benton Barracks.

* * * * * * *

5. The detachment of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed without delay to Springfield, Ill., reporting to Lieut. Col. James Oakes, superintendent volunteer recruiting service State of Illinois. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part III, p. 635.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 4, 1864.*
(Sent via Wellsville 4 p. m. 6th.)

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

Send Seventeenth Army Corps, of General Smith's command, here as rapidly as possible. They are badly wanted to the front. Push everything to get them here.

By order:

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 234. } *Warrensburg, November 4, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. T. T. Crittenden, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the post and of all the troops in the immediate vicinity of Warrensburg.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cassville, November 4, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Prisoners that left Price's army late Sunday night say that he was within six miles of the Indian Nation, near Maysville, moving southwest with the main army, and that many regiments and brigades had moved off east, and that the rebel army had been more and more demoralized. I am sending out a reconnaissance to the Indian Nation to strike and follow Price's trail, and get his movements. Harrison represents the enemy strong about Fayetteville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 4, 1864.*
(Sent to Mexico 3.20 p. m. 6th.)

Brigadier-General CRAIG,
Commanding, &c., Saint Joseph:

The general commanding is informed that you are calling out militiamen. He directs me to say that it is too late now to call them out, but in case it is necessary General Fisk will order it. He also wishes the militia afforded all possible facility consistent with the interest of the service for voting at the coming election.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LEBANON, [*November*] *4, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE:

The detachment I left on Parker's Creek last night was fired on this morning by 100 rebels at Osage Ford. Lieutenant Keeling and Captain Turner were close on them. Two hundred and fifty rebels crossed the road this side of Niangua to-day. I have not got over fifty serviceable horses now at the post.

J. COSGROVE,
Major Eighth Missouri State Militia.

LEBANON, [*November*] *4, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE:

The command I left on Parker's Creek fought the rebels this morning on Elk Creek, in Wright County, and got whipped, losing 2 killed and 16 prisoners. I would suggest that no troops be ordered from here, as the rebs are crossing at the rate of 200 per day between here and Niangua.

J. COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 4, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Price's forces attacked and shelled this place, but retreated at the approach of my command. Colonel Harrison reports his loss as trifling. Colonel Harrison will join me in pursuit, as you direct. The enemy lost several, including one officer. The enemy has divided, but seems to aim at a crossing of the Arkansas above Fort Smith.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., November 4, 1864.

I. Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, First Cavalry of Colorado, is hereby relieved from the command of Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., and is ordered to report without delay to headquarters District of the Upper Arkansas, for orders.

II. Maj. Scott J. Anthony, First Cavalry of Colorado, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., and assume command of that post, and report in regard to matters as stated in Special Orders, No. 4, paragraph VII, from these headquarters, dated Fort Riley, October 17, 1864.

By order of Major Henning:

A. HELLIWELL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 4, 1864.

Hon. J. T. LEWIS,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo in relation to a treasonable organization of eighty-five men in Shullsburg, La Fayette County, in this State, and to

inform you that I sent a copy of your letter to Lieut. Col. C. S. Lovell, assistant provost-marshal-general for Wisconsin, requesting him to communicate the facts to the provost-marshal in that section of country and to direct him to make such investigation and ask for such aid as might be needed to arrest and punish the offenders. I would suggest to you that information of this character be communicated in the first instance to Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell, who, through his provost-marshal, has the means at once to investigate and detect such treasonable operations, and who will at once be furnished by me with all necessary military aid. Be assured, Governor, that I stand ready at all times to aid you to the full extent of my power in putting down any combinations and in repressing any attempt against the peace.

I am, Governor, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *November 4, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: The rapid and vigorous organization and arming of militia forces in the southern counties of this State, which Price's advance in Missouri induced, has given the people confidence in their ability to dispose of any raiders, and since his retreat their apprehensions have almost entirely died out. I can see but one indication of mischief as things are now. There can be no question that the recruiting parties which dispersed into Northern Missouri are still many of them there, and it is possible that before making their way south, they may suddenly collect together and attempt some undertaking of consequence. It is matter of common knowledge here that mounted men (suspicious characters) have been making their way into Illinois the past few weeks. The men arrested by my order were on a recruiting errand. Colonel Duffield, late of the Third Iowa Cavalry, who was captured on the evening of the 2d instant on the packet from Saint Louis to this port, the Kate Kearney, at Clarksville, and who was subsequently paroled, told me that he conversed with a number of the party and came to the conclusion that they were rebel recruits from Illinois. I am told here that it is matter of common knowledge in Hancock County, Ill., opposite, that recruiting and drilling have been going on there for weeks. In view of these and other similar facts, and of the notorious complicity of the secret political societies formed against the Government, with the rebels, in this region at least, and of the giving out as to what is to be done on election day, I think it better that I should remain here till after the 8th instant.

With great respect, major, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *November 5, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m. 11th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President:

Magruder's main force is in the vicinity of Princeton, picketing the road leading to Pine Bluff and Little Rock, and in easy reach of the Mississippi, if the crossing of the river should be attempted. Our

scouts report great dissatisfaction among the rebel troops at the renewal of the order to cross. I think the attempt to cross will be deferred until after Price's forces get back. I have concentrated at this place all the disposable force from below, in readiness to oppose the crossing, or to support General Steele, if he should be attacked by Magruder. Rosecrans has been ordered to send to Memphis the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps the moment they can be spared from Missouri, and by the quickest route. The cavalry division will also be sent back. Dana will go to Memphis as soon as General M. L. Smith or General Veatch reaches Vicksburg. As the crossing of the river will probably be attempted at or near Gaines' Landing, I do not wish him to leave until he can be properly replaced.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 384. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

41. In accordance with section 10 of the act of July 17, 1862, the President hereby assigns Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Gulf, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from November 4, 1864.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 178. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 5, 1864.*

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2. Lieut. Frank N. Wicker, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, will proceed by first transport to Mound City, Ill., and report in person to Capt. A. M. Pennock, commanding Mississippi Naval Squadron, on business connected with the army code of signals. Having made satisfactory arrangements with the commanding officer of the Mississippi Squadron, Lieutenant Wicker will at once enter upon the duty of instructing the officers of the squadron in the army code of signals, and will make requisition upon the chief signal officer Military Division of West Mississippi, for any assistant that he may need, and upon the acting assistant quartermaster and acting ordnance officer, signal corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, for any equipments and stores that may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. Sergeant Rich, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, will report to Lieutenant Wicker for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, November 5, 1864.*

Owners, lessees, and managers of plantations in this department are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates as seed cane one-fourth of the sugar-cane the product of the year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer.

In the case of Government plantations the foregoing extract of General Orders, No. 138, will not be held to apply. The lessees from the Treasury Department have already made ample provision for the class of cases contemplated.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 5, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Fourth Cavalry Brigade:

General Pleasonton's victory over General Price at the crossing of the Osage is glorious. Price has one gun left, without ammunition, and his forces, demoralized and deserting, are escaping to Arkansas and Texas. You will move to Dardanelle to watch the enemy and attack them wherever you can find them.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *November 5, 1864.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Owing to the scarcity of forage on the south side road, I sent the detachment of the Fifth Kansas and Seventh Missouri Cavalry on the north side of the river. They started at 8 o'clock this morning.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 5, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Send the dispatch to General Thayer by express, with sufficient escort to overtake General Herron. Give him the news.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Official account of General Pleasonton's victory over General Price at the crossing of the Osage is as follows:

Price has one gun left, without ammunition, and his forces, demoralized and deserting, are escaping to Arkansas and Texas. You will use your cavalry to the best advantage in picking up stragglers, and if you can take any other advantage of Price's scattered forces do so.

I have just received the above from Major-General Steele, who is at Devall's Bluff.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 120. } *Vicksburg, Miss., November 5, 1864.*

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II. The following order, which for some unknown reason has been disregarded during the past season, is now reiterated and will be strictly enforced:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } NATCHEZ, MISS.,
No. 15. } *November 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

All the property in the Palmyra Bend, Miss., except the Turner and Quitman plantations, is hereby reserved for military purposes, on which will be established a home farm, and to furnish land for freedmen for their own cultivation. The general superintendent of freedmen will have entire control under the proper military authorities.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

The exceptions made in the order will no longer be regarded, and the whole peninsula known as Davis' Bend, including the three islands known as Hurricane, Palmyra, and Big Black, is reserved for military purposes, and will be the colonization, residence, and support of freedmen. The limits described will easily support not less than 25,000 of that class, who are now more or less dependent on the Government; and as the place is garrisoned and defended with that intention it will no longer be suffered to be used for private profit whilst destitute colored people are wandering as vagrants through the streets of towns, are huddled in localities exposed to inroads from the enemy, and are fed on Government rations. Davis' Bend is perfectly secured against attack and rebel raids; it is the natural home of the destitute and needy contraband, where his labor will be easily and richly rewarded under sure protection. It was never intended that his security should be afforded at a high cost to the Government under pretense of providing a "freedman's home" in order that three or four fortunate persons should be favored with leases of plantations in so desirable a locality. The home of Jefferson Davis is a suitable place to furnish the means of support and security for the unfortunate race he is being so instrumental in oppressing. All white persons not connected with the military service will be required to leave the above limits before the 1st day of Jan-

uary, 1865, and after that date no white person will be allowed to land on any part of the same without written permission so to do either from these headquarters, the headquarters District of Vicksburg, the general superintendent of freedmen, or the provost-marshal-general of freedmen. Col. Samuel Thomas, Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, provost-marshal-general of freedmen, is charged with the execution of this order, and the Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry is at his disposal for the objects thereof.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER LOUISVILLE,
Off Skipwith's Landing, November 5, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have just received information from the commanding officer of the U. S. steamer Argosy that Parsons' brigade (rebels) are ten miles back of Gaines' Landing and are receiving re-enforcements rapidly. They have artillery with them, and orders have been read to the troops that they are to cross this river. This information was obtained from two deserters, who have arrived at the gun-boat Romeo. I shall leave immediately for that place. Any assistance which you can render me by forwarding information to the vessels below will be very acceptable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BACON,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Sixth Division, Mississippi River.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 5, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

You can now return, via New York, as you request. Report your arrival in Washington City by telegraph and await reply.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 5, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS:

It is reported that there is an Illinois regiment at Cairo not required there, and under orders for Atlanta. If so please order it to Paducah or to General George H. Thomas or where it may be most needed. Are there not some troops at Cape Girardeau or at New Madrid that could be spared? I think every man you can possibly get should be hurried to General Thomas. If Beauregard can be checked on the Tennessee River, Sherman can begin his own movement at once.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 5, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 a. m. 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of this date received. There are no troops at Cape Girardeau, save one or two companies of Missouri State Militia. I will learn if there are any at Cairo, and if there are will send them as you direct. The Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers left here to-day on steamer for Springfield, Ill., via Alton. It numbers about 265 veterans. I have sent order to it, which will reach it at Alton, to proceed immediately to Paducah, Ky. This regiment was at home on veteran furlough, and on the expiration of its furlough was sent from Springfield here to Rosecrans by General H. E. Paine and was being returned. I did not know of it until this evening, or I should have sent it from here direct. Orders have been sent General McNeil, who succeeds General Sanborn in command of the forces pursuing Price by Rosecrans, in accordance with the letter and spirit of General Grant's dispatch of date of the 4th instant. He has been directed to report to and receive orders from General Curtis. Please forward copy to General Grant.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
November 5, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GRASS,
Comdg. 61st Ill. Infty. Vols., now en route to Springfield, Ill.:

You will proceed from the point this may reach you without delay to Paducah, Ky. The steamer you are now on, if you have not disembarked, will furnish you transportation, and if you have debarked apply to the commanding officer at Alton, Ill., for transportation. Please acknowledge receipt of this by dispatch to this place.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
November 5, 1864—8.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Commanding, Springfield, Ill.:

The Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers left here this morning on steamer for Springfield, via Alton. Please order it to proceed immediately to Paducah, Ky. To avoid delay and prevent it taking the cars at Alton, orders have been sent direct to Alton, but you will please repeat them. Have you any troops at Cairo?

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
November 5, 1864—6.04 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cairo, Ill.:

Please inform me at this place by telegraph what troops you have at Cairo. It is reported that several regiments are there. I desire the names of the regiments or parts of regiments and their effective strength, as nearly as may be approximated.

This is by authority of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

What was the result of the affair at Charleston this morning? Answer.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 144. } *Near California, Mo., November 5, 1864.*

1. Capt. E. R. Applegate, ordnance officer, will unload his train of ammunition at California, reserving 100,000 rounds in wagons, and as soon as he can procure cars he will load his ammunition and proceed to Jefferson City, thence, if transportation can be obtained, to Saint Louis. On his arrival at Saint Louis he will report to Major-General Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, for orders. The guard accompanying the train will remain and proceed with the ammunition by railroad. The quartermaster's department will please furnish the necessary transportation.

2. The command encamped at Lookout Station will march to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock and proceed to Jefferson City. The First Brigade will march in the advance. The train will move in the same order as to-day. The Second Brigade will march in the rear of the train. The wagons in charge of Colonel McMillen's brigade, known as the Rolla train, upon arriving at Jefferson City, will proceed from thence to Rolla, Mo., and report upon arriving to the commandant of the post at that place. Commanding officers of regiments will send to these headquarters as soon after arriving at Jefferson City as possible the pay-rolls of their commands, to October 31, 1864, directed to Major Febiger, Saint Louis, in order that they may be forwarded promptly by special messenger. The troops will be furnished with one day's rations, to be drawn forthwith. Commanding officers may issue one ration of whisky to their men, which can be drawn from the commissary.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *November 5, 1864.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

General Sanborn has shown me his instructions from you. I shall act on them as ordered from you and co-operate with him in everything that can be done against the enemy. I have returned his orders to him with a respectful indorsement, and I shall retain command of my own brigade until relieved.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 5, 1864—8.12 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Springfield:

General Sanborn was supposed to be your senior when the orders were given. I am pleased to know that you have taken the mistake in proper spirit. You will execute the orders of General Sanborn with this addition: that you will not only report with a copy of your orders to General Curtis, and co-operate, but take orders from him during the pursuit. Spare neither men nor horses where you do equal damage to the enemy, but waste nothing afterward for display of apparent vigor. Report to me where is Winslow's cavalry, and your own progress, as well as all news from the front.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 235. } *Warrensburg, Mo., November 5, 1864.*

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II. The Sixtieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia is hereby relieved from active service within this district, with the exception of the two companies commanded respectively by Captains Morton and Gallaher. Until further orders Captain Morton's command will be stationed at Osceola, Saint Clair County, and Captain Gallaher's command will be stationed at Calhoun, Henry County, Mo.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, November 5, 1864—12 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

The rebel army has broken up and scattered, but some damage may be done it yet. Benteen's brigade is below Fayetteville. I sent forward 400 fresh troops from Colonel Gravely's brigade this morning to Cane Hill and Fort Smith, and I have advised General McNeil to move forward his command at once. A large number of the troops from the

rebel army have moved in toward Batesville and Jacksonport, where they were raised. General Jeff Thompson stated to a scout of mine, who was with him ten days in Missouri acting as his orderly, that they should not try to keep their army together this winter, but that the respective regiments would be sent to the counties and sections where they were raised and remain till spring. Colonel Harrison dispatches that the rebels attacked Fayetteville with artillery on the 3d, but made no assault. I suppose a simple demonstration to occupy the troops, while their trains were moved south. I shall order more troops down from Springfield and scout the Northern Arkansas pretty thoroughly when returning.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cassville, November 5, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

My information from Springfield is that large bodies of rebels continue to pass south between Springfield and Lebanon; the post train from Lebanon, consisting of 15 six-mule teams, was captured by the rebels yesterday, and I fear we shall lose our subsistence trains. Captain Cassairt, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, a very reliable officer, reports that 1,000 rebels were moving south through Warsaw yesterday. He had a sharp fight, in which he expended all his ammunition and killed 2 rebel captains and 18 men, without any loss himself, and was falling back to Springfield for ammunition. He reports this force to be a part of Jeff Thompson's brigade, of Shelby's division. This state of things seems to raise the question whether we shall damage the enemy as much by moving south as [he is] likely [to] damage us while absent. I shall continue to send forward the troops south, unless otherwise ordered by you.

S. LEE DAVIS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:
(To be forwarded from Cassville.)

Company L, Sixth Provisional, leave Lebanon to-day, all but thirty-one dismounted. I have ordered Cosgrove to retain the dismounted men. Captain Cassairt has not yet arrived from Bolivar. Will send him forward when he comes. A detachment from Lebanon was defeated on the 3d at Elk Creek, in Wright County; 16 of them were captured. I think a regiment of cavalry should be stationed at Marshfield for the present to operate from there. Can I send the Sixth Provisional there? Three trains are between here and Lebanon. Messengers have been sent out for them. Mrs. Fullbright keeps coming for a pass; says you promised her one for herself and another woman. Shall I give them one? Colonel Phelps I am told will be in to-day. He has had no rations since he left, the train failing to meet him. The regi-

ments here are about ready to move, though their horses as a general thing are in poor condition. Portions of McNeil's command are burning fences and committing great depredations between here and Cassville, and many come in to complain of them. At Phillips', seven miles out from here, great damage was done last night. Colonel King is mentioned as one of the officers in command. Colonel Brutsche will start on Monday with the prisoners. It was useless to attempt to send them with the men who went yesterday. These men went straggling out without the least order and discipline and have not all got off yet. I learn they are taking horses all along the road. General Holland wishes to relieve some of the militia from duty for a few days, and asks you to authorize him to do so. General Holland wishes me to send Captain Ball to Ozark and Captain McCullah to Galena until after election. Shall I do so?

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 295. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., November 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. In compliance with orders from the general commanding in the field, Col. John E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry, will move with his command to Cassville without delay and report to Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding in the field. He will take with him five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

VII. In compliance with orders from headquarters in the field, Major Rush, commanding battalion of Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, move out with all the available mounted men of his command now at this post, except Company C, on the Rolla road. He will proceed as rapidly as possible until he meets three trains of quartermaster's stores, which he will at once escort to this post, unless he finds them so near this post or so strongly guarded as not to need his force. In this case he will move on until he meets a subsistence train, which left Rolla on the 2d instant, and escort it through to this post. At least four days' rations will be taken, but no wagons.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 5, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Commanding, Lebanon:

The dismounted men of Company L, Sixth Provisional, will not be sent to Cassville, but will be retained for garrison duty at your post. Company I, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is doubtless on its way to this post and will be ordered to Cassville from here. The camp and garrison equipage will be retained at Lebanon until further orders.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALLEN, *November 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant HARDING:

The Democrat of yesterday contains a communication from Saint Joseph in which it stated that there have of late been certain orders and movements of troops in the northwest indicating protection for the rebels at the polls on next Tuesday. Advise me at once what it means. The entire military force in this district is to be used in the protection of loyalty. No rebel bushwhacker or sympathizer should be permitted to touch the sacred ark of American liberty with his bloody hands. What troops are at Saint Joseph and what in Clay and Platte? Consult Schofield at once.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 5, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

The commanding general desires to know if you have taken the arms away from the citizens of Mexico to give them to the citizens of Sturgeon. The general directs that no disarming be done except upon the necessity of military discipline without first reporting the case to these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *November 5, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO:

The arms taken from Mexico were placed in the hands of U. S. soldiers who had lost their arms in battle, to enable them to hold the post at Sturgeon. Will be returned as soon as they can draw arms. Did I do right? Please answer.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 5, 1864—1.40 a. m.*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Hermann, Mo.:

Can you provide transportation to cross the Gasconade for Major-General Smith's troops? They should be there to-morrow at crossing of Jefferson City and Saint Louis State roads.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *November 5, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

It is impossible to get a boat up the Gasconade River; the river is too low. Have no other means to transport the troops.

H. G. BOHN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 5, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Capt. H. G. BOHN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Hermann:

You must cross the troops. Have barges poled up, or make a flat-boat ferry. Telegraph for barges from above if you have none.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Prairie Grove, November 5, 1864.

The troops composing this command will move forward to-morrow morning half an hour after daylight, in precisely the same order as that observed this day.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., *November 5, 1864—7 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

I camp here to-night. Fagan and his men with three cannon passed this way toward Cane Hill. Everybody says this is the fact, so there is no doubt about it. Freeman and others went toward Huntsville. I want Generals McNeil and Sanborn to know this, so they may not be misled; and I hope you will also correct the report about cannon firing in the direction of Cane Hill. The people here heard the cannon at Fayetteville, but nothing of cannon at or near Cane Hill.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cassville, Mo., November 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BENTEEN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, in the Field:

The general commanding this division directs that you report at the earliest possible moment the amount of ammunition and subsistence stores you have on hand.

S. LEE DAVIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Indian Nation, November 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Curtis, with the information that the brigade I have the honor to command is not a portion of the forces of the Department of the Missouri, but a transient brigade stationed at Memphis. I also respectfully request that the brigade be considered an independent one, and that my orders come directly from Major-General Curtis.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. BENTEEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Sanborn, whose attention is called to the above indorsement.

Colonel Benteen has for several days been doing gallant and diligent service under the direction of Major-General Curtis, to whom he has properly reported since coming with his command, and will be allowed to repair and report to his proper department headquarters at his own discretion after the consummation of the general's purpose to drive Price beyond the Arkansas.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

[C. S. CHARLOT,]
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT BASCOM, N. MEX., *November 5, 1864.*

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose herewith the report of Maj. William McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, commanding troops of the expedition, who arrived at this post on the 4th instant from Fort Union, N. Mex.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCO. P. ABREU,
Lieut. Col. First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS COMANCHE AND KIOWA EXPEDITION,
Camp at Fort Bascom, N. Mex., November 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. P. ABREU,
First Infty. N. Mex. Vols., Comdg. Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the number of officers and enlisted men which arrived at this post yesterday from Fort Union, N. Mex., under my command for the Comanche and Kiowa expedition are as follows: Company A, First Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Edmiston and 59 enlisted men; Company K, First Infantry California Volunteers, Lieutenant Pettis and 27 enlisted men; Company K, First Cavalry California Volunteers, 9 enlisted men; Company B, First Cavalry California Volunteers (veterans, &c.), 24 enlisted men; Company M, First Cavalry California Volunteers, Captain Witham and 30 enlisted men; 8 enlisted men of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, attached to Captain Witham's company; Company D, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Captain Berney, Lieutenant Edgar and 26 enlisted men; total commissioned, 7, Maj. William McCleave and Lieutenant Taylor included; total enlisted men, 183; total, 190. I also find that Captain Fritz, with twenty men of his company and ten men of Company G, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with Assistant Surgeon Courtright, arrived at this post on the 1st instant from Fort Sumner. Lieutenant Heath, with eleven men from his company (K), First Cavalry California Volunteers, and fourteen men from Captain Berney's company (D), First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, left Fort Union, N. Mex., October 28, 1864, to report to Col. C. Carson, at Maxwell's ranch, as escort to Fort Bascom, and who have not arrived here as yet.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCLEAVE,
Major First Cavalry California Volunteers.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 5, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your dispatches of the 27th ultimo have been received at this office. The orders for the appointment of Gabriel Renville as a scout, and for the temporary employment of Samuel J. Brown as interpreter at your post, will be sent up by Maj. J. R. Brown, military agent. General Sibley directs that no public horses be intrusted to the Indian scouts during the winter. It was understood that they were to furnish their own ponies. Orders will be issued from this office authorizing the assistant quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth to increase the allowance of hay to the public animals in consequence of the short supply of grain. The chief commissary of subsistence has been directed to instruct the acting commissary of subsistence to allow the issue of hams and dried fruit in lieu of other parts of the rations. It is to be regretted that you did not adhere to your original intention to send down Company M, Second Cavalry, by the way of Abercrombie, as it could more easily have reached Fort Ripley by that route, at which place it will probably be stationed. The failure to complete the quarters of the command is a great disappointment to the brigadier-general commanding, who has been led to believe that there was an abundance of timber cut for that purpose. If, however, it is impracticable to go on with the work this season, the greatest energy must be displayed in getting everything ready for operations early in the spring, including stone and brick, if the latter can be conveniently made. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding at Abercrombie, has been directed to establish a post with a garrison of twenty-five or thirty men under a commissioned officer, midway between that post and Wadsworth, for the convenience of communication during the winter, and to send you a copy of the instructions for your information. If the snow should be so deep as to prevent ordinary traveling, snow-shoes and dog trains may have to be resorted to. Such blanks as are on hand will be sent you by Major Brown, and others necessary at your post will be sent as soon as received at this office. Major Brown will soon leave here with further instructions for your guidance.

By direction of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER., *November 5, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that after having assumed command of Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, on the 28th of September, I started with said company on the 2d day of October, 1864, and arrived at Georgetown, Minn., on the 5th and rested there two days. Then I proceeded to the Goose Rapids and remained there two days, in the meantime sending a scouting party up the Goose River. Then I proceeded to the Grand Forks and remained there two days, again sending out a scouting party. From there I went to Turtle River and staid there one day, sending

another scouting party up said river. On the 15th of October I again started for Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., arriving at Georgetown on the 18th, and at this post on the 21st. Indian signs were found on Turtle River, but at no other place. Nothing of any note happened during the whole march.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. GERALD,

Lieut. Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Vol. Cav.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 6, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

City Point:

What I meant about Canby was whether, considering the uncertainty of Sherman's movements and the large force with which Beauregard was operating against Thomas and the Mississippi River, it would not be best for Canby to give up sending troops to the coast of Georgia, and operate against Beauregard the best he could from the Mississippi River. I understand that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been repaired as far north as Corinth, which is made Beauregard's depot, and that the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is repaired to Holly Springs. I also learn from Generals Dana and M. L. Smith that the enemy are preparing to occupy the left bank of the Mississippi so as to secure the crossing of Kirby Smith's forces to the east side. General Curtis reached Fayetteville, Ark., on the 2d, and raised the rebel siege of that place. He then pushed on for Fort Smith, where General Thayer is besieged, and will probably reach there to-night or to-morrow. Whether Steele is doing anything I cannot learn; at any rate Price will be disposed of within the next two or three days, and it seemed to me that if Canby were relieved from the proposed expedition to the Georgia coast he could, with Reynolds' forces, what Steele could spare, and what he could collect on the Mississippi River, so operate on Beauregard's communications as to greatly relieve Sherman and Thomas. From all the dispatches and telegrams received here, it seems that Beauregard is collecting into West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi every man he can raise in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.*

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Brazos Santiago, Tex., November 6, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state to the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf that I arrived here November 1 and assumed command on the 2d instant. The condition of the command is very bad. The means to put it in good condition are not here. First, I must have a boat that I can reach Point Isabel and Padra Island with, or I must have lumber and wood shipped from New Orleans. The drift-wood for fuel is getting very scarce. The post hospital is in tents. The

* For other correspondence between Grant and Halleck on this subject, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, pp. 640, 657, 658.

fierce north winds prevailing at this season blow these down, slit the cloth, unless the tents are entirely new, drifts the sand and rain all through the wards in spite of any and all efforts to prevent it, thus exposing the sick. It is too late to get material and build a hospital for this winter, but with a small amount of lumber barricades may be put up to break the force of the wind that will render the hospital comfortable. This lumber may be obtained here if I have a light-draught boat. I find the command very deficient in clothing, and shall remedy this at once. In relation to the matter especially referred to in your letter of instructions, I find that beef and other commissary supplies have been sold to refugees, when they had money; also to officers of the Mexican battalion on the island, but so far as I have been able to discover these sales have been properly reported and accounted for on the commissary returns. Parties have frequently come this way in passing from Matamoras to New Orleans, desired to pay their transportation, and in cases where they had no currency they have been charged $50 in specie by the quartermaster. This has also been accounted for as far as I have yet discovered. I shall sift these matters to the bottom and report the facts. I can thoroughly equip and render this command efficient in four weeks, if my requisitions for supplies and materials are promptly filled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 6, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

Please forward with all possible dispatch to the naval officer commanding at Mobile Bay, the following order.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 6, 1864.

NAVAL OFFICER IN COMMAND IN MOBILE BAY:

Do not on any account, or on any showing of authority whatever, from whomsoever purporting to come, allow the blockade to be violated.

A. LINCOLN.

(Copy also sent to care of Captain Sheldon, Hilton Head, to be forwarded from there to Mobile by first opportunity.)

TEMPORARY HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of White River, La., November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Canby directs me to say to you that you are placed in charge of the operations and of the troops designed to prevent the enemy from effecting a crossing from the west to the east bank of the Mississippi. He desires you to have on hand at the mouth

of White River transportation for 5,000 troops. He has ordered the divisions of Smith and Mower, now operating in Missouri, to proceed to Memphis by the shortest route. If they have gone too far in pursuit of Price to be recalled by the Missouri River, they will move by Fort Smith and Devall's Bluff to their destination. When you come into General Steele's department the senior officer will assume the control. General Dennis has been ordered to send a brigade at once to Devall's Bluff, to report its arrival by telegram to General Steele, to send Shaler's brigade so soon as it arrives to Devall's Bluff, and to follow with the remainder of his division. The general's present idea is that the enemy may attempt to break through the line of the Arkansas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *Vicksburg, Miss., November 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis will join the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at mouth of White River, Ark., without delay.

3. The commanding officer at Morganza, La., will send the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry to mouth of White River, Ark., without delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 6, 1864.

Col. BENJAMIN DORNBLASER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will cause the following troops of your command, with their entire force, transportation, camp and garrison equipage, &c., to embark at 8 a. m. the 7th instant, as follows, viz: The Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry on steamer Ella, with the exception of 100 men that will embark on steamer Pocahontas; the Thirtieth Missouri Infantry on steamer Pocahontas. The pickets now on duty from the above-named regiments will be relieved in season for compliance with the above order.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Gun-boat Cricket. Near Prairie Landing, White River, Sunday, November 6, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

General Canby was wounded this morning by guerrillas, from the bank of the river, and will be unable to come up. The wound is painful

but I do not think dangerous. He directs me to say to you that you will report to him in detail any information you may have of the movements and position of the enemy. Duplicate sent to the mouth of White River.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Calvary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
No. —. } *Little Rock, November 6, 1864.*

I. Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed with three regiments of his brigade, viz, Twentieth Iowa, Twenty-third Iowa, and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, to Brownsville, and will await further orders at that station. The other regiments of his brigade will join him as soon as practicable after the arrival at Devall's Bluff of a brigade now under orders at the mouth of White River.

II. The assistant quartermaster at Devall's Bluff will furnish such land transportation as may be necessary to carry five days' rations for the command and ten days' rations of forage for the animals pertaining thereunto.

By order of Major-General Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Devall's Bluff:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Ryan:

We have 8,000 rations on hand. Weather fair; roads good. Have sent your dispatch to Fort Smith and to Colonel Geiger. Reports state that a force is moving up from the south to resist Price in crossing the Arkansas River. I will send two female scouts down to ascertain the fact.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 6, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

General Steele visited the fortifications here and the cavalry depot this forenoon and reviewed the infantry and artillery this afternoon. He has just started for Little Rock. The steamer Celeste got snagged to-day and sank at the landing this evening.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 6, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Please inform Colonel Geiger that two sections of Marr's battery left here yesterday morning for Lewisburg, with orders to report to him.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
November 6, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Colonel WATTLES:

Dispatch of 4 p. m. 5th instant received. The messengers you started on the morning of the 5th not arrived. I have information that Price was at Cane Hill on Friday and moving in the direction of Webber's Falls. Send all your dispatches by Indians.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of telegram from General Rosecrans.* Before it was received I had sent a dispatch to him, urging that General Smith's forces and Winslow's cavalry should be sent back here, and I also sent a dispatch to Major-General Halleck to the same effect. General Forrest is in West Tennessee in force, and is doing a good deal of mischief on the Tennessee River, having captured a transport and gun-boat near Fort Heiman. I have, I think, ample force to hold this place, unless Hood should strike off in this direction, but I have not a force to justify any aggressive movement or attempt to drive Forrest from West Tennessee. Of the present position of Generals Beauregard and Hood I have no reliable information. Major-General Thomas telegraphs me from Nashville on the 1st to know if I knew anything about Hood, which would seem to imply that he was in the dark. I shall not be surprised to hear of him at Corinth with most of his army, as the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is running to that point, and he can easily supply his army there. I will keep you advised of movements so far as they can be ascertained.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 6, 1864.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Third U. S. Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: The major-general commanding corps directs that you proceed immediately with as much cavalry as there are transports to carry, and one section of artillery, with ten days' rations, and report to Maj. Gen.

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*See Rosecrans to Smith, November 1, p. 389.

J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Corps, in vicinity of Gaines' Landing, to oppose an attempt of the enemy to cross the river. If you should not meet General Reynolds you will be governed by circumstances, and if the enemy abandons the attempt to cross you can do such scouting as you may find practicable and consistent with the safety of your command, reporting by every opportunity to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 6, 1864.

Lieut. Commander GEORGE BACON,
Commanding Sixth Division, Mississippi River:

Your dispatch of yesterday was handed me about an hour since. I have sent a tug with your letter to Lieutenant-Commander May. My transports, with 1,000 cavalry and section of artillery, will leave here for Gaines' Landing or that vicinity to-night. I have no doubt of your entire success and the great disgust of the rebels at another failure.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 6, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I have just received from General Rosecrans the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
November 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following comprises the infantry force of this department available for field duty, as is explained in remarks:

District of Rolla: Five companies of First Missouri State Militia, ten companies Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), eight companies Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men).

District of Southwest Missouri: Ten companies Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), neither mustered nor full.

District of North Missouri: Nine companies Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), ten companies Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), six companies Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, paroled prisoners), Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, not mustered.

District of Central Missouri: Six companies Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men).

District of Saint Louis: Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), Forty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry (new, twelve-months' men), part paroled; Tenth Kansas Veteran Infantry, 250 men; Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry; Twenty-fourth Missouri Veteran Infantry, 200 men; two batteries light artillery.

Of these I can send the following immediately: Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Tenth Kansas Infantry, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, two batteries of artillery, and I may be able also to send the Forty-first Missouri Infantry if I can find detachment to replace it.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

General Rosecrans has ordered here the six regiments and two batteries he says he can send for immediate embarkation, under orders to proceed to Paducah and report to the commanding officer there until the arrival of General A. J. Smith, then to report to him unless they receive other orders from General Thomas. Four of these regiments and two batteries will get away from here within two days from this, and the other two within four or five days. They will number over 4,000 effective men. Winslow's cavalry will be returned to General Sherman by General Rosecrans as soon as they get back from the pursuit of Price, if they come this way. I will here state that General Rosecrans has shown since I met him here every disposition to hurry forward troops to General Thomas, and for that purpose to strip his command to the least possible number. He will be enabled to send more when the pursuit of Price ends. I shall leave here on my return to-morrow.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your communication of this date setting forth the infantry commands of your department available for field duty and the regiments and batteries that you can send immediately to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, is received. You will send forward with all possible dispatch to Paducah, Ky., the troops you designate in your communication as being able to send, namely: Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Tenth Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, two batteries of artillery, to report to the commanding officer there until Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith arrives there, then to report to him, unless otherwise ordered by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. You will also send to the same destination with same orders any other and as many more troops as you can possibly spare, and with all possible dispatch.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP AT JEFFERSON CITY, *November 6, 1864.*
(Received 8th.)

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Arrived here to-day after a severe march from Sedalia. The snow-storm rendered the roads as bad as can well be imagined. Unloaded the ammunition at California with orders to send by railroad. Will await the arrival of the Third Brigade, which will reach here to-morrow and start Tuesday morning for Saint Louis. Will send all the sick and foot-sore men by railroad, which, with the light wagon train, I expect will enable me to reach Saint Louis Saturday next.

J. MCARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 94. } *Glasgow, Mo., November 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. The One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby relieved from further duty with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and is reassigned to duty with the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer of the Second Brigade will drop the regiment from his returns from this date.

IV. The Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby relieved from further duty with the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and is hereby assigned to duty with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer of the First Brigade will drop the regiment from his returns from this date.

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By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 22. } *Glasgow, Mo., November 6, 1864.*

This command is hereby placed upon its good behavior. Hereafter no officer or enlisted man will be permitted to leave his company or regiment without special authority from these headquarters. Commanding officers of regiments, batteries, and detachments of this command will detail an advance and rear guard to arrest all stragglers, who will be reported at the close of the day's march to these headquarters for punishment.

This order will be read at the head of each regiment, battery, and detachment of this command.

By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 237. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Battery A, Second Missouri Artillery, will proceed by boat to Paducah, reporting on arrival there to commanding officer of the post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

5. The Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, at the Moselle bridge, Southwest Branch of Pacific Railroad, will proceed at once by railroad to Saint Louis, reporting on arrival to these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

6. The Fortieth Missouri Volunteers will proceed by boat to Paducah, and on arrival at that post will report to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

7. The Eighteenth U. S. Colored will proceed by boat to Paducah, and on arrival at that post will report to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

8. The Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers will proceed by boat to Paducah, and on arrival at that post will report to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

9. Battery I, Second Missouri Artillery, Captain Julian commanding, will proceed by boat to Paducah, and on arrival at that post will report to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

10. The Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers will proceed by boat to Paducah, and on arrival at that post will report to the commanding officer thereof. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

Send the Eighteenth Colored to Saint Louis with camp and garrison equipage with all the dispatch possible. The commanding officer will come to these headquarters in advance.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *November 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I can send the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers now, but the Eighteenth Infantry U. S. Colored are ten miles from here. It will be 6 a. m. before they come. Shall I send the Twenty-fourth to-night? Answer.

D. Q. GALE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Colonel GALE,
Franklin, Mo.:

Get the colored troops into Franklin as soon as possible. Answer at what time they will be there.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Colonel GALE,
Commanding Post, Franklin, Mo.:

The Eighteenth U. S. Colored and the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers must be in Saint Louis by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *November 6, 1864.*

General EWING:

I have received no official dispatch concerning the affair at Charleston. The telegraph operator informs me that while Captain Diehl was at breakfast yesterday morning some twenty guerrillas made a dash into town and wounded Captain D. seriously, 1 man slightly, and captured 8 men. They then left without doing further damage. From what I can learn most of Diehl's horsemen were on a scout. The eight prisoners were taken out of town some seven miles, robbed of everything of any value, and then sent back. They report the guerrilla force to be some sixty strong, under Colonel Birthright—a new man. I sent thirty men, under Lieutenant Rathbun, to Charleston at once. They arrived there at 3 p. m., and started with what force Diehl could furnish on the trail of the rebels last evening. I will advise you as soon as I hear from them.*

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CHARLESTON, MO., *November 6, 1864.*

Col. H. M. HILLER,
Commanding, Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

COLONEL: Captain Edwards overtook the rebels four miles from Sikeston and killed 15 and took 5 prisoners. I came up with a small squad of rebels and killed 5. The rebels are scattered in small bands of five or six, and apparently trying to get out of the State. The Enrolled Missouri Militia acted splendidly.

E. G. RATHBUN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Expedition.

ROLLA, *November 6, 1864—6 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Strength of regiments and detachments in Rolla District, sick and absentees, with and without leave, excepted: Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Col. R. C. Bradshaw, 26 commissioned officers, 640 enlisted men; Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. Blodgett, 24 commissioned officers, 611 enlisted men; First Regiment Infantry Missouri State Militia, Maj. Charles Biehle, 8 commissioned officers, 144 enlisted men; Fifth Regiment Cavalry Mis-

* See Part I, p. 907.

souri State Militia, 5 commissioned officers, 167 enlisted men; Seventeenth Regiment Cavalry Illinois Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers, 76 enlisted men; Third Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia, 1 commissioned officer, 32 enlisted men; Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, 18 commissioned officers, 286 enlisted men; Thirty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, 13 commissioned officers, 199 enlisted men; Battery B, Second Missouri Light Artillery Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer, 73 enlisted men, 4 guns; Battery H, Second Missouri Light Artillery, 1 commissioned officer, 39 men, 2 guns. Two companies of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry are out at present as escorts. I have ordered them to return with all possible speed. There is only one locomotive here, which cannot haul more than 450 men. This number will leave immediately. The balance will be sent as soon as the train comes back.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Cassville, November 6, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am informed from Springfield this morning that the report of the capture of the post train at Lebanon is false, and that we have lost no teams or wagons. The subsistence question is becoming important, but we can manage it probably. No further information from the rebel army.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville, Mo.:

The quartermaster trains are coming in. Our subsistence train is at Waynesville to-night, and Cosgrove has sent an escort to bring it forward. This train has no breadstuffs. Two trains left Rolla yesterday. The commissary of subsistence at Rolla reports sixty of Owen's wagons there and no rations to load them with. As soon as Captain Owen can furnish wagons Captain See will forward a small amount of his stores here. He is anxious to go to Rolla and hasten matters there, and wishes you to get an order from Saint Louis to do so. Governor Phelps has returned, having found no enemy. He starts in the morning to act under your order. No rebels are reported in the district. The dismounted men of McNeil's brigade have plundered all the way to Lebanon and threaten to plunder that town, and their officers are few and unable to control them. I have ordered Cosgrove to use all his force if necessary and to resort to the most summary measures to enforce discipline. I supposed Captain Moore had gone; have sent for him, but as yet his company cannot be found here. Cassairt has not come in yet. How would it do to post the three companies of the Forty-sixth at Sand Spring to escort train from there in, and have a part of Governor Phelps' command so located as to escort between Sand Spring and Wardens, and Cosgrove from Lebanon to Wardens?

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Your dispatch of last night is received. No post train was captured. The three trains that passed Lebanon on the 3d were loaded with quartermaster's stores. Major Cosgrove reports that a subsistence train left Rolla on the 2d. I ordered Major Rush (Colonel McMahan being at Marshfield) to move at once toward Rolla with every mounted man of his command, to find the three quartermaster trains, and escort them in unless they were so near here, as is reported, that they would not need his escort. In that case to push on until he met the subsistence train and to escort it in. Governor Phelps has not yet returned, but I have issued orders to General Holland in accordance with your dispatch. Colonel Cameron starts at once with the Second Arkansas Cavalry, Colonel Phelps being quite unwell. Lieutenant Wakefield is starting with the men of the Eighth. There are but seventy-five mounted men at this post for duty this morning. Captain Ball is ordered to Ozark with orders to keep his men constantly employed. Captain Cassairt will be in soon. Is he to be sent to Lebanon under your directions not to weaken that post any more?

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 296. } *Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1864.*

I. Capt. Jackson Ball, commanding Company C, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed with his command to Ozark, Mo., and assume command of that post, retaining his headquarters there until further orders. He will take his camp and garrison equipage, 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and as many days' rations as can be carried. He is directed to keep his command constantly employed scouting the country and damaging the enemy wherever it is possible to do so. He will send to this post for rations when he needs them.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CASSVILLE, *November 6, 1864—4.25 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I arrived here this afternoon with the Fifth Cavalry, Merrill's Horse, and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, aggregate 587. The other three regiments are either on the road or will be up in a day or two; unaccountable delay in horseshoeing. Nothing of the enemy's movements but what General Sanborn has telegraphed you. Our movements from here will be regulated by supplies. I greatly fear that the belly impediment will stop our further progress.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *November 6, 1864—4.25 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Winslow's brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen, is with General Curtis below Fayetteville, Ark.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Commanding Fourth District Enrolled Missouri Militia:

GENERAL: Dispatches received last night from General Sanborn direct me to have Col. John S. Phelps move with his regiment in such a way as to intercept and strike the forces of the enemy that are moving south. Will you issue the necessary orders with such instructions in regard to the line of march and of operations as may seem to you best calculated to bring about this result. The Second Arkansas Cavalry and Eighth Missouri State Militia have been ordered to the front, and the Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia has been sent toward Rolla to escort the train in. The services of every available man, therefore, will be needed here for ordinary escort duty, and I do not see how any of the militia can be spared.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 6, 1864.*

Captain KITTREDGE:

A portion of Major Leonard's command have got in. He says his men are taking everything in the shape of provisions along the road, and the officers cannot prevent them, and that they intend to plunder this town. I shall have a strong provost guard.

JOHN COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

BOONVILLE, *November 6, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Steamers have just arrived from Jefferson City with supplies. I am now crossing my cannon over to the north side of the river, and shall reach Glasgow to-morrow morning, putting up the telegraph line en route. Several guerrilla bands have recently crossed from North Missouri to this side. The largest concentration of the rascals that I can learn of in my district is in Chariton County near Bowling Green. I shall be after them to-morrow, and will push through to my headquarters and reorganize the disordered affairs of my district as rapidly as possible.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 6, 1864.

General CRAIG:

I am informed that Platte County is full of Kansas militia. Order them out at once. What business have they to invade this department?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *November 6, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have received no intelligence from General Craig. The guerrillas are burning and destroying Union houses in this vicinity. A mounted force is badly needed at this post to scout constantly through this neighborhood.

KUTZNER,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 6, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

GOVERNOR: I am informed that Platte County is overrun with Kansas troops. I am sure this is unauthorized, and can lead to no good result. Please use your authority to have them removed as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER.] HDQRS. ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Hunt, C. N., November 6, 1864.

The order of march to be observed to-morrow will be as follows: Colonel Benteen, commanding Second Brigade, will take the advance. Major-General Blunt, commanding First Division, will follow as soon as the road is cleared. Colonel Harrison, with the Arkansas troops, will follow First Division, and Major Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, commanding commissary train, will bring up the rear. Each command will have an efficient rear guard to prevent straggling and loitering by the way. Reveille will sound at 3 a. m., and the command will move as soon thereafter as possible.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

T. I. MCKENNY,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I beg again to impress upon your mind the planting of the 5,000 trees this winter on the reservation. If 10,000 can be planted and cared for so much the better. Please give this important matter your

personal attention. When the mesquite roots have all been consumed we shall have growing quite a forest of wood for fuel if we plant from 5,000 to 10,000 trees per annum. Captain Calloway informed me that immense numbers could be easily procured.

5 P. M.

Your letter of the 28th ultimo has just been received. The Indians must be contented with the amount of food now ordered to be issued to them, *i. e.*, twenty ounces per day of solid food to each individual. Major McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, is the officer I propose to send to your post to act as commissary. Please make arrangements to have a certain census of all captive Indians on the reservation made on the 30th instant by actual count. At that time it will be well to know the strength of each family, with age, sex, &c., of each. Report the number, age, sex, &c., of the orphan children, and what plan you have adopted with reference to their cases. This will be an especial report required for the War Department. Pray let it be as full and complete as possible, and give the amount and kind of stock owned by each family, or each Indian, as the case may be. If you require any more of the tin tickets to facilitate the issue of rations, please write to Captain Shoemaker to have them made, stating the number and size (with regard to figures stamped on them) of what you require. It is left with yourself to invest the money due to Indians for fodder as you may think will most conduce to their interests. A fund should be formed to provide grape cuttings and to pay for pumpkin, melon, chilé, and other seeds. Please let me know if many seeds have been saved for planting, and what you will require. The seed wheat must be selected from the wheat you have on hand as far as possible. Suppose, for example, you cause to be sown, say, 3,000 acres. This will take from 4,500 bushels to 6,000 bushels, equal to 300,000 pounds—a frightful quantity considering the scarcity. It will not do to trust too much to the corn crop. Besides, if the wheat is sown early and matures early, beans can be raised on the same ground next summer, a great gain. The Indians destroy a great deal of the corn crop by eating the corn before the ears are filled. Separate ground should be planted to be depredated on, so that the main fields would be left intact to ripen. Captain Bell, commissary of subsistence, has bought twelve new plows. These shall be sent down as soon as they come. If all the able-bodied Indians will keep busily at work now, and day by day, until the next planting season has passed, 10,000 acres can be put in seed with ease. The 4,000 sheep have been bought and are en route to you. The fleeces should be given to the poorest Indians. Please inform me of how much these sheep average in weight per head, taking every ounce that can be issued as food. If the commissary would arrange to have all the blood of slaughtered cattle and sheep saved to be made into haggis and blood-puddings it would be great food for the orphan children who go to the school. The scarcity of food in the country is very great, and every resource must be tried to economize, or there will be positive suffering before the next crop will be gathered. Please have the land which is to be cultivated measured. A calculation can easily be made which will determine beyond a doubt the number of acres. Delays in the arrival of the mail have detained me from going below. I shall start some time this week and shall endeavor to return via Fort Sumner.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Under the circumstances pointed out in General Rosecrans' dispatch of this date, I think as he does, that the pursuit after Price might as well be discontinued. Please so direct him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1864. (Received 18th.)

Major-General CANBY:

No further military operations on the coast will be undertaken at this time. Troops in Mobile Harbor will be required solely for holding the harbor defenses. All available forces of the Department of the Gulf on the Mississippi River and in Arkansas should be organized to operate from some point on the river, to cut off Beauregard's communications, break the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroy enemy's supplies, and, if possible, threaten Selma. General Grant leaves the point of departure and line of operations at your own discretion. Price has been cut to pieces, and is by this time south of the Arkansas River. Beauregard has repaired the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and is also repairing the Mississippi and Tennessee road. His depot is at Corinth, and his forces mostly on the Tennessee River. Thomas is in his front with a large force. Sherman, with four corps, is operating in Georgia; his destination is unknown. Possibly he may strike Montgomery and Selma.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copies furnished Generals Reynolds and Dana. Admiral Farragut and General Granger furnished copies November 20, 1864.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 7, 1864. (Received 20th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your indorsement on the Surgeon-General's letter of September 23 has been presented to the Secretary of War, who decides that the authority given to you places medical officers as well as others on the east bank of the Mississippi River subject to your orders, and he directs that any one who refuses or neglects to obey them be relieved from command and placed in arrest. In order to remove all future difficulty on this score, general orders are issued to-day detaching all such troops from their former department and corps commands, and placing them directly under your orders. As Beauregard has concentrated all his forces near Corinth, and has repaired the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, General Grant wishes you to immediately organize a force east of the Mississippi River to operate against his communications and supplies. It is quite possible that you may also find it necessary to increase and strengthen the garrison and works at Memphis.

I hope to make General Thomas strong enough to drive Beauregard back. If so, it is exceedingly important that his communications and supplies be cut off in Mississippi. Sherman will be able to take care of him if he falls back into Georgia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 277. } *Washington, November 7, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President, all troops on the east bank of the Mississippi River are detached from their several department and corps commands, and will report to Major-General Canby, or to such commander as he may direct.

II. The Sixteenth Army Corps, as a corps organization, is hereby abolished.

III. Brevet Major-General Emory is appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, headquarters with the army of General Sheridan, in the field. All detachments of organizations of this corps serving with General Emory, left in the Department of the Gulf, will be sent to the headquarters of the corps, via Washington.

IV. The organization known as the Nineteenth Corps, in the Military Division of West Mississippi, is abolished, and the troops composing it will be organized as Major-General Canby may direct.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

Beauregard has left Georgia altogether and shifted across to the neighborhood of Florence, Ala., threatening to invade Tennessee. We are all ready for him there, and I have still an army with which to go on. If you hear I have destroyed Atlanta, and marched south, be prepared with boats to send me supplies from Pontchartrain, and have the navy to look out for my fires and rocket signals along the east shore of Mobile Bay as high up as old Blakely.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 73. } *Little Rock, Ark., November 7, 1864.*

The following organization of the personal, general, and attached staff of the major-general commanding is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Personal: Maj. Charles T. Scammon, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. Jules C. Webber, aide-de-camp; Capt. Frederick Sommer, aide-de-camp.

General: Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. D. Green, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John F. Lacey, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. George O. Sokalski, assistant inspector-general; Col. B. O. Carr, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. Joseph R. Smith, U. S. Army, medical director; Capt. J. B. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chief engineer; First Lieut. A. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to chief engineer; Maj. Edward L. Joy, judge-advocate.

Attached: Lieut. Col. J. L. Chandler, Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Maj. J. B. Rogers, Merrill's Horse, acting assistant inspector-general; Maj. A. O. Vincent, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, commissary of musters; First Lieut. Henry Sachs, Third U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; First Lieut. Thomas D. Witt, First Missouri Light Artillery, chief ordnance officer; Asst. Surg. W. W. Bailey, First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, acting medical purveyor.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 275. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, November 7, 1864.*

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V. Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteeth Army Corps, will proceed with three regiments of his brigade (the Twentieth Iowa, Twenty-third Iowa, and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry) to Brownsville, and there await further orders at that station. The other regiments of his brigade will join him as soon as practicable after the arrival at Devall's Bluff of a brigade now under orders at the mouth of White River. The assistant quartermaster at Devall's Bluff will furnish such land transportation as may be necessary to carry five days' rations for the command and ten days' rations of forage for the animals pertaining thereto.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 7, 1864.

Colonel DORNBLASER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will proceed with your command to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and immediately upon your arrival there communicate by telegraph with General Steele, at Little Rock, or wherever he may be, reporting your arrival, forces, &c.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

Send 200 men of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry on a scout to Batesville, Ark., with orders to ascertain if any of Price's forces are returning by that way or west of there as far as the point where they crossed White River on their way north. Should they gain information of the advance of any considerable force, they will send notice thereof to Lewisburg and to Brownsville and fall back, skirmishing and harassing them, and sending daily information to Brownsville to be telegraphed to these headquarters. Send the remainder of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to Brownsville Station to report to Colonel Mizner and accompany him to Lewisburg. They should take as many rations as they can transport—at least ten days'. They should be at Brownsville Station to-night. Lieutenant-Colonel Clopper, commanding cavalry depot, will be instructed to mount as many men as possible and place them at your disposal for pickets, &c. Most of the cavalry is ordered to Lewisburg and Dardanelle. The commander of the scout to Batesville will be notified of this fact and will inform his second in command, but it must not be imparted to any others.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

Two hundred of the Ninth Kansas went on a scout into Cotton Plant country three days ago, and will probably not return till to-morrow night. Will see what can be made from the rest of the regiment. There are some good horses at the cavalry depot, and men could be mounted there if necessary.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

By whose order did you send the scout to the Cotton Plant country? You should have reported the fact to these headquarters in your daily report.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 7, 1864—2 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

The scout into Cotton Plant country was sent by my order. Am sorry you were not notified of it. I heard of stragglers in there, also of several colored men who were about to be sent to Texas, and thought it essential to send before the Cache got too high to ford.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

Send what there is of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry now in camp to Lewisburg by the most direct route. They will be furnished with at least ten days' rations. They will report to General West or Colonel Mizner. When the scout of 200 men of the Ninth Kansas returns send a scout to Batesville from Colonel Clopper's command, and from which you will relieve the pickets of the Ninth Kansas now on duty. Telegraph Colonel Mizner at Brownsville when the Ninth Kansas will leave camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 7, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

Captain Claflin, at station seven miles out on railroad, reports that a corporal and two privates of Company A (one mile beyond) were captured, probably yesterday, at Mr. Wright's, two miles and a half from camp while absent without leave, and have not since been heard from. I do not exactly comprehend the following portion of your dispatch of 3 p. m.:

> When the scout of the 200 men of the Ninth Kansas returns send a scout to Batesville from Colonel Clopper's command, and from which you will relieve the pickets of the Ninth Kansas now on duty.

What is to be done with the 200 men from Ninth Kansas when they return?

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 7, 1864.*

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Carr to send 200 of your men on an important scout. I trust by having your picket relieved, and other details, you can make up the number. Have an immediate inspection, and report as soon as possible the effective force you can send to-day. Ten days' rations will be taken.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 7, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry:

Send without delay all of your available force to Lewisburg by the nearest direct route, with at least ten days' rations, to report to Brigadier-General West or Colonel Mizner. Inform these headquarters when the party leaves your camp.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 7, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding, Brownsville Station, Ark.:

A part of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry is ordered to report to you, and will arrive to-night. You will take 600 men of your own regiment and the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and move to-morrow morning to Lewisburg, where you will receive further orders. Should the Ninth Kansas Cavalry not arrive, you will leave orders for it to follow. You should take as many rations as possible, at least ten days'. Should you hear of any considerable force of the enemy while on your route you will march against and attack them, sending information to these headquarters, but you will not allow yourself to be drawn out of your way by any small bodies of bushwhackers.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 7, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps, will proceed to Lewisburg with all the cavalry that can be spared from the vicinity of Little Rock, leaving enough for pickets and patrols. On arriving at Lewisburg, General West will assume command of all the forces in that region belonging to this district, including the commands of Colonel Mizner, Colonel Geiger, and Colonel Ryan, and use them to the best interest of the service.

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By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Your dispatch of October 29 was received here yesterday. General Herron, Colonel Sackett, and others arrived here to-day. They think the train crossed at Dardanelle, and I have sent down two regiments on this side to meet it. Price was at Cane Hill on Friday, the 4th instant. I think he is aiming to cross the Arkansas at the mouth of the Illinois (Webber's Falls). I took a force across the river with the view of moving up to attack him as he crossed the river, but finding Cooper threatening Fort Smith I brought my force back. Within my fortifications we are safe against Price and Cooper both and shall hold Fort Smith. I have no fears.

On the 19th of October I directed Colonel Harrison, at Fayetteville, to move with his command to this place if he found that Price was approaching Fayetteville. Harrison has not complied with my order, and I have not heard from him since Price reached Cane Hill. Deserters from Price's army report that Fayetteville has not been taken. Price has moved very leisurely since the battle of Newtonia, and deserters say that our forces are not pursuing him.

I directed Colonel Wattles to hold Fort Gibson, as it is strongly fortified, but that if he was likely to be overpowered to retire into the Nation and save his command. It would not have been good policy to have attempted to bring the Indians here, as it disorganizes them to take them away from the Nation. Will send you the Eleventh Colored with the train when it returns.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information, although I presume you have seen it before, a copy of a dispatch I have just received from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.* I think it proper to remind you that I have two colored infantry regiments still at Saint Charles, Ark. There will be a decrease of 1,000 men more when I receive your orders regarding the Marine Brigade. There is at each of the posts of Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing only one regiment of infantry and a light battery. I sent Col. E. D. Osband, Third U. S Colored Cavalry, last night with 1,000 cavalry and a section of artillery to report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, at Gaines' Landing. As I am now informed that Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, has ordered quarters prepared for him at Memphis, and as you are reported there, I have thought I should best accomplish your instructions and wishes by remaining here until I hear further from you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Yours of the 4th is received. All the boats here suitable for White River will be sent down at once. I understand that there are four. All is quiet here. I have advices from Corinth as late as the 4th; but few troops then there. Cars from Mobile brought up the day before conscripts and absentees for Hood's army, who proceeded on east by rail. The whereabouts of Hood is not known. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee. The last heard from him he was near Fort Heiman, on Tennessee River. I shall not be surprised if he should plant batteries above here, at Randolph or Fort Pillow. I have only a defensive force here. Now that Price is driven out of Missouri, I have

*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 527.

asked that General A. J. Smith's command and Winslow's cavalry be sent back here, but General Rosecrans says that he has been ordered to send General Smith to report to General Thomas at Nashville.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The latest dispatches from Generals McNeil and Sanborn represent that, while Fagan and Price have gone south, toward Cane Hill and the Indian Nation, citizens living south of the Boston Mountains, coming into Fayetteville, report cannonading in the direction of Fort Smith on the 4th and 5th, supposed to be a demonstration to cover Price's passage toward the Arkansas crossing. Parts of Shelby's and Freeman's have got to Northern Arkansas, and bands of rebels from Missouri are passing between our cavalry and Springfield, on their communications. The cavalry is out of supplies as well as forage, and its advance promises no substantial good, but, on the contrary, much evil to the service. Under all the circumstances of the case, I think no doubt can arise that it ought to return and clear the route, to send supplies to Springfield, which is now destitute, before the roads become bad; but, under existing orders, I do not feel at liberty to direct this without orders from the General-in-Chief, which I request as soon as practicable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864—12 midnight.

Major-General CANBY,
White River:

Yours of the 4th received. Lieutenant-General Grant has ordered me to send General A. J. Smith's entire command to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, in Middle Tennessee, and Winslow's cavalry goes with it. Hood is at Florence fortifying and making a tête-de-pont. Forrest is at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee—that is, in front of it. Major-General Schofield is there to hold the place. Price has now been brought to grief, and was south of Cane Hill, in the Indian Nation, on the 5th instant. Will send report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 309. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864.*

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6. Col. J. B. Moore, commanding division, Seventeenth Army Corps, will proceed with his command to this city by the shortest possible route and with the least practicable delay, reporting to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation, and will

see that no time is lost by delay in connections by trains or boats. The transportation of the command will be turned over to Capt. T. S. Case, assistant quartermaster, except so much only as is absolutely necessary to enable it to perform the journey to this point. Colonel Moore will report the receipt and execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 95. } *Fayette, Mo., November 7, 1864.*

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II. The One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. R. M. Moore commanding, will proceed upon a scouting expedition at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Landmark, Mo., clearing the country of the enemy upon the line of march. Colonel Moore will take with him his regimental wagons and two days' rations, taking from disloyal citizens such amount of fresh beef as may be required, passing his receipts with remarks accordingly. The regiment will rejoin the division from the point designated by the most practicable and expeditious route.

III. The Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. Pease commanding, will proceed upon a scouting expedition at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Franklin, Mo., arresting all rebels found to be soldiers, and thoroughly scouring the line of march of guerrillas. Colonel Pease will take with him his regimental wagons and be supplied with two days' rations. He will furnish his command with fresh beef when required, taken from disloyal residents, passing receipts with such remarks as may be applicable. The regiment will rejoin the column by the most practicable route and as soon as possible.

By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 238. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864.*

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2. Pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the department, the Tenth Kansas Volunteers will disembark and report to Col. J. H. Baker for temporary duty.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 57. } *Jefferson City, Mo., November 7, 1864.*

This command will march to Saint Louis, starting to-morrow morning and each morning thereafter, unless otherwise ordered, at 6.30 o'clock, marching, if possible, twenty-five miles each day. The Third

Brigade will march in advance to-morrow, the Second Brigade following the Third, and the First Brigade following the Second. The train will move in rear of the rear brigade, one regiment of the rear brigade marching in rear of the train as a guard. The brigades will alternate each day in advance. Commanding officers will see that no property is destroyed nor citizens molested. All property that is required for the use of the command will be taken by the authority of the proper officers and proper receipts or vouchers given in lieu thereof.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Yours to General Pleasonton regarding Seventeenth Army Corps is received. None of them are here except a few stragglers. I will have everything ready on the arrival of the command. Dorsey's rebel command crossed near Portland on Saturday. Yesterday they were between the Gasconade and Osage, about fifteen miles from here. I informed General McArthur. They were to start cavalry in pursuit this morning. They are estimated at about 300; are robbing and plundering the country. This post is full of worn-out and sick men. The roads are horrible, and more than half of the commissioned officers and men are straggling. If boats can be sent here it would be advisable, as they might be worth something there on arrival in Saint Louis, but if they march will be scattered all the way. They are much demoralized. I have seen very few officers with the men.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

[HEADQUARTERS POST,
Jefferson City, November 7, 1864.]

Captain BABCOCKE,
Tuscumbia:

I am advised that Dorsey's band of rebels are moving in your direction. They crossed at Saint Auberts Saturday night, and at 4 o'clock yesterday evening were still in the vicinity, going in the direction of Westphalia, plundering everybody. I think they may be in your vicinity this evening. A force of infantry has gone to Westphalia; should send cavalry if I had them. The force is represented at 200, mostly conscripts and recruits. I hope you will head them.

Respectfully,

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Rolla:

A large detachment of dismounted men from General McNeil's command are on the road to Rolla. They have stolen horses, robbed citizens, and personal property of all kinds, taken Government forage from

the stage stations, and committed outrages of every sort. Unless proper precautions are taken your own citizens may be treated in the same manner.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have just received the following dispatch* from General Curtis. What shall be done in the premises? Brigade is now scattered over the district. Would require nine days to reassemble and reach Cassville.

JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District of Central Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding:

Stay where you are, and obey the orders you received from General Pleasonton.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 7, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Sedalia:

You will hold your entire command in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. J. F. PHILIPS:

I have been relieved of the command of the post of Sedalia and been ordered with my regiment to Saint Louis. Will you send some one to take command at this place?

L. BLANDEN,
Colonel Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. L. BLANDEN,
Sedalia:

Maj. G. W. Kelly, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is ordered to relieve you.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Curtis to Philips, October 30, p. 333.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Cassville, November 7, 1864—12 m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I have received dispatches from General Curtis, at Prairie Grove, 7 p. m. 5th instant. He reports that General Fagan, with his command and three cannon, passed that way toward Cane Hill, and that Freeman and others went toward Huntsville. A reconnaissance from Fayetteville determined that Price had moved south from Cane Hill. Prisoners have come in who report that they left Price in Cincinnati Tuesday morning, and that he was moving southwest. Citizens from south of Boston Mountains report artillery firing at Fort Smith on the 4th and 5th instant. No doubt a demonstration on that position while Price should cross the Arkansas. General McNeil's command is the only force here that has not gone forward, and is in bad shape to make the campaign. I think it should go to Rolla, and refit. Subsistence supplies are getting very short, but I think we will get along without serious difficulty.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville:

Company L, Sixth Provisional, has just arrived. The lieutenant commanding reports that he has not seventeen mounted men, and that many of these horses can go but little farther. The company has been scouting constantly, and the horses are worn out. I have directed them to rest till morning. Shall they come on then? Fifteen men of this company left here for Cassville yesterday. Subsistence train has reached Lebanon, and is coming on, strongly guarded. Have sent messenger after Cassairt.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville:

Captain Taylor has come in from a scout and reports no enemy to be found. I have ordered his company (M, Sixth Provisional) to Wardens, and the mounted men of the Sixth Cavalry to Sand Spring. I have no other mounted force until Major Rush returns. Have sent orders to Major Murphy to-day, at Newtonia, to get wagons from Mount Vernon and send wounded, &c., through as rapidly as possible. It is reported that McCullough's house has been burned, a Union man killed, and the forage at a stage station between here and Cassville used up by men of McNeil's command. Complaints come in constantly from citi-

zens between here and Lebanon, but the mischief has been done and the guilty persons are not known. Colonel Brutsche starts to-morrow with prisoners. Captain Moore reports that his mounted men left yesterday for Cassville. He will start in the morning, and Doctor Brother with him, so Surgeon Maynard says. Cassairt has not yet come in.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cassville, November 7, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM T. KITTREDGE:

Have Cosgrove get list of names of all officers and men of General McNeil's brigade charged with plunder, that the amount of damage done may be stopped against their pay, in the discretion of the Government. Give Captain See an order to proceed to Rolla to look after the subsistence stores if he thinks he can accomplish anything by going to that place. Keep the three companies of the Forty-sixth at Springfield to do post duty and send all the mounted force to Sand Spring and Wardens Station to escort trains from these points to Springfield and patrol the roads. I will send forward 8,000 rations from Fayetteville to-day from my train, there being [none] at that post.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 297. } *Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.*

I. The commanding officer of the Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, send the mounted men of his command now here to Sand Spring, Mo. As far as possible these men will be organized by companies, and a suitable number of officers will be sent with them. The senior officer sent will assume command of that post, with instructions to escort all trains from Sand Spring to this post and to patrol the road. Camp and garrison equipage will be taken, as well as fifteen days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. The commanding officer will report to these headquarters the number of officers and men sent under this order.

II. Capt. George W. Taylor, commanding Company M, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, upon receipt of this order, proceed with his command to Wardens Station, Mo., and assume command of that post, until further orders, patrolling the road and escorting trains between that post and Sand Spring. He will take with him his camp and garrison equipage, fifteen days' rations, and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

III. Captain Allen, commanding company, Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will remain with his command at Mount Vernon, Mo., until further orders, reporting for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Cassville, November 7, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

The morning report of this brigade shows 950 men present for duty. We had when we started 2,600. Half the horses will not stand the march a week, and must be led half the time to do that. If we are to follow Price it will be best done on foot. An inspection of the horses made lately shows that but 300 of the 900 are serviceable. We must leave here to-morrow to seek forage. It cannot be had within twenty miles of this place. Please send me orders so that I may move as soon as my men have voted in the morning.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Cassville, November 7, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I find the situation as follows: The army of Price has scattered to subsist, part going with Price, via Cane Hill, and into the Indian country, part with Fagan on to the White River, while several large parties are still in our rear and threatening our communications. General Curtis has undoubtedly gone to Fort Smith to follow him, and to forage our horses would be difficult on the route and impossible when we get there. Northeast Arkansas is a difficult country to operate in with cavalry, especially against an enemy who can fight and run as he chooses, and substantial success so far from supplies will be doubtful. The other course left to me (and although less desirable than an active pursuit of the main army to me personally is one I think for the good of the service) will be to march my command, via Galena and Hartville, to Rolla, and collect and remount this badly scattered brigade. I can thus operate against straggling parties, protect the road, and rid my district of guerrillas. If found necessary I can send a regiment or two from Hartville to Houston. I can get the required subsistence here for the march, and the country will yield forage. I await your orders, which please return by telegraph. General Sanborn fully concurs in these suggestions as my best course.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 7, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. MCNEIL,
Cassville:

Use your best judgment under your orders, and if the advance is manifestly impracticable, as I should infer from your dispatch, report to Major-General Curtis and move your command accordingly. Don't fail to keep the stock from dying; preserve it for recuperation, and keep your men together, in fighting trim.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEBANON, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What will be done with the men paroled by rebel bands passing through? The rebs killed one of my command after he had surrendered and beat him on the head with muskets.

J. COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Commanding, Lebanon:

Such paroles are not recognized in any way. Has Captain Cassairt reported to you? I can hear nothing of him. If he is there, direct him to move to Cassville as soon as his command is rested.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE:

The dismounted of General McNeil's brigade have gone through. They have acted very badly all the way, having robbed Union women and men of money on several occasions; the men could not be identified. I have taken some horses which officers could not vouch for. I believe several went through the woods and around the post. Major Leonard did all he could to adjust the matter, but could [not]. A number [of] officers don't try to enforce discipline.

J. COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Commanding, Lebanon:

The general commanding directs that you procure the names of all officers and men of McNeil's command charged with plundering, stating the amount of damage done by each, in order that the same may be stopped against them. Retain all horses unbranded that you find in hands of enlisted men.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE:

The detachment of General McNeil's brigade is twelve miles from here now. I have done all that was in my power to identify some of the officers and men engaged in destroying property, and all to no avail. I have ordered the provost-marshal to take depositions in the matter. Nearly all the command is guilty.

J. COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

LEBANON, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE:

I have report that between 800 and 1,000 rebels are crossing the road this side of Niangua. I had better detain my subsistence train until Major Rush arrives.

J. COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Commanding Fourth Military District:

General Sanborn directs me to station 100 mounted men at Wardens and 100 at Sand Spring. I have ordered Captain Taylor to go to Wardens. He tells me there is a company of militia at the mill that can be sent there. Will you please to order this company to move in the morning, if it can be spared. If it cannot, then some other company, as I have none available. About sixty men of the Sixth Cavalry have been ordered to Sand Spring. Will you send a squadron there also without delay. These detachments are to patrol the road and escort all trains from Wardens to Sand Spring and from Sand Spring to this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 7, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE W. MURPHY,
Commanding Post of Newtonia:

MAJOR: I sent a dispatch to Saint Louis as you requested, but have received no answer yet. General Sanborn directs that you retain command at Newtonia until Major Burch returns. He also directs that all prisoners and all sick and wounded at Newtonia be sent to this post at once. There are no wagons here or I should have sent them before this. Make some arrangement with commanding officer at Mount Vernon by which these men can be sent to that post as fast as possible and forwarded from there here. Push the matter as rapidly as you possibly can. Captain Ritchey's company has been ordered back to Newtonia by General Sanborn. I sent blanks and paper to you a few days ago. No news here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph:

I know of no Kansas militia in Platte County, but have heard of them in other portions of your State doing good service.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *November 7, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND:

Your telegram to General Craig has been placed in my hands. I found on my arrival here yesterday that General Craig had moved nearly all the available troops of this section into the river counties toward Glasgow, in obedience to orders by the major-general commanding, on the 29th ultimo. I was not advised of the movement. General Craig is probably between Carrollton and Glasgow. I have messengers in search of him. Many of the troops with him will be much needed in the northwestern counties to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have received your telegram to General Craig touching the presence of Kansas militia in Platte County. I cannot learn that there is one Kansas militiaman on this side the Missouri River. I am told by Mr. A. G. Brown, who resides near Parkville, and who came from his home yesterday, that there are no soldiers in the county from Kansas excepting a few of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers, whose houses are in Platte County, and who are furloughed under orders from the War Department. I will ascertain more of the matter during the day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have received the following telegram from Governor Carney:

LEAVENWORTH, *November 7, 1864.*

General FISK:

There are no Kansas militia in Platte County or in any other county in Missouri, to my knowledge.

THOS. CARNEY.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *November 7, 1864.*

General FISK:

Your dispatch from Boonville, 1st instant, just received. I have no troops at this post except detachment of Thirty-ninth. Will start them from this place on the arrival of Colonel Dyer's regiment. Dorsey was in the western part of Callaway County at last accounts with from 400 to 600 men. I have not been able to raise force enough to draw him out. Major Bay, with detachment of Sixty-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, killed 7 of his men and captured 11 last Friday.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *November 7, 1864.*

General FISK:

General Craig left Carrollton early this morning for the railroad, intending to strike it either at Utica or Hamilton, I do not know which.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *November 7, 1864—9.20 a. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS:

My regiment is considerably scattered. I have three companies at Columbia, Boone County, and thirty men in Sullivan County; twenty-five in Chariton County, and one company at Paris, Monroe County. It will be impossible for me to get my regiment ready to start from here before Friday morning, November 11. Will that do?

WILLIAM FORBES,
Colonel Forty-Second.

BROOKFIELD, *November 7, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just returned from a scout. Have been in southwest part of Chariton and into Carroll, and thence up into Livingston County. Searched many houses in south part of Livingston and found several hundred dollars' worth of stolen property distributed by bushwhackers to the law-abiding citizens of locality. Took some of the goods to a store that was plundered and compared marks, which were same, and goods identified by owners. The Southern sympathizers and bushwhackers are the same. I have seen twenty-five from the vicinity of Bedford here at work, two of them judges of election. I have Companies C and E of my command in Chariton County, and Companies A, D, and F distributed through this county at the different precincts. I have the provisional companies here, and want to take twenty-five of them with me to-night to Enterprise, where they have sent me word that if soldiers come there will be shooting. I am on it, and will be there to see him about it. That leaves but twenty-five men at this place. I want to leave here at 1 o'clock to-night. Rebels are below par in the localities I have been in yesterday, last night, and to-day. Every Union man was plundered in that section last Friday. Many of the rebels do not feel well. Two judges of election here at work. I think they will postpone election for a few days in that precinct, as they never had but seventeen Union votes cast there since the rebellion.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain, Commanding.

LEAVENWORTH, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

There are no Kansas militia in Platte County or any other county in Missouri to my knowledge. Have made inquiry.

THOS. CARNEY.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *November 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I learn that the expedition against the Indians is now at an end, but still some 2,000 or 3,000 men are retained at the different military posts on and near the Missouri River, above this place. This number of men, in my opinion, is not required for this service. At least 1,000 can be spared for service elsewhere. I believe I understand the situation, and I do not like to see these men retained here when they are needed so much elsewhere. The officers and men of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, as I am informed, desire to go south, and I request that this regiment be ordered south immediately. It is not needed in this field of service. You are aware that I have always advised a less force in this service than has been employed. If sent south it should be done at once, before winter commences.

Very respectfully,

A. W. HUBBARD.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Pope.

All troops that can be spared for the winter should be sent to Nashville, Tenn., till further orders. Please report what are retained and what sent to the field.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
No. 180. } *Milwaukee, Wis., November 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. C. T. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to command of the Military District of Wisconsin, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. If in his opinion it should be necessary, General Campbell will assume command of the troops at Camp Washburn.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
November 7, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Yours of October 26 and 28, and extract IV, Special Orders, No. 223, came to hand yesterday. In my dispatch of October 27 I notified you that I had sent to Fort Ridgely the second company (Company M), with their horses. I regret its being contrary to the general's wishes, but it was really necessary, as it was impossible for Company H to take down with its own horses more than those of

Companies B and C; and the horses of another company had to be disposed of, and, as I have previously stated, I consider even three companies ample force to hold this post, and if Company F, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, comes up we will certainly be strong enough, and we cannot accommodate more than four companies this winter. I find that it will be almost impossible to build a stockade around this fort on account of [scarcity of] timber. We will require all the suitable timber in reach for building purposes, and it will also be necessary to keep this little mill constantly employed in making lumber for the buildings. I am having made in place of a stockade an embankment, to be sodded, and two 8-inch beams on top, the lower one to be pierced for musketry, when completed to be eight feet high, and with a ditch nine feet wide in front, the entrances to have substantial gates, and the upper story of both bastions pierced for musketry, so the ditches can be swept by both artillery and musketry. The above works can be built with much less trouble and expense and in far less time than a good stockade, and when finished will be far more substantial and efficient, and we can with a small force bid defiance to all the Indians in the Northwest. I have no special reason to anticipate an attack, but shall always keep a good lookout and be prepared for anything that may turn up. Saturday night a messenger was sent in from the hay field to inform me that after dark a half-breed came to the camp and told them that he had been told by two friendly Indians from up country that the Indians were getting together to attack the camp. I sent out Lieutenant Hunt, with twenty-five cavalrymen and one mountain howitzer, to re-enforce the camp. The lieutenant sent in word to-day. All quiet up to 7 this morning. They have a strong position and have fortified. I have no fears for them. There are now here 113 public horses and 61 mules; 24 of them are kept at work at mill. We are feeding but one-fourth ration of grain to animals not working. All are doing well. Is not the adjutant the proper person to take acknowledgments in civil cases, or does a person have to be appointed for that purpose? If so, please have one appointed for this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,

Major Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, November 7, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 1st instant containing final instructions for the disposition of troops in this sub-district, which have partly been carried out. Companies H and L, Second Cavalry, were ready to march immediately, but could not be dispatched for want of transportation until this morning, when, on learning that part of the train from below would be in this afternoon, I kept these companies here in order to use the returning teams for transportation, as our transportation is so much scattered that we have been unable to complete the covering of the stables for want of teams. The order for Company L was directed to Lieutenant Ledden, commanding, who belongs to Company H; but as it called distinctly for Company L, that company, under Lieutenant Cronkhite, together

with H, will start to-morrow morning for Fort Snelling, via Henderson. Company M, Second Cavalry, which has lately reported here, was not comprised in the estimate of troops which could be accommodated at this post, but arrangements have been made to accommodate all the companies now here and expected to arrive within the next three or four days, provided orders are received to remove headquarters of the Second Cavalry to some other point, as several rooms are at present occupied by the non-commissioned staff, band, and detailed men, which are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the companies ordered to remain here. The troops will be somewhat crowded, and if one section of the Third [Minnesota] Battery could be ordered to another post all would be quartered comfortably and conveniently. In the disposition of Captain Barton's company I shall be able to provide forage and stabling for about sixty-five of their horses at the two nearest posts north and south of Fort Ridgely. As soon as Major Brackett arrives at this post I shall be able to ascertain what animals can be stabled, and orders for the removal of the surplus stock will then immediately be given in accordance with the instructions received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, November 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 8th day of November, 1864, from the following source, the statement of Mr. A. F. Roaker, from Brownsville, Tex., employed by General Herron:

Left Brownsville July 15; entered Mexico. Entered Texas September 5, thirty-five miles above Eagle Pass. Went from there to San Antonio. At Brownsville, 15th of September, there were about 1,000 men, Colonel Showalter's regiment, Colonels Ford's and Gidding's battalions. Colonel Benavides at Laredo, 400 strong. Major Hunter at Eagle Pass with a battalion of 300. Colonel Ford commands the District of West Texas. Only one company at San Antonio. Went from there to Columbus; from thence to Crockett, Houston County, September 28. Only three regiments, mounted, went from Texas to Arkansas, and there was no intention of sending more, for two reasons: that they could not be spared, and that the men would not go to Arkansas. Only one company at Houston and three regiments at Galveston. Only two companies at Sabine Pass. Four hundred or 500 men in charge of prisoners, who were removed about the 15th of September from Tyler to Hempstead, Houston [Waller] County. Crossed the Sabine River thirty-five miles above Niblett's Bluff; proceeded in the direction of Alexandria to within fifty miles of that place. Mr. Roaker does not believe that there are more than 5,000 men in Texas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 160. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, November 8, 1864.*

Theodore Pincus was arrested and tried for receiving $1,200 from Nicholas Bermingham for obtaining a permit from the custom-house for a trade store at Baton Rouge, previously refused to Bermingham. Of this he has been found guilty. It is contended by his counsel and some proof offered to show that this class of business is recognized in this community as legitimate. In this a great error has been committed. The custom-house, like all other offices of the Government, is accessible to any person seeking legitimate business and should be inaccessible to all others. Neither money nor influence should be the ground of granting permits. The employment of hired brokers who obtain their gains by procuring for the merchants in an underhand and secret way what the merchant himself on his own application cannot obtain, is manifestly injurious to fair dealing, an extortion on honest traders, and necessarily brings suspicion of illegal gains upon the officials who have charge of the business. All such dealings are, therefore, positively prohibited. In this case Mr. Theodore Pincus will repay to Nicholas Bermingham the sum of $600, being half of his brokerage fee. The sentence in this case is light, being the first that has come under the cognizance of the commanding general. Hereafter it will be much more severe.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant-Adjutant General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 8, 1864.*

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have received no reliable information from any part of the forces under Price since the dispatches of General Pleasonton, written at Fort Scott. I sent orders to General Thayer to use his cavalry to pick up stragglers in case Price's routed troops should pass through his district, and to make the best use possible of the rest of his forces to damage Price, taking care to have Fort Smith secure against an assault. He had previously been ordered to draw in his outposts, with all the public property, on learning that Price was coming in that direction. I ordered all my available cavalry, about 3,000, well mounted and well appointed, under General West, with four 3-inch rifled guns, to move toward Dardanelle and to attack Price's retreating forces wherever they could find them. I have the utmost confidence in this command, and believe they are a match for anything Price can bring against them if they get together in time. I anticipated that Price would break up his command into detachments and demonstrate at different points, while his main force would attempt to cross the Arkansas. Detachments were therefore sent out for the purpose of reconnoitering and flanking the road to Fort Smith. They will concentrate at or near Dardanelle before the arrival there of the supply train mentioned in a previous dispatch. General Herron has passed on toward Fort Smith with an escort of 500 cavalry, making in all 3,500 cavalry from here. Magruder's force is all this side of the Washita. I presume they will attempt raids upon our lines until after Price has got

across the Arkansas. This morning they made a cavalry dash and captured 20 of our men at a coal-pit. We have no cavalry to send after them. I have ordered Colonel Dye's brigade to Brownsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *November 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Arrived here at 7 a. m. to-day. Had interview with Captain Bacon, of the navy, last night at Gaines' Landing. Left orders for Dana's cavalry to make a thorough reconnaissance from Gaines' Landing. A force from this place made reconnaissance there yesterday, and developed no force at Bayou Mason. Lieutenant Earl two days since discovered only cavalry there. A brigade and battery had nearly all embarked for Devall's Bluff before we arrived. Will send another brigade as soon as transportation can be forwarded.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *November 8, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

Returned this morning from Vicksburg. Yours of 4th received. One brigade and a battery have nearly all gone to Devall's Bluff. Will send the remaining regiments and section of battery so soon as transportation can be procured. Will also send another brigade of infantry from here as fast as I can get them up White River. Have ordered a battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns and one of 6-inch rifles from Morganza, and will push them forward to Devall's Bluff as soon as they arrive here. Made mounted reconnaissance from Gaines' Landing yesterday, supported by infantry. Some days ago Parsons' cavalry, or a part of them, were at Bayou Mason, but the last scout, which was small, did not find them. Brought up from Vicksburg 1,000 of Dana's cavalry, and left orders for them to make a thorough reconnaissance from Gaines' Landing to-day. They will do it well. I will hear from them in a day or two, and will report to you. I have a brigade just arrived here from Morganza. General Canby was on his way to see you when he was wounded by a single shot from a guerrilla about forty miles above mouth of White River, and has returned to New Orleans. The wound is high in the leg and tolerably severe, but only a flesh wound. I had a full conference with him, and am making preparations to aid you all in my power.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Gaines' Landing, November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: I arrived with 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery at 11 a. m. to-day, and have been to the bayou and about here. Have

obtained information, that I think reliable, concerning the following facts: That Parsons' whole command left Bayou Mason this morning for Monticello, 800 strong; that Wharton is twenty miles beyond with 700 to 800 men; that Major Robinson has, on Gum Ridge, from 250 to 300 men on duty with the Cotton Bureau, guarding, enforcing, &c.; that no army is here to cross, and would not if they could. I cannot make any further scout without much loss of condition in my horses. The country is too full of water for any but the most important operations, and I therefore return to-morrow morning to Vicksburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,

Col. 3d U. S. Colored Cav., Comdg. Cav. Forces, Dist. of Vicksburg.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG. (DETACHED), 3D DIV., 19TH A. C.,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 8, 1864.

Captain HOWE:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that we will march at 5 a. m. to-morrow, and to request that every facility will be given Captain Drake, who is left in charge, to forward the stores, &c., left behind. Will you be kind enough to have some one who answers the purpose of a guide to report here, that he may either accompany us or give us such information as may be necessary.

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Col. A. H. Ryan's scouts reported yesterday a force of 400 of the enemy five miles southeast of Clinton, and you will instruct your scout to Batesville to be on the alert and look out well for their left flank so as not to be cut off, but if the scout to Batesville hears of any force of the enemy, to move against them and attack them even if it does take them off their direct route.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

JNO. S. VREDENBURGH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I will be glad of a reply to my dispatch of last night. One hundred men of Ninth Kansas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, left camp for Lewisburg at 8 o'clock last evening.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The 200 men from the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, when they return, will relieve the pickets from Colonel Clopper's command, so that you can send the scout to Batesville from Clopper's command.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I am able to get only 130 men from cavalry depot, and they from the Fourth Arkansas. Major Greeno will go, and says they need to shoe the horses to-night, and will start at daylight. If you think best, I will try and get 100 men out of the Ninth Kansas, just returned. The larger the scout the better, in my opinion.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Do not send any of the Ninth Kansas toward Batesville, but have them ready in case of need for southern scout. Let Major Greeno's scout go as far as he can with his force. Let him detach small parties to scout up Little Red River, and cross with his main force. All parties should report any news to the nearest telegraph station.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 8, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

The scout of Ninth Kansas, under Maj. W. Doudna, has returned, and is crossing the river. It brought five rebel soldiers, who claimed to be deserters, seven colored men, and about a dozen mules and horses. They found rebel pickets four miles this side of Cotton Plant and encountered small squads round in the country. It was reported to Major Doudna yesterday that Colonel Adams, with 700 men, was moving from the direction of Crowley's Ridge this way, and was going to attack him. Major D. camped this side of Cache River last night, and after dark sent back a scout, which discovered several camp-fires on the other side and a force judged to be 200 men. It was reported that part of Dobbin's command was back at Jacksonport, and that there was some rebel force at West Point. At 3 this p. m. I ordered scout from cavalry depot to start, having previously given notice for it to be in readiness. It has not got here yet. Has been a heavy shower.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 8, 1864.

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Cavalry Kansas Volunteers:

COLONEL: Major Greeno, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, with 130 men from cavalry depot, will start at daylight to-morrow morning on a scout toward Batesville. It is necessary to make the scout 100 stronger, and I am obliged to call upon you for 100 men, with the proper number of officers, whom you will have report to Major Greeno as he passes your camp, say about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Have your men provided with ten days' light rations, including hard bread, and see that they go well provided with ammunition. The scout is a very important one, for reasons which I stated to you yesterday. We must not let Price pass through Arkansas in safety.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLOPPER,
Commanding Cavalry Depot:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Carr to send a scout from your command to Batesville to watch for Price. Please have the party ready, and wait further orders. They had better take ten days' light rations. Let them be well supplied with ammunition. You had better send 200 men. I will relieve the dismounted picket.

Yours, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 8, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLOPPER,
Commanding Cavalry Depot:

COLONEL: You will immediately start the scout of 200 men previously ordered, with as many light rations, including hard bread, as they can conveniently carry. The officer to be in command will report at these headquarters for instructions. I have a good guide ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 8, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING SCOUT:

You will proceed with the scout under your command to Batesville and ascertain if any of Price's forces are returning by that route, or as far west of there as the point where they crossed White River on their

way north. If you gain information of the advance of any considerable force you will send notice of the fact to Lewisburg and Brownsville, and fall back skirmishing and harassing them, and sending daily information to Brownsville to be telegraphed to headquarters District of Little Rock. Some additional information will be imparted to you by the brigadier-general commanding. You will caution your men that much depends on the success of this scout, and insist upon the strictest vigilance, especially from your pickets, so as to prevent knowledge of your approach preceding you.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Harper's Farm, eight Miles West of Lewisburg,
November 8, 1864—3 p. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I leave here this morning at 9 o'clock. I have five days' rations. Forage is scarce. No signs of any enemy. There is a report that Fagan and Shelby are returning by way of Batesville. What shall I do when my rations are out?

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LEWISBURG, *November 8, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent out scout of two men this a. m. up Point Remove Creek. They report some of Shelby's men on the creek ten miles from here, and a rumor that Shelby is to cross the river to-morrow or next day. Not having men enough to ascertain the facts, I send you the rumor. Colonel Geiger is to be at Dardanelle this evening. Heard one gun here about sundown in southwest direction.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 8.20 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts in report yesterday 400 of the enemy five miles southeast of Clinton; Jackman on Bear Creek, near Wiley's Cove, and rumors of Price in Boston Mountains below Fayetteville. Lieutenant Conley, Third Arkansas, just in, reports Price fighting with Blunt near Fayetteville. Price retreating toward Cane Hill intending to cross the river in the Nation.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 8, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

From what I can gather from our scouts and a prisoner they brought in it seems that on the 25th of October Brooks had a light skirmish at Fayetteville and a fight on the 28th. November 3 and 4 Shelby fought the garrison, while Price retreated via Cane Hill. Near the latter place Price burned what he had left of his train with the exception of four wagons loaded with ordnance stores. The enemy have three or five pieces of artillery. McCray, Jackman, Dobbin, and Newton had left for White River.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 186. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., November 8, 1864.*

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III. Brig. Gen. John Edwards, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TEMPORARY HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 4th instant and to say that Major-General Smith's troops and the cavalry division now in Missouri have been ordered* to return to Memphis by the shortest route. A copy of the instructions to Major-General Rosecrans to that effect has already been sent you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 8, 1864.—For Halleck to Sherman, 11 a. m., in relation to Canby's operations east of the Mississippi, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 697.]

[NOVEMBER 8, 1864.—For Rosecrans to Thomas, in relation to movement of Smith's command, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 705.]

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*But see Thomas to Washburn, November 8, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 707.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
No. 310. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 8, 1864.*

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12. The Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, now at Schofield Barracks, in this city, will proceed at once to Chicago, Ill., and report to Colonel Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas. As soon as the emergency is passed which requires the presence of additional troops at that point the regiment will proceed to Springfield, Ill., reporting to Col. James Oakes, to be refitted and reorganized for immediate field service. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

13. The campaign in Missouri having closed, Capt. C. A. Henry, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty as chief quartermaster in the field. The commanding general takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the zeal and fidelity with which Captain Henry has discharged the duties devolved upon him and to tender him his sincere thanks for his valuable services.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MAUPIN,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Pilot Knob, Mo.:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding the department to direct that you notify all persons who have been notified by you to leave the district that the order of banishment is suspended until further inquiry is made as to the justice and expediency of the order in each case. You will at the same time designate a day on or before which the persons notified shall present evidence of loyalty, or refute the accusations against them.

You will let your provost-marshal, aided by such officer or officers as you may designate, take the evidence in writing, and report it to you with their opinion. You will then send it to me with your opinion. Orders will then be issued by the major-general commanding the department, banishing such as he thinks should be banished. The proof may be in the shape of letters, or other informal evidence, though affidavits should be taken when practicable.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, commanding Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau.)

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 12 noon 9th.)

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

The Missouri River is rising rapidly. The bridge at Gray's Creek is washed away. The Moreau is running fifteen feet deep. I presume the command of General McArthur is between the Osage and Gasconade. Most of the Seventeenth Army Corps will leave to-day. I have 1,000 stragglers, convalescents, &c., awaiting transportation.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

ROLLA, *November 8, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From 300 to 400 rebels, partly unarmed, were last night at 11 o'clock five miles northwest of Vienna. Have sent all the available militia and cavalry, ninety-five men, to intercept them.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 237. } *Warrensburg, Mo., November 8, 1864.*

1. Commanding officers of posts or stations within this district will at once proceed to select suitable grounds in the vicinity of their respective stations, and cause to be erected thereon by the troops of the command comfortable huts as quarters for the men, and a sufficient number of sheds for the shelter of the horses of the command and other public animals. Soldiers will not be allowed to enter the towns except on passes issued by the commanding officers of the station, and not more than two for each company will be issued on the same day.

2. All regiments and companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia now on duty within this district, with the exception of the companies organized under General Orders, No. 107, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, and the two companies referred to in Special Orders, No. 235, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby retired from active service. Col. L. Zevely, commanding Second Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, will see that all Government property now in the possession of the troops of his command is at once transferred to the proper officers, and that the several commands are relieved from active service with the least possible de y.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 8, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Sedalia:

Have ordered all detachments of your command at Jefferson City to move with train to Sedalia.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Cassville, Mo.:

SIR: Major Melton, with detachment of cavalry, arrived here this forenoon. Price turned westward from Cane Hill. My impression was that he would strike the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, at the mouth of

the Illinois River. I crossed the Arkansas here with a force to move out and attack him, but having reason to believe that General Cooper would move up to attack this place with about 7,000 men, I was obliged to bring my forces back. My scouts from Webber's Falls, and also messengers through from Gibson last night, found no trail of any force having gone to the Arkansas. I am therefore led to believe that Price struck to the west of Gibson, via Tahlequah and Park Hill. Major Melton reports Curtis in close pursuit. Within my fortifications here I could resist Price and Cooper united. I have subsistence enough to last till the middle of December. A train of supplies is now on the way here. I am very grateful to you for your efforts to aid me.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have plenty of ammunition.

J. M. T.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., December 3, 1864.

The within official communication from General Thayer, commanding at Fort Smith, is respectfully forwarded, with the request that it be attached to and made a part of my report* of the operations of the troops under my command, while I was reporting to and acting under the immediate orders of the department commander, as there is some misunderstanding as to the time that troops from this command reached Fort Smith. This dispatch was received by me at 3 p. m. on the 9th day of November last at Cassville, Mo.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville:

Cosgrove reports a rumor that a body of rebels are crossing the road to-day, but I cannot hear from them from any other source and the wires still work. The prisoners started this morning with as large a guard as I could raise. Governor Phelps has not yet moved, and will not before to-morrow night. Sixty wagons left Rolla to-day with orders to make thirty miles a day. Scout Martin has got in and could find nothing. Have sent a train to Newtonia for wounded, &c. Captain Cassairt has reached Lebanon and reports 1,000 rebels still moving down. Subsistence train left Lebanon this morning. Captain See says he can send one of these trains right through, if you desire it. Shall Cassairt move on from Lebanon?

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 393.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Thirteen Miles Northeast of Cassville, November 8, 1864.
(Received 11th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I moved here from Cassville to procure forage. Your dispatch of this day* was received at this place. I shall return to Rolla by easy marches through such country as I can procure forage for my horses, and at the same time punish such straggling parties of the enemy as can be intercepted. At Rolla the command may be reorganized and made available for active service when needed. I consider the order to save the horses as imperative for me to return to Rolla.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Near Webber's Falls, November 8, 1864—9 p. m.
(Received 11th.)

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have ascertained from reliable sources that the rebel force which attacked Fayetteville on Thursday last was 6,700 strong, 5,200 being from Price's army, commanded by General Fagan, and 1,500 being the force of Brooks and Brown. My force was 958 volunteers and 170 militia, making 1,128 men. Please make this correction in the papers for the benefit of my command.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *November 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding Cavalry Division, in the Field:

GENERAL: I arrived at this place at 11 a. m. I could not get in advance of General Curtis. I went from Bentonville to Cincinnati on the line, and finding no road leading to the right of Webber's Falls, on the Arkansas River, I traveled the Line road. I passed General Curtis' camp yesterday morning, and for the scarcity of forage I was compelled to leave the trail. I got no forage after passing Bentonville; only one very light feed. General Curtis started from camp below Dutch Mill at daylight. He was twenty-four hours behind Price. Price will cross at Webber's Falls. General Thayer thinks different, but there is no forage in the Nation, and he will be compelled to cross at the nearest point. The country is devastated for fifteen or twenty miles where he passed. General Thayer has written all information in regard to Fort Smith you required. If you want to send messengers to me, send on the Cove Creek road. I leave for Fayetteville in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MELTON,
Major Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

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* See November 7, 10.30 p. m., p. 476.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 8, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Have you any further information as to rebels moving across the road, and has the subsistence train left Lebanon? Can you send out any mounted force to meet the prisoners that left here to-day and assist in escorting them to Lebanon? If so, how many? Answer at once.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *November 8, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two bands of rebels passed within eight miles of this place last night at 12 o'clock, about sixty each side of the town. I cannot pursue them for want of horses.

J. COSGROVE,
Major Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.,

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 8, 1864.*
(Sent November 10, 9.57 a. m.)

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Recall all men organized under General Orders, No. 107, who have been sent out of their own counties (whether in the Enrolled Missouri Militia or not), as soon as possible, and send them back to their own counties. Notify them at the same time that they are to keep up their organizations. They are to be relieved from service as Enrolled Missouri Militia while organized under General Orders, No. 107.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 1.20 p. m. 14th.)

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Will the mounted troops sent from this district in the Price chase be ordered here soon? I need them much in looking after small roving bands of guerrillas yet left on this side the Missouri River.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENTON, *November 8, 1864.*

General FISK:

The guerrillas are in Callaway County. Major Montgomery, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, followed them to that county and returned to this place to vote. He will start again after the election in that direction. Colonel Dyer is in Louisiana and will be in Mexico to-morrow.

F. MORSEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Arkansas, November 8, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK:

We fired a parting salute on Price's rear guard as it crossed the Arkansas. He left another of his cannon, and scattered horses, wagons, and small-arms throughout his retreat from the Missouri to the Arkansas. He carried nothing of consequence away but 30,000 or 40,000 disorganized, half-naked, frightened wretches, who have been whipped in many conflicts for the past ten days. Fled in such haste, before less than 3,000, as to leave on his way our garrisons and supplies at Cassville, Fayetteville, Fort Gibson, and Fort Smith safe from his starving hordes.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp Arkansas, November 8, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rear crossed the Arkansas under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen in our hands. We are rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and brutish vagabonds, whom I hope may never return to disturb the peaceable inhabitants north of the Arkansas River. He is also beyond our posts at Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Davies.)

[NOVEMBER 8, 1864.—For Curtis' and Blunt's congratulatory orders, see Part I, pp. 517 and 579, respectively.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., November 8, 1864.

MICHAEL STECK, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and to say in reply that it has hitherto seemed to be my duty, when Indians murdered our people and ran off their stock, to punish the aggressors if I could. The responsibility of all the consequences which may follow my acts it is expected will rest where it rightly belongs—that is to say, upon myself. I was not aware until so informed by yourself that it was expected that investigations with reference to Indian hostilities on our people were to be made through your office before a blow could be struck. It is, however, acknowledged that you should be informed when hostile demonstrations are to be made against Indians within your superintendency, and therefore copies of orders in such cases have been sent to you. Utes and Apaches have had authority to go against the Kiowas and Comanches

with Colonel Carson, mainly because it was desirable, when so many coalitions are forming between the various Indian tribes against the whites, to have the savages of the mountains committed on our side as against the Indians of the plains. This subject seemed to be the peculiar province of the military department, which is charged with the protection of the people. It may not be improper to inform you that I myself was in command of the troops at Albuquerque in 1856 when the Comanches and Kiowas visited that town. I gave them an ox and some flour and sugar and coffee, and had a talk with them. Inclosed please find a copy of a letter* from the department headquarters to myself in relation to them. It is to be regretted that from no cause on the part of the military there has come to exist a state of affairs between ourselves officially which seems to preclude the idea of much cordiality in consultation or in co-operation, but my earnest efforts shall continue and the whole of my ability be given to protect the persons and property of the people residing within this department from Indian aggressions, even though, unhappily, there be not such a condition of harmony between ourselves as public officers as might be desirable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to say to you that Captain Allgower reports that the old magazine at Berwick has not been destroyed, but that only some parts of it have been taken down, and that the intrenchments are left in their original condition. Whatever you may think necessary to be done in order to prevent an enemy from making advantageous use of that side of the river, the general wishes you would have promptly done. The commanding officer on the spot should see to these matters.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Comdg. District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson:

The commanding general desires me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th instant, relating to the affair at Plaquemine—running horses through the lines, two companies of the enemy's cavalry at or near the post opposite Donaldsonville, and the construction of the order sealing the lines. In regard to the affair at Plaquemine, the general has already caused instructions to be sent you. In addition to them, he desires me to say that he does not consider it possible to remove the restrictions upon trade that he has established until he

* Not found as an inclosure.

has looked more fully into the matter. The general approves the course taken by you to prevent the stealing and running through the lines of horses, also for the arrest of persons engaged therein. He also approves of the means taken to watch the companies of rebel cavalry reported in your command. In these matters the general relies upon your vigilance and energy. In the matter of the sealing of the lines, your understanding, to wit, "that absolute non-intercourse, except for military purposes, was the order," the commanding general desires me to say, is correct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *November 9, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general desires that the Second Connecticut Light Battery, now stationed at New Orleans, shall be ordered to report to General Reynolds, at the mouth of White River. Please issue the order. General Davidson will have telegraphed you of the general's accident. He is getting on quite comfortably.

Respectfully,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Gun-boat Cricket, Mississippi River, November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the battalion Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the Fourth Massachusetts Light Battery, and Company A, First Indiana Artillery (four 20-pounder Parrotts), be at once embarked for the mouth of White River, to be reported by their respective commanders on their arrival at that point to Major-General Reynolds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I will inclose copies of dispatches* containing all the information I have in regard to the recent movements of Price's troops. It is my opinion that Shelby's command is intact. He has four pieces

* See Ryan to Dyer (3), November 8; Geiger to Dyer, 3 p. m. 8th, and Andrews to Dyer, 4.30 p. m. 8th, pp. 489, 490, 489, 487.

of artillery. He will probably move down White River and threaten Devall's Bluff, or take his old station at Sulphur Rock. There is a rumor that he is going to Batesville. Price may strike into the Indian Territory, between Forts Gibson and Smith, move on Fort Smith, or attempt to cross the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Lewisburg. The river is now fordable at many points. I believe that Price will endeavor to evade our troops. The gun heard by Colonel Ryan was probably a signal to Price from rebel troops on the south side of the river. I will send you another dispatch by the first boat down White River. There is now a prospect of several feet rise in the Arkansas and White Rivers. Our telegraph wires are all down this morning, due probably to the storm of last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 9, 1864—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I send telegram* received this p. m. from General Halleck. A regiment and section of battery start for Devall's Bluff at 6 a. m. to-morrow. More boats are coming from Memphis, and another brigade will be sent up as fast as possible. Nothing from my cavalry reconnaissance at Gaines' Landing. Am expecting to hear at any moment and will advise.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 9, 1864.

1. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated November 1 instant, the Seventh Kentucky Volunteers, now at Devall's Bluff, Ark., will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and be reported to the commanding general Department of the Gulf for consolidation with the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

2. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated November 1 instant, the Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, now at ———, [will] proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and be reported to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, for consolidation with the Seventh and Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Halleck to Reynolds, November 4, p. 425.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 9, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

The Eighth Illinois Infantry, 420 men, Major Wheaton commanding, has arrived. Have ordered it into camp, in compliance with General Steele's orders to me. Major Wheaton reports the Thirtieth Missouri and Seventy-sixth Illinois on the way. These troops belong to First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Am reliably informed that Major-General Canby was shot and severely wounded by a guerrilla the other day while on the deck of gun-boat 6, near mouth of White River. Major-General Canby was on his way up the river, but went back. Major Greeno's scout got off about 8 this morning. Col. W. McE. Dye's command started for Brownsville about the same time. Severe rain-storm here last night.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lewisburg, November 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Col. W. F. GEIGER, *Comdg. Third Brigade, Dardanelle:*

COLONEL: I have arrived here with 550 cavalry from Little Rock and assumed command. Mizner should be at Springfield to-night or to-morrow. He will probably remain there and send scouts to Kinderhook. Reports here that Shelby engaged the garrison at Fayetteville last Friday in order to cover Price's retreat to Cane Hill. Also that Price was moving toward the Indian Nation. I think some of this doubtful. Ryan has a scout at Dover, and as I do not know your surroundings I merely suggest to you to watch a ford called Ivy, six miles below Roseville. It is possible that Magruder might send up in your direction, so keep a watch to the south. You will notice that we can combine about 3,000 men. Let me know immediately how much rations you have. Send here for some; we can spare it. What are the supplies of forage with you? Keep me advised of everything.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I expect that Colonel Ritter will remove to Mrs. Lewis', fifteen miles up the river, to-morrow.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Norristown, Ark., November 9, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

Arrived here this a. m. at 9 o'clock; find no enemy. Have scouting parties in all directions. Scouts from Fort Smith have just arrived who say Price was crossing the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, thirty miles above Fort Smith. I have taken some deserters, who say they left Price at Cane Hill, and that he was moving down the State line. I do not think he intends to try to cross here. Shelby has lost none of his artillery.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

General Dana sends me information that the enemy are concentrating a large force at Brookhaven and Fayette for a crushing blow upon Natchez, learning that I have but few troops, mostly colored, which is the fact—about 1,600 in all, this side the river. I want one or two good regiments of white infantry and 500 cavalry.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 311. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 9, 1864.*

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5. The detachment of men belonging to Colonel Winslow's cavalry brigade, of the Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, now in this city, in charge of Sergt. R. K. Miller, Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, will take post at Benton Barracks, Mo., until the division to which they properly belong arrives at this post.

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7. That portion of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers which has arrived in this city en route for Paducah, Ky., in compliance with Special Orders, No. 308, current series, from these headquarters, will report to the commanding officer post of Saint Louis, for temporary duty, until such time as the remaining companies of the regiment shall have been concentrated at this point.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *November 9, 1864.*

General EWING:

The bridge at the first crossing of the Meramec River is completed. I move my command to the second crossing on the train at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SAML. G. KNEE,
Captain, Commanding.

LEBANON, *November 9, 1864.*

Capt. W. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels hung one Union man six miles from here day before yesterday; it is supposed they have hung more. Something must be done with the Enrolled Missouri Militia, they are almost naked and [I] have no authority to issue clothing to them.

JOHN COSGROVE,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCMAHAN,
Sixth Prov. Enrolled Missouri Mil., Comdg. in the Field:

COLONEL: The general commanding the district directs that you take command of all U. S. troops near the line of march of the rebel forces that are reported moving from Warsaw down toward Bolivar, Marshfield, and Lebanon. You are to move to the crossing of the Niangua and the Lebanon road with Captain Ball's company and Captain Chaffin's company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, which has been ordered to report to you. Captain Cassairt, from Lebanon, will report to you at that point to-night, I think. Major Mitchell has been ordered there with Company L, of the Seventh Provisional, and will be there to-morrow afternoon. I inclose an order for Company I of your own regiment to join you at once there or at any point you may select. You will forward this order to him at once, modifying it as you see fit as to time and place. These are all the companies that are available, but you are authorized to assume command and direct the movements of any companies or detachments of U. S. troops belonging to this district that you may find on or near your line of operations, so far as the same can be done without interfering too much with garrison or escort duty on the Lebanon road. Some 300 to 400 of General Holland's Enrolled Missouri Militia will reach the point designated to-morrow afternoon, with instructions to co-operate with you. Captain Cassairt reports a force of at least 1,000 rebels moving south from the direction of Warsaw, and from him you can learn all that is known concerning them. The general commanding directs that this or any force of rebels moving in or through the district are to be captured or destroyed, and he intrusts the work to you, leaving the dispositions and movements of troops at your disposal entirely under your control. In making these dispositions you will not lose sight of the importance of protecting the road from Springfield to Lebanon and the supply trains constantly moving over it. This road is now patrolled and the trains strongly guarded, and you will therefore be able to operate from it to the north and northeast with your scouts, holding your main force in hand ready to move rapidly to any point. In this way it is hoped that you may be able to prevent the enemy from moving across the road in small detached parties, and that you may force him to concentrate and to fight, in which case the result is not to be doubted. You will communicate to these headquarters all important information as often and as promptly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 299. } *Springfield, Mo., November 9, 1864.*

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IV. The commanding officer of Company I, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, now at Buffalo, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, move with all the mounted men of his command to the crossing of the Niangua and Lebanon road, and there report to Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, commanding in the field. As many rations will be taken as can be carried, but no wagons.

V. Capt. Robert L. Butts, commanding Company D, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, now at Marshfield, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, report with all the available mounted men of his command to Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan for service in the field. As many rations will be taken as can be carried, but no wagons.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Fayetteville, Ark., November 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding Division, in the Field:

The train arrived safely this evening. We learn to-day that Brooks, with the command that was east of us, has moved for the river. No word from General Curtis yet. Major Melton, Second Arkansas Cavalry, dispatches to us from Fort Smith that Price is across the Arkansas River, and all quiet at the fort.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MAYNARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

MEXICO, *November 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Bridges all guarded on North Missouri Railroad. Will send Thirty-ninth Regiment to Macon on first train. Colonel Dorsey has been south of me for ten days with from 400 to 600 men.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 9, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of 30th ultimo has been received. You have already been informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Adams has been ordered to establish a station midway between Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie. If the crossing of rivers can be avoided on the route between the posts, that is desirable. The name of Gabriel Renville was omitted from the last list of scouts, as he was supposed to be already included in a previous order. Red Feather and his people should be placed with Gabriel Renville's camp. Major Brown will be instructed as to the measures to be taken with reference to the treaty stipulations, &c., with them. They will, of course, having voluntarily come in, be under the general protection of the military authorities. In your reports of men on such detached duty as you mention they should be included as a part of your available force, but on daily duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 10, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Major-General Canby, while going up the White River on Sunday morning last, to direct matters in Arkansas, was fired upon by guerrillas and wounded in the upper part of the thigh. The wound is a severe and painful one, but fortunately not dangerous. He arrived here safely this afternoon, and will receive the best care, under Mrs. Canby's own superintendence. His mental faculties are entirely unaffected, and, with his admirable powers of endurance and strength of mind, we hope he will be about in a few weeks. After he was wounded he consulted fully with General Reynolds at the mouth of White River, and it is confidently believed that this accident will in no way interfere with the direction of affairs in this division.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 10, 1864.*

I. The Second Connecticut Light Battery, now stationed in this city, will proceed to the mouth of White River, to be reported by its commanding officer on its arrival there to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, IND. TER., *November 10, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

Since writing you last, Major-General Blunt has arrived here, bringing the latest and most reliable news about the pursuit of Price. As a messenger starts to-morrow for Little Rock, I give you such information as I can get, thinking it may prove of interest. After the battle near Fort Scott, some dispute arose between Curtis and Rosecrans regarding the command of the troops, and Rosecrans' forces were recalled from the pursuit and ordered to their respective districts. General Curtis, it seems, then determined to abandon the pursuit, but a dispatch was received from Washington peremptorily ordering the entire force to pursue to the Arkansas River. Some time was thus lost, and Price got a fair start, but by rapid marching day and night he was pressed from one point to another, and, although not brought again to battle, was forced to burn all the train he had left. From Fort Scott he took an easterly route, hoping to take in the garrisons at Cassville, Mo., and Fayetteville, Ark. The troops at Cassville evacuated and the next day Fayetteville was invested; but Curtis being within six or eight hours' march, Price moved off rapidly toward the river, followed by our forces, and taking the road to Webber's Falls (this crossing is about forty miles above here); and when within ten miles of the river

they took a by-road to a new ford, thinking the regular crossings would be guarded by our troops. The crossing was effected in safety on the 7th instant, and Curtis reached the river four hours after the rear guard was over. A number of deserters have since then come in, and represent that Price crossed with 10,000 men and two pieces of artillery. General Blunt states that papers were captured near Cane Hill showing their loss since entering Missouri to be nearly 10,000 killed, wounded, and deserted, about two-fifths being killed and prisoners. Persons who saw the army south of the river represent it as terribly broken up and discouraged. The day before Price crossed General Thayer prepared a column of 3,000 men to move out, but for some reason held it back. They seemed to have but little information at this post as to the enemy's movements, even when within thirty miles of here, and it was not known they had crossed until Blunt brought the information. General Curtis moved back to Fort Scott with the troops, taking the route via Fort Gibson. One brigade of Rosecrans' troops came through to the river and another remained at Fayetteville. General Blunt returns to Kansas in a few days. At last accounts Cooper and Stand Watie were moving for Scullyville toward Webber's Ford, to aid Price in crossing, and will probably return south with him. I will leave here on the 13th instant for Fort Gibson, remaining there several days and then going to Fort Scott. About the 28th or 30th I hope to [be] in Saint Louis, and would like to hear from you while there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 10, 1864.*
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch was received late last evening:

PORT HUDSON, *November 9, 1864.*

Refugees this a. m. from five miles beyond Jackson, La., which they left on the night of the 6th instant, report that nearly all the force in that vicinity was to start on the 5th instant to join Wirt Adams at Jackson, Miss. Only Brown and McGuire are left, with about fifteen men each.

This morning Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh returned from five miles this side of Clinton, where he went with flag of truce, and reports that he found McGuire with two companies encamped at that point. He was not allowed to go farther.

Respectfully,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of Corps of Special Scouts, organized by order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby and commanded by Lieut. Isaac N. Earl, from November 1 to November 10, 1864, inclusive.

On the evening of November 1 I returned to Vicksburg, Miss., from a scout on the opposite side of the river at that place. I started on the scout on the morning of the 31st of October, and traveled about eighty miles altogether. I captured two Confederate soldiers, and brought in a

citizen by the name of James by order of Major-General Dana. I found the steamer Colonel Cowles awaiting me at Vicksburg to relieve the Starlight. I took possession of the Colonel Cowles on the 2d, and started up the river on the 3d. I made various landings, but without much success until the 5th, when, at Ashton's Landing, I seized the steamer Sylph, 32 bales of cotton, 4 mules, 4 oxen, and 2 wagons, and sent them to Vicksburg. I then returned to Bayou Mason and captured 4 horses, 1 mule, and 40 bales cotton, but could not get the cotton away, so I burned it. On the 6th I proceeded up the river and landed at Columbia, Ark., and scouted eight miles into the country, but captured only 2 horses. On the 7th I landed at Gaines' Landing and proceeded into the country seven miles and encountered the enemy's pickets at Bayou Mason, but made no captures of consequence. During the 8th and 9th I lay by at the mouth of White River, drew rations, and got some of my horses shod. On the 10th I started up White River with thirty of my command, landed at Prairie Landing, and marched about thirty-five miles to De Witt, where I camped for the night. I passed myself for a Confederate soldier, and found the people very disloyal to the United States Government. I could hear of no force of Confederates between the White and Arkansas Rivers.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, Fourth Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 10, 1864.*
(Received 16th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: There is no further news of the movements of the enemy since my dispatch of yesterday. The wires are still down between here and Lewisburg. I have sent dispatches to General West by small escort. A brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps arrived at Devall's Bluff last night. The mules promised by Colonel Greene, assistant quartermaster, not arrived. We cannot move any more troops into the field without transportation for supplies. All our means of transportation are employed to keep the troops already in the field supplied. The supplies at Fort Smith will soon be exhausted. The Arkansas has not risen sufficient for purposes of navigation, and there is no prospect of an immediate rise. The forces of Magruder appear to be directed against this place alone. It is probable the troops have been withdrawn from Monticello.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARK.,
November 10, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of the 4th just received yesterday afternoon and forwarded to General Steele this morning. White River continues very low and navigation difficult. Dye's brigade has been already replaced at Devall's Bluff by another brigade and battery. I have still another brigade here ready to move to Devall's Bluff the moment transportation

can be procured, which is hourly expected. The threatened crossing of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Gaines' Landing, has thus far been thwarted. Have a cavalry force reconnoitering there now. Our last reconnaissance, three days since, developed no infantry near the Mississippi. I send copy of dispatch just received from General Steele for Canby.* Have had rain for two days and rise in White River expected.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 10, 1864.

Major CRAIG,
One hundred and sixty-first New York Infantry:

MAJOR: You will, with the detachment of your regiment now here, transportation, camp and garrison equipage, &c., proceed to rejoin your regiment at Columbus, Ky., as soon as practicable. Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 10, 1864.

Col. J. H. COATES,
Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will with your command disembark upon your arrival at Devall's Bluff, Ark., for the purpose of joining your brigade. If the brigade is not there you will report to the commander of the post for orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 10, 1864.

LIEUT. COMDG. DETACH. 15TH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY:

LIEUTENANT: You will report to Col. J. H. Coates, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, who will take command of the several boats leaving here this day for Devall's Bluff, Ark., and receive orders from him until such time as you can rejoin your command.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lewisburg, Ark., November 10, 1864—8 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I arrived here yesterday at 3 p. m.; sent Ritter's command this morning to a point fifteen miles up the Arkansas River where there

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* See November 8, p. 484.

is forage. Mizner reached here with the Third Michigan (the Ninth Kansas has not come up) this morning. I shall send him to join Ritter to-morrow and go myself to Norristown. You will observe by Geiger's dispatches to you and to me that it is uncertain where Shelby was—whether he was with Price or not. I have a prisoner who says he was with Shelby on the 3d instant when he unsuccessfully attacked Fayetteville. The informant left Shelby that night, as he thought, withdrawing toward Cane Hill, but heard firing all the next day. Query: Did Shelby renew his attack? I consider the situation of the supply train for Fort Smith somewhat precarious, and that if I can do any good at all it will be by going farther up the river. I cannot stay very long up here, and when I do return shall bring all the cavalry to Little Rock, as there is no forage on the road from here to Brownsville. Neither is there any on the road to Little Rock, but it will be nearer to a supply. I would thank you to send a detachment of infantry to the Palarm bridge, eighteen miles from Little Rock, to repair it. There is lumber enough in the vicinity; nails and tools will be wanted. The river has risen here sixteen inches. Should it admit, please send some forage here, as there is none within fifteen miles.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 139. } *Little Rock, Ark., November 10, 1864.*

I. During the absence of Col. A. Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. John A. Garrett, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, and post of Little Rock.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Norristown, Ark., November 10, 1864.

Lieut. W. A. MARTIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division, Lewisburg, Ark.:

I can find no enemy in this country, and I do not believe we can do anything here. I believe that Price has crossed the Arkansas at Webber's Falls. I have four days' rations. There is no doubt but that Shelby engaged the garrison at Fayetteville on Friday last, while Price moved his train down the State line road and into the Territory. If you think it necessary for me to have more rations, I will send for them. Forage will be plenty here for two weeks. The train for Fort Smith was fifteen miles above Russellville last night. They will camp on Little Piney to-night. There are two regiments of infantry on the way from Fort Smith to join the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 206. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 10, 1864.*

I. All property captured from or abandoned by the enemy belongs to the United States and should at once be turned over to the chief of the staff departments to which such property would appertain, as directed in General Orders, No. 64, series of 1862, from the War Department.

II. District commanders will accordingly, upon receipt of this order, forward to these headquarters duplicate lists of all such property within the limits of their respective districts, specifying the disposition that has been made of it under the above-named order of the War Department, and will hold those under their command rigidly accountable for neglecting to care for or misappropriating the same.

III. Citizens who save abandoned horses, mules, or other property, and give notice of it to the nearest military commander, will be entitled to a just remuneration for their labor and expense.

IV. When the property so saved or captured is not fit for military use it will be disposed of according to the rules of the service, compensation being given to citizen salvors and the proceeds properly accounted for.

V. All quartermasters and other officers receiving horses, mules, or other property saved by the military authorities or citizens will make out and forward without delay to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, lists of the same, describing the property, its condition, and giving the names of the persons who saved or captured it and who have it in charge, with such information as will go to determine the rights of ownership and salvage. Serviceable animals obtained by capture or salvage will be immediately branded and used and accounted for as if purchased. The chief quartermaster of the department, on receipt of the reports above named, will give all needful instructions for the disposition of unserviceable property.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 312. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 10, 1864.*

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9. The section of Battery C, Second Missouri Light Artillery, now in this city will proceed without delay to Saint Joseph, Mo., reporting to Capt. F. W. Fuchs, commanding the battery at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

10. The section of Battery B, Second Missouri Light Artillery, now at Jefferson City, Mo., will proceed by land without delay to its proper station at Rolla, Mo. The commanding officer at Jefferson City will furnish necessary escort.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 10, 1864—11.10 p. m.*

Col. S. H. MELCHER,
Commanding, Jefferson City:

Dispatch written by Captain Thoms—I only saw it this morning. All troops of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps are to be sent here. The First Iowa and Seventh Kansas Cavalry are to come here; all other troops mentioned by you to go into camp—a stragglers' camp—and their horses to be as well cared for as possible. No stable will be built, as it is believed there are stables enough at the Fair-Grounds for the use of troops temporarily at the post. As soon as orders are given assigning the troops to their permanent station a copy will be sent you, and then stragglers and men on detached service can be sent to their regiments.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 10, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Captain BOHN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Hermann, Mo.:

Did you order the boats up the Gasconade River to aid General McArthur in crossing? If so, when, and to what point? Do you know the whereabouts of the division to-day?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HERMANN, *November 10, 1864—noon.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Have prepared crossing at Mount Sterling and Fredericksburg. No troops had arrived there up to the 8th instant. Troops reported to have passed through Jefferson City yesterday morning.

H. G. BOHN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 10, 1864—9 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Rolla:

Have you any news from Springfield or in that direction? The general commanding wants daily report of all that transpires of interest in your district.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ROLLA, MO., *November 10, 1864—9.40 p. m.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The telegraph line is down west and I have no news from Springfield. Repairers went out this morning to repair line to Saint Louis, and I think that by to-morrow communications will also be restored west. About 1,200 dismounted men from General McNeil's command arrived at this

post to-day. Four hundred guerrillas who had crossed the Missouri at Chamois and had passed west of Vienna, crossed the Springfield road night before last and fell in yesterday with Capt. E. L. Webb, Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, who had forty-four men and a small number of militia on his march from Licking to this post. Captain Webb repulsed them, killing 3 and wounding several. Lieutenant Pape, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, who was sent from this post with thirty cavalrymen and sixty militia to intercept them could not come up with them, as they marched night and day very rapidly, with good horses, whilst the militia soon gave out. I have no cavalry here, only sixty men at Salem, fifty men at Waynesville, a few men and militia here, the Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia being stationed along the railroad to Franklin. If I had horses I would mount 300 men stationed at this post.

Respectfully,

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 10, 1864—10.40 a. m.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg:

Hurry up all troops of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, and Winslow's cavalry, which are in your district. Send them here as soon as you can.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 10, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding, Warrensburg:

The general commanding wishes you to send scouts south and get all the news you can and report here. Also find if there is any news from Pleasant Hill or Harrisonville.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Cassville, November 10, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The reconnoitering force sent out by me on the 5th instant under Major Melton, Second Arkansas Cavalry, passed through Cane Hill and Cincinnati on the 7th and reached Fort Smith on the 7th [8th] instant. Price moved west from Cane Hill, and General Thayer thinks that he has gone to the river at a point west of Fort Gibson. It is reported that there is no forage or subsistence in the Nation and he must therefore move rapidly. General Thayer crossed the river with a force with the view of attacking Price, but having reason to believe, he says, that Cooper would move up to attack Fort Smith with 7,000 men, he was obliged to bring his force back. Price is reported to have moved rapidly after leaving Cane Hill, and his rear is reported by Major Melton to have been twenty-four hours ahead of General Curtis' advance on the morning of the 7th. The enemy being fully within the grasp of the

troops on the line of the Arkansas, and every blow that we attempt to strike him on this line in its and the troops' present condition costing the Government fully three times as much as the damage to the enemy could amount to were it with results most favorable, I shall abandon all further efforts at present, unless otherwise ordered by yourself or General Curtis. It is my belief that General Shelby's command, nearly 10,000 men, have gone back to the White River, near Batesville and Jacksonport, from whence he started on his raid with the view of spending the winter there. It is certain that a very large number of his men have gone there. A military post should be established and maintained at Batesville or Jacksonport. Either position is more important so far as this department is concerned than Little Rock.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville:

Mrs. Bond has very little to tell. She left Yellville October 31. A few of Schnable's men were in the White River valley. Harrell's men were in Rolling Prairie; Thompson's men in Carroll County; says there were no more than 400 men in the whole county. None of Price's army had returned from Missouri save a few stragglers. Heard when she left that Price was going into Texas, and that Cooper and Stand Watie, with 1,700 men and three small cannon, were to join him at the river. This is all I can learn from her and she is very indefinite and knows but little. Says her horse was taken from her. No news.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville, Mo.:

Major Cosgrove reports that one of the Seventy-third Enrolled Missouri Militia has been hung by Confederate soldiers with a log chain, and recommends retaliation. May I order one of the prisoners here into close confinement and refer the matter to the general commanding? Major Cosgrove is quite unwell, and Captain Chitwood commands at Lebanon at present.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville, Mo.:

Captain Chitwood reports that the home guard companies at Lebanon and at the Gasconade are breaking up and going home, and that he has not men enough to follow them. He desires instructions. One company of the militia is deserting also.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Comdg. Fourth Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that a portion, if not all, of the militia be relieved from active service as soon as it becomes certain that there is no large force of the enemy north of the Springfield and Lebanon road. He desires you to consult with the general commanding the department in regard to the matter. In order that no inconvenience may be created whenever this step is taken, I respectfully request that you will cause a statement to be furnished these headquarters setting forth the localities, either in the field or at posts, where companies or detachments of the militia are stationed, so that timely arrangements may be made for relieving them by other troops at all points where troops will be needed.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I would respectfully suggest that the possibility of these forces being separately disbanded be duly considered in relation to the question of issuing a full supply of clothing, &c., to them.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Comdg. Fourth Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia:

GENERAL: Major Cosgrove reports that Private Trevillian, of Company D, Seventy-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, has been brought into Lebanon dead, and that he was hung by Confederate troops with a log chain. He recommends retaliation, and I have telegraphed the general for permission to select some prisoner here to be placed in close confinement until the matter can be referred to department headquarters. I send by bearer copies of Special Field Orders, No. 7, headquarters Department of the Missouri, to be distributed to the officers of your command.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *November 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Colonel Dorsey captured a steam-boat and crossed the Missouri River on last Saturday fifteen miles below Jefferson City.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
No. 17. } *Fort Riley, Kans., November 10, 1864.*

I. Capt. Henry Booth, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of the post of Fort Riley, Kans., and will turn over to his successor all books, papers, and orders belonging to the headquarters of the post.

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By command of Maj. B. S. Henning:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

My men are in a starving condition at Kearny, Plum Creek, Cottonwood, O'Fallon's Bluff, Alkali, and Julesburg. All estimates have been forwarded for two or three months and no attention paid to them at department headquarters. If they cannot be supplied the necessary result will be starvation or desertion. We have pressed teams and sent everything we have here to them to do for a few days.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, November 10, 1864.

[Major-General POPE:]

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed communication* from my adjutant-general at Fort Sully. I also forward my answer. It will be necessary for me to go to the expense of a few thousand dollars, not authorized by orders, to make a treaty, and I wish you would get me the authority, for by so doing I will save the Government hundreds of thousands. You can be sure I will not spend one dollar without necessity. I have authorized the payment for the white woman, as you see. I have kept no copy of Captain Pell's letter, for the mail closes at 8 p. m. I shall leave here in two days to see you, for I want much to talk with you. Had I the means at my disposal I would leave to-morrow for the Indian camp. But, general, you know Indians well enough to know if an officer visits them as a peacemaker, and has no money to make them presents, they look on him as a small individual. Like our white children, they judge of a man by the length of his pocket. If a permanent peace can now be made with the Sioux, I look upon it as one of the greatest achievements in our Indian troubles, and I have every reason to believe it can be made. I have written this privately, in a great hurry. I can tell you more when I see you. I was anxious this should leave in this mail.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, Iowa, November 10, 1864.

Capt. J. H. PELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Yours of the 26th of October reached me only to-day. I send my answer back by express. Your actions I approve, and have reported to headquarters. When they bring in the white woman prisoner you are authorized to give $200, or three unserviceable horses and a lot of rations, &c. I calculate horses at the old rate among Indians, *i. e.*, $50 per horse. You are also authorized to make them a good present in rations when they arrive, and tell them I will go in a few days where I can talk with their Great Father, and will send word

* Not found.

to them when I will be there to see them and make peace with all who wish to be at peace; that though the Government is determined to fight till they either exterminate all the Indians or have no more war, yet their Great Father would be glad to hear he had no more trouble with his red children, and that after I see him and talk to him I will come myself this winter and talk to them and tell them all he says, and I will send word ahead, and runners, &c., that they can all come in and talk to me; that they can trust me, for nothing will I say but what I will do.

Yours, &c.,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

MILWAUKEE, *November 10, 1864.*

Colonel DILL,
Commanding Six Companies Thirtieth Wisconsin,
Coming down Missouri River in flat-boat, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

On reaching Saint Joseph, Mo., you will take railroad to Quincy, Ill., where transportation will be furnished to your destination. Telegraph these headquarters from Saint Joseph and from Quincy.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: You are respectfully informed that your dispatch of 7th instant has been duly received. You were right in your supposition that the order was meant for Company L, Second Minnesota Cavalry, the name of Lieutenant Ledden having been inserted erroneously. General Sibley has issued an order of this date fixing the headquarters of the Second Minnesota Cavalry at Fort Snelling. It is not the intention to separate the two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery now at Fort Ridgely unless some unforeseen contingency should require it, as the immediate presence of Captain Jones with them will contribute much to their discipline and general efficiency. General Sibley is anxious to learn of the safe arrival of Major Brackett's battalion and of the equally safe return of Lieutenant McGrade's detachment, as he fears the animals will suffer for want of proper forage before reaching our line of posts.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: By direction of the major-general commanding, who, in consequence of wounds received on the 6th instant, is himself unable to

write, I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed receipt of the Adams Express Company for one box, marked "The Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.," containing twelve flags, captured by the enemy during the "Red River Campaign," and recaptured by Lieut. I. N. Earl, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding special scouts, near Saint Joseph, La., on the 8th ultimo.*

The following is a detailed list of these flags: 1. One battle-flag, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers. 2. One battle-flag, Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers. 3 and 4. Two battle-flags, One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers. 5. One battle-flag, Third Massachusetts [Cavalry] Volunteers, [all of] General Sheridan's command. 6 and 7. Two battle-flags, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, recently sent from the Department of Arkansas to the State of Indiana to be mustered out of service. 8, 9, and 10. Three battle-flags, regiments unknown. 11 and 12. Two cavalry guidons, regiments unknown. The Brashear City garrison flag, also captured on this occasion, has been delivered to the commanding general Department of the Gulf. I have the honor to request that the receipt of these flags may be acknowledged.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, November 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, the following report of the operations of the detachments of the signal corps for the months of September and October, 1864:

It is proper to state that in compliance with Special Orders, No. [190], headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated July 18, 1864, the signal detachment with the Gulf Department was reported by me, then chief signal officer Department of the Gulf, to Col. A. J. Myer, then chief signal officer Military Division of West Missisippi, for duty. This order being still in force the two detachments have been operating together in the field, and the reports of the commanding officers have been made direct to this office. The detachment on duty at Vicksburg was applied for by Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding, when that post was threatened by the enemy's forces under Generals Forrest and Wirt Adams. Lieutenant Bailey, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, commanding detachment, which consisted of five commissioned officers and fifteen enlisted men, made such disposition of the officers that reliable and permanent communication could at any time be had from any portion of the defenses. Although the services of these officers were not required at that time, the arrangement of the stations and details for duty were such as gave entire satisfaction to Major-General Dana. This detachment was relieved from duty at Vicksburg and ordered to report to me on the 25th of October by Special Orders, No. 168, from these headquarters. The detachment on duty at Mobile Bay has been

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 829.

actively employed since the 5th of August, 1864. It is now commanded by First Lieut. William F. Warren, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and consists of three officers and fourteen enlisted men. The principal stations are at Forts Gaines and Morgan and on the flag-ship Hartford. Constant and uninterrupted communication is had by signals between these points at night and day. Besides the regular duty of the officers at these stations, their services have been required on several combined land and naval expeditions up the bay, when communication was had at all times between the land and naval forces engaged, by signals, rockets being used when the nature of the country precluded signaling with torches or flags. The total number of official messages transmitted by the officers of this detachment during the months of September and October was 274, or an average of nearly five official messages a day.

The officers and enlisted men on duty at the signal camp of instruction have been thoroughly instructed, practiced, and drilled in their respective duties. I am enabled to state, by the energy of the commanding officer, Capt. J. B. Ludwick, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, that the camp is in a thoroughly policed condition; that the discipline is good and the proficiency of the officers recently detailed for service in the corps, in their new duties, and of the enlisted men in their flag drills and saber exercises, is very marked and the improvement greatly beyond my expectations. There are at present on duty in this camp awaiting orders for the field ten commissioned officers and seventy-nine enlisted men. The duty of collecting information of the enemy's movements, position, strength, &c., has devolved upon me. Lieut. A. M. Jackson, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, has rendered me valuable assistance in this duty and in reducing to the form of reports the information derived from scouts sent from this office. These duties are at all times of a delicate and responsible nature and are rendered doubly so by the conflicting testimony of many sources.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 11, 1864.

1. Col. O. P. Gooding, Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Cavalry Division at Baton Rouge, La., and will report in person without delay to Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to such duty as he may direct.

* * * * * * *

3. The detachment Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Capt. E. M. Morris commanding, assigned to duty with the canvas bridge train by Special Orders, No. 17, current series, from this office, is hereby relieved from such duty, and will be reported by its commanding officer to Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, for duty without delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *November 11, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

I am now ready to send my cavalry down through the parish. What force will you send from Plaquemine to co-operate, and who will be in command? Will you please have the officer report to me by telegraph.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 11, 1864.*

General LAWLER:

General Lee has been ordered to send the force from Baton Rouge and communicate with you.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The expedition down the Grossetete will wait until the return of one now under preparation in a different direction, of which you will be notified.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Please send two of your strongest white regiments, under command of a good officer, to Natchez with the least possible delay, to return as soon as the emergency has passed. The general's condition is favorable, everything considered.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 11, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Brigadier-General Lee and myself have matured a plan which we think promises to effectually clear out the back country of rebels. It will require all the cavalry for a week. Will such an expedition interfere with the arrangements of the major-general commanding department.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., November 11, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as the plan alluded to in my telegram to-day: We will send an officer with sixteen men to-morrow morning, all dressed as Confederates, to proceed, with an escort of 250 cavalry, across the Amite at Davidson's Ford, twenty-seven miles distant. The escort returns, the party goes through the forest, avoiding roads and traveling only at night, to Liberty, Miss. On Monday night it enters Liberty, where is Brigadier-General Hodge and no troops except his escort, numbering between twenty-five and forty men, and endeavors to capture him; if successful, rapidly returning down east side of the Amite, and joins a column of 400 men, which, at 9 a. m. Tuesday, will be twenty miles from Liberty. Monday night a column of 500 cavalry march from this point to Port Hudson secretly, and go into the fort. Monday at dark they march southeast through Jackson, La., and at daylight attack a Confederate camp twenty five miles from Port Hudson. A column moves Monday evening from this point on Clinton, La., separating ten miles from that place and moving on the enemy. All the columns move as rapidly as consistent north toward or beyond Liberty. A force of 150 men will also move from opposite Donaldsonville and join the force moving on the Clinton road at Davidson's Ford. Operations from Liberty will be on the Jackson railroad and in such directions as circumstances may seem to make profitable. We propose to bring in everything which will add to our comfort and convenience and tend to embarrass the military operations of the enemy, including all the negroes we find. Of course, we propose to take everything in a regular way and have it properly accounted for. General Lee will command the expedition. Your senior aide-de-camp spoke to me while here about sending me some of the secret service funds. At the time I declined it, but on reflection I would like to have it, as I am sending out parties almost daily and endeavoring to keep fully advised of the movements of the enemy. One of my spies reports to-day that three days since, while she was at Clinton, two couriers arrived there from Buckner, who is at Alexandria with 8,000 to 10,000 men. She also says that Governor Allen had ordered all of the Louisiana State troops to the west side of the Mississippi River, and that Brigadier-General Hodge had countermanded the order.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 11, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I forward the last advices from General Steele received this morning. Have sent copy of General Steele's letter of 9th to General Halleck. Brigadier-General Dennis with two regiments of Second Brigade, Second Division (Slack's), and the Twenty-sixth New York Battery, four guns (Captain Fox), are now going on board boats, and will be off for Devall's Bluff immediately. The remainder of that brigade will probably get off to-morrow morning. I inclose correspondence*

* Omitted.

with Brigadier-General Dennis in reference to his permitting Mr. Hudson, who, I understand, lives south of the Arkansas River, to bring cotton within our lines at this post. There are eight bales here which the assistant quartermaster has been ordered to hold for the present. General Dennis was all ready to go to Devall's Bluff when these developments were made, and I did not place him in arrest. He seems to regret his conduct in the matter, but, so far as I can see, has no excuse for a plain violation of existing orders. Lieutenant Eyerly, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, the mustering officer of the Second Division, has gone home to be mustered out of service, leaving only one mustering officer in the corps. If there is any officer in New Orleans at all suitable for the position, please appoint him as mustering officer of the corps, and order him to report to these headquarters in person. Lieutenant Earl is now on a scout between White and Arkansas Rivers. If it is possible we will find out something about the man who shot General Canby.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 11, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m. 17th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: No further news from General West or the enemy. Our scouts returned in the night and report that no considerable body of the rebels has passed toward Dardanelle, on the south side of the river. The largest body of Magruder's troops is reported at Arkadelphia.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, November 11, 1864—12 m.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Dennis, also two regiments and a battery of four guns, just starting for Devall's Bluff. The remainder of Colonel Slack's brigade will probably get off to-morrow morning. I inclose report,* this moment received, from Colonel Osband's cavalry reconnaissance from Gaines' Landing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 11, 1864.*

Colonel DYE,
Commanding Brigade, Brownsville:

It is reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois, that men from Price's army are daily crossing the railroad south. General Carr thinks by your keeping out scouting parties that you will be able to pick up some of Price's stragglers.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 899.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you keep patrols out on the railroad as much as possible from the small number of cavalry you have.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 11, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Mr. Suit, one of the guides who went with Major Greeno, has got in; says he left Major Greeno five miles this side of Searcy, at 9 o'clock last night, and with four men came into Brownsville with dispatches. Major Greeno had captured 3 rebels, who claimed to be deserters. Discovered no large bodies of the enemy, but heard that Price intended to attack Fort Smith.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *November 11, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Have just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Fifty-fourth Illinois, following dispatch of the present date:

A scouting party I sent out early this morning have just returned this 4 p. m., and bring me positive information that a body of rebels numbering from 100 to 150 camped about seven miles northwest of this camp last night. They started south this a. m. early, intending to cross the Arkansas River south of here. They were a part of Price's command just from Missouri. Several squads have passed in the same direction during the last two days, north and west of here, toward Hickory Plains and White River. The country is filled every night lately with these fugitives from Price's army. Small parties going in that direction should be on the alert or they will be gobbled.

These rebels appear to be trying to escape south rather than to disturb us.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, *November 11, 1864.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

General West left this a. m. for Norristown. Colonel Geiger is at that place. Colonels Ritter and Mizner are fifteen miles above here on Wire road, the Ninth Kansas near the Cadron. General West moved up to Norristown to cover the train on the way to Fort Smith, fearing Shelby might turn and attack it. Couriers left here last night with dispatches from Thayer; did you receive them?

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 313. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 11, 1864.*

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6. Col. N. Cole, Second Missouri Artillery, chief of artillery, Department of the Missouri, will proceed as far as Franklin, Mo., on the line of the Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of selecting a site for winter quarters for the reserve batteries of artillery in the department between this city and that point.

7. The citizen guard of Saint Louis, the members of which patriotically gave their services in the city's hour of need, efficiently organized and faithfully served at much inconvenience to themselves, are hereby excused from all duty until further orders. To relieve them from the care and responsibility for the preservation and good order of their arms, ammunition, and equipments, they will assemble by companies at their respective company headquarters on Saturday, the 12th instant, and turn over to their company commanders all arms, ammunition, and equipments which may be in their possession. The company commanders will then turn over the property thus received to the chiefs of the staff departments to which it properly appertains, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained and one to be sent to the headquarters of the U. S. district commander for Saint Louis. But, while the general commanding relieves the citizen guard of Saint Louis from all duty, and tenders his sincere thanks to both officers and men for their timely and generous services, none the less valuable because employed in giving security to our city from an attack more imminent and dangerous than is generally believed, he requests the officers to retain their commissions and company and regiment rolls until a more satisfactory militia or volunteer organization can be obtained for the defense of the city.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON, MO., *November 11, 1864.*

General EWING:

Major Montgomery with his command is under marching orders. I would respectfully request, if possible, that said command remain here for a few weeks longer, for the reason that the guerrillas are scattered all over this and adjoining counties, committing depredations. With that and my command I believe I could clear this and the adjoining counties of these marauders. Ten bushwhackers, who claim to be Anderson's men, robbed several Union men of their money and arms within six miles west of here. I would like 200 of Montgomery's men to go to Williamsburg, in Callaway County, and return through Pike, Montgomery, and Lincoln Counties, to this place. If you could grant my request it would be a great benefit to the Union men of those counties, and a lesson to the sympathizers. The Enrolled Missouri Militia is not effective enough for this purpose.

F. MORSEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 11, 1864.

Major MONTGOMERY,
Sixth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Warrenton:

Colonel Morsey, at Warrenton, represents that the guerrillas are scattered through that section of country and the Enrolled Missouri Militia are inefficient and unreliable to hunt them. If there is any immediate danger from guerrillas, that you will remain and assist Colonel Morsey. He is anxious you should do so. If there is no immediate danger you will obey your previous instructions. Please show Colonel Morsey this dispatch. Act for the best interests of the service.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 11, 1864—10.20 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Col. L. Blanden, commanding Ninety-fifth Illinois, went with his regiment and the Fourteenth Wisconsin. I have never seen any command so much demoralized as the Sixteenth Army Corps. The officers are much in fault, being absent from their men, with some honorable exceptions. The ordnance officer, Captain Applegate, had the ammunition of the Sixteenth Army Corps placed low down on the levee contrary to the advice of the railroad agent, who informed him the river was rising, and a large quantity was submerged. Before a boat came he went off; left it in the water, where it now is.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Hermann, Mo.:

All troops of General Smith's command, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, and Winslow's cavalry, have been ordered here. Push them forward night and day. Send Ninety-fifth Illinois and Fourteenth Wisconsin by cars immediately.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

Hurry up all troops of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps and Winslow's cavalry which are in your district. Send them here as soon as you can.

JNO. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND:

Scout returned from Snibar Hills and Chapel Hill. All quiet. Have cavalry at Pleasant Hill; quiet there. Soldiers of this command just in from Southwest Missouri. No enemy encountered on the route. All quiet south of this. Will send out scout south as directed.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

The general commanding wishes the Enrolled Missouri Militia relieved from duty as soon as possible. Report how many are on duty and how many can be relieved. All kinds of discord are reported in your district. Try to straighten things out and get control of your men.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Have relieved all Enrolled Missouri Militia in district except two companies—one stationed at Osceola, one at Calhoun. No discord known to exist other than such an unsettled condition as is consequent upon a raid and late presence of armies. Every effort is being made to rectify all disorders.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS:

Have all your cavalry inspected at once. Report its condition and the number of dismounted men.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS:

The commanding general wishes you to report your operations. He is informed that the Snibar Hills are infested with guerrillas, and wishes you to organize a force to clear them out. Report premises and keep us advised of all military news in your section.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 11, 1864—11.15 p. m.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

In reference to the telegram sent you this evening, the following, just received, is given you for your information and guidance: Thirty or forty guerrillas crossing the river in skiffs to-day at or near Sibley, going south. At Camden another party crossed south. Large bodies of guerrillas reported in vicinity of Wellington. Make strong efforts to destroy them or drive them out. Major Bond's instructions to send scouts south seem unnecessary.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 239. } WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864.*

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2. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri all regiments, companies, and detachments now within this district belonging to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps and Winslow's cavalry will move at once by the most direct and practicable routes to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for orders to the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies sent commanding officers Lexington, Tipton, and Jefferson City.)

PLEASANT HILL, *November 11, 1864.*

Captain ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I leave to-night at 10 o'clock for Warrensburg and Saint Louis. I have here some seventy men belonging to companies of my regiment in Southeast Missouri. I shall take them with me as escort and send them to their companies, unless I receive orders to the contrary. I shall, perhaps, have to march to the La Mine before I reach the cars. Will march along the road. Send my family word if you can.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *November 11, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

I arrived here with my command to-day at noon. The Enrolled Missouri Militia is still on active duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, of the Third Missouri State Militia, informs me he is without orders to march.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major, &c.

LEXINGTON, *November 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Warrensburg:

Telegraph repairers from toward Independence just came in say they saw a large body of rebels in Wellington and vicinity, said to be 500. Two came this side of the Fair-Grounds this evening; robbed two citizens. I have no force to pursue them; in fact, not sufficient to defend the city. Only twenty-eight men for duty. Can you send me any men?

W. N. NORVILLE,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 11, 1864.*

Capt. W. N. NORVILLE,
Commanding Post, Lexington, Mo.:

Ascertain more definitely about enemy reported at Wellington. Telegraph me and I will send cavalry force after them with all possible dispatch.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, MO., *November 11, 1864—10 p. m.*

Captain BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The steamer Benton passed down the river this afternoon; left here at 3 p. m. She informs me that at or near Sibley they saw thirty or forty guerrillas crossing the river in skiffs, some being on either side of the river. They were crossing to the south side. At the approach of the boats they all fell back to the timber. After she passed they again appeared and resumed crossing. At Camden they saw another party crossing. No shots fired. About 3 p. m. two guerrillas stopped and robbed two citizens at the Fair-Grounds. They came this side of the Fair-Grounds inquiring the number of troops at this post. About dark two telegraph repairers and a citizen came in from near Wellington. They report seeing large numbers of rebels in and about Wellington. The citizen was in town and among them. He says that there were nearly 500. I hear of no large force down the river. All the troops except one small company have been withdrawn from this post. I cannot pursue the rebels; have hardly force to defend the city. I have called out the citizen guards. I sent by steamer Benton sick and stragglers to Jefferson City, as ordered. The indications are that the rebels are going south, as they are stealing horses and mules and have a good many negroes with them.

W. N. NORVILLE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Cassville:

Captain Ritchey's company is now at Newtonia, and Company L, Eighth Missouri State Militia, is at Neosho. The men under Major Murphy are sadly in need of clothing and anxious to join their com-

mands here. Can I order them here, or part of them? The wounded there belonging to Blunt's command are about to be sent to Fort Scott. Our own sick from there will be here to-night. Colonel King, Thirteenth [Missouri] Cavalry, is here under orders to go to Rolla with his men. He wishes an order directing him to go by Sedalia or Warsaw on account of forage. I don't see that I can dictate to him in that matter at all, and declined to interfere, but he wishes me to mention it to you. No news from any quarter. Application is made for an indorsement in your name upon a writ for the arrest of an officer here, charged with assault and battery, giving your consent to the arrest. There is no allegation in the writ that he is in service, he being simply mentioned as lieutenant. Can I regard these defects? General Order 63, Department of the Missouri, of 1863, requires commanding officers to give their assent in all ordinary cases.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., November 11, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
In the Field:

SIR: I have the honor to state that a prisoner, who was taken by the enemy at the time they attacked the refugee train en route to Kansas a few days since, escaped from them on Cowskin Prairie on Saturday night last, and has just arrived at this place. He says they have two herds of mules with them and a large number of women and children, and intended to start south on Monday last, and thought they would reach the Arkansas in five days from the time they started. They intend to cross the Fort Scott road just above Cabin Creek. They are white men and number 150. I shall send Major Foreman with 300 men up the Arkansas River to a point forty miles above here. I would like very much to have you send a portion of your men between the Verdigris and Grand Rivers on a scout, and in case they see signs of them to have a dispatch sent back to me. I think I can recapture the mules, as they must have been delayed by the bad weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF IOWA,
Des Moines, November 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing copy of report made to you by Brigadier-General Smith from Keokuk, is before me. Since writing to you on the 1st instant I have examined more fully into the condition of things on our southern border, and find that while the danger of any formidable raids into this State is somewhat remote, we are quite subject to the incursions of mounted marauders from Missouri, who, by dashing into the State at points which are unguarded, are enabled to penetrate some distance, doing much damage to our people, and return with impunity. A militia, however well organized

and armed, are not a complete protection against them, and some measures are necessary to forewarn our people of their intended approach and designs. If we could be thus prepared we are competent to defend ourselves. For this reason I approve the suggestion of General Smith to employ a detective to act in conjunction with the provost-marshal at Keokuk, who, by means of his acquaintance with men in Price's army and knowledge of men in Missouri, may be able to keep our authorities duly advised of hostile designs against this State. I hope his suggestion will be adopted, as it would, in my opinion, supersede the necessity of keeping troops on constant duty here.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

W. M. STONE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, November 11, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Brackett's battalion reported here on the 9th instant. One detachment of Company D, Captain Barton, has been left at Leavenworth, and Lieutenant Porter, with forty men, started this morning for Preston Lakes, Captain Barton remaining here with about twenty of his men. Accommodations for men and horses are now sufficient, and with the transportation on hand all will be comfortably provided within a few days,

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. INDEPENDENT BATTALION MINNESOTA VOL. CAV.,
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., November 11, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: Capt. G. C. Whitcomb, Company B, Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, marched yesterday, in command of a detachment of thirty-five enlisted men of his company, to establish a half-way station or outpost on the present traveled route to Fort Wadsworth, as indicated in your letter of instructions dated the 3d of this instant. This detachment was fully armed and equipped, supplied with thirty days' rations, fully ammunitioned, working tools for the construction of quarters, &c., and with written instructions full and complete.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 12, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The movements of rebel troops from the extreme south and the concentration of supplies at different points seem to indicate a general movement on the part of Beauregard toward the Mississippi. I have

acquainted Steele, Reynolds, and Dana fully with my views, and the forces at my command will be disposed of to the best possible advantage. The position occupied by Magruder may either be regarded as threatening Steele's line of communication or indicating his old intention to cross the Mississippi. Three brigades of Reynolds' troops have been sent to Steele, others to Paducah and Memphis, while the main force remains at the mouth of White River, under Reynolds' own command, to watch the enemy and frustrate his plans as soon as they are developed. The country between the White River and Gaines' Landing, on both sides of the Mississippi, is constantly being scoured by Reynolds' and Dana's cavalry patrols, and the gun-boats are kept moving night and day, so that I have great confidence in being able to prevent any troops from crossing. A rebel supply train which recently attempted to cross at Dardanelle was captured by Steele. I think he will be able to damage Price considerably, if the latter does not cross too high up the Arkansas. It was reported on the 10th that the enemy was threatening Natchez, and I have sent two infantry regiments there from Morganza, who will arrive in time should the place be attacked. My wounds are getting on very well, and the accident will not materially interfere with the direction of matters in this division.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November 12, 1864—12 noon.*
(Received 19th.)

Major-General CANBY,
Mouth of White River:

General Grant has ordered the divisions of A. J. Smith and Mower to re-enforce General Thomas on the Tennessee. This order must not be interfered with. General Grant desires that you will, if possible, destroy Beauregard's railroad communications in Mississippi. It is believed that but few rebel troops have been left in that State. General Steele, by allowing Price to twice pass his lines unharmed, has caused great dissatisfaction. You will report upon this, and, if necessary, will designate a new commander of more activity for that department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Comdg. District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to inform you that your plan, as represented in your letter of the 11th instant, transmitted through Captain Morey, acting assistant inspector-general, has been approved. Your attention is respectfully invited to the telegram sent this day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 12th day of November, 1864, from the following source, a report from Dr. J. H. Weldon, Natchez, Miss., November 9: There is a force of about thirty cavalry at Trinity, La. There is also a force of fifty near Lake Saint Joseph, Tensas Parish. All other Confederate troops have been ordered within supporting distance of General Price in Arkansas. It is reported that the Connor battery, commanded by Lieut. J. H. L. Foulk, and a small force of infantry of Harrison's command have been ordered back to Monroe, La.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Recent reports received from the headquarters District of Eastern Arkansas, representing the health of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment as rapidly improving, Special Orders, No. 170, paragraph VII, October 27, directing its transfer to Saint Louis, Mo., is hereby revoked, and the convalescents of the regiment now at the latter place and Memphis will be sent as soon as possible to Helena.

In consequence thereof, paragraph VIII of the same order, which directs a regiment of the Nineteenth Army Corps to be sent to Helena to replace the Sixth Minnesota, is likewise revoked.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 12, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: The report of the assistant inspector-general of the cavalry forces of the department showing the general reputation of Second Illinois Cavalry for military bearing and efficiency, unequaled by any of the regiments of the same arm, I would respectfully recommend that official notice be taken of the same. The regiment has borne this reputation for months past, and to encourage the maintenance of the same it would seem but just to bestow the laudation it so richly deserves.

I am, major, very respectfully,

W. H. THURSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

MORGANZA, *November 12, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It will be necessary to send a force into the Grossetete country to press hands to labor on the levee. If there is no objection, I shall dispatch a force in that direction to-morrow morning. Please answer.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The expedition can go as you suggest.
By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have received dispatches from Fort Smith dated 7th instant. General Herron and party arrived there on that date all safe. The supply train moved up on the north bank and was flanked by cavalry scouting parties to Clarksville. General Thayer sent two regiments to meet it. Price was not pursued by our troops beyond Newtonia. He struck for the Nation while Shelby attacked the garrison at Fayetteville, as deserters say, without success. They also say that Price crossed the Arkansas at the mouth of Illinois River (Webber's Falls). Thayer marched out to attack him while crossing, but Cooper threatened Fort Smith and he returned. Some are of the opinion that Price crossed the Arkansas with his entire force, estimated by deserters at 15,000, while others say that Shelby moved toward Batesville. A State senator from Independence County reports that Shelby's advance had arrived at Batesville several days ago. They scattered all over the country for forage and subsistence. A party has been sent to Batesville to reconnoiter. Our cavalry under Geiger was heard from at Dardanelle as Thayer's messenger passed. West must have had his whole force together on the 9th or 10th instant. The country is almost destitute of forage; Geiger had some left. If Shelby went with Price there is no use pursuing him. They have demonstrated in every direction, so that we could not judge which direction to expect the main force from. They took a number of our men prisoners within eight miles of Devall's Bluff, and a party of 150 crossed the railroad last night. These parties probably belong to McCray's command. Magruder is hauling supplies from Red River. It is all quiet about Pine Bluff. Deserters from Maxey's command say that he is at Doaksville with his whole command stretched along Red River. I will soon have a tabular statement prepared which will give you a very good idea of the strength and localities of the rebel forces. As soon as my cavalry returns I could easily drive Magruder to the Red River if allowed to use the troops of the Nineteenth Corps now in my department. I think he is badly scared. I do not know as there would be anything gained by driving them to Red River unless we can get sup-

plies up that river and are prepared to hold that line. The rebel troops are no doubt disheartened, and if we should make a dash among them it would probably cause many to desert.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

(Care of Col. A. H. Ryan, Lewisburg.)

GENERAL: General Canby was severely wounded while on a gunboat near mouth of White River en route to Little Rock. The ball passed through below his hip, went through the scrotum, and hit the penis. The wound is very painful, but not considered dangerous. He went back to New Orleans. I have sent what little military news there was to General Thayer. No news from the North. Nearly all the soldiers in this command voted for Mr. Lincoln.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth White River, November 12, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

COLONEL: Nothing from General Steele later than his letter of the 10th, which is herewith forwarded. Slack's brigade is all off for Devall's Bluff. White River has not risen any yet.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., November 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: A man belonging to Shelby's command, who was captured between Lewisburg and Dardanelle, says Shelby is moving toward Dardanelle. I suspect that Magruder is moving a considerable force up the Arkansas to meet Price. I am anxious about the supply train sent to Fort Smith. If it should be threatened Geiger will go to their support. I do not know whether or not they crossed at Dardanelle. I gave it as my opinion to the commander of the escort that he had best keep the stage road on the north side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG. (DETACH.), 3D DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, Ark., November 12, 1864.

Captain DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Telegram just received. Have been waiting orders, as directed by Special Orders, Department of Arkansas, dated November 6,

From your telegram, presuming that it is intended that I assume command here, I do so at once, and will keep a lookout in all directions. I have telegraphed and written for instructions to Colonel Green; been waiting nearly two days for an answer.

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 12, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM McE. DYE,
Commanding, Brownsville:

Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr desires me to say that he did not intend anything more by his dispatch than to inform Col. W. McE. Dye of the presence of prowling parties of the enemy. He does not claim any authority over him.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. VREDENBURGH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Brownsville, Ark., November 12, 1864.

Captain ADAMS,
Third Michigan, Comdg., Brownsville Station:

CAPTAIN: In obedience to directions received from district headquarters, you will mount every man you possibly can and send the party, under a reliable officer, with the necessary instructions, to gather up what stragglers of Price's army may be found in the vicinity of the railroad, going south, many of whom are reported, and in squads of 100 down. At this time your animals should be used for no other purpose, patrolling and picketing being done entirely by dismounted men. You will report the result of your operations. Permit me to urge upon you the necessity of obliging your men to take the best possible care of your now unserviceable animals, that they may soon again be in serviceable condition.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 12, 1864.*

Col. B. DORNBLASER,
Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: Your dispatch just received. Make your command as comfortable as possible until further orders. Shelby's advance is reported at Batesville by a State senator from that county. Magruder's force is all this side of the Ouachita. He is hauling supplies from Red River to Arkadelphia.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Report to General Andrews for duty, if you have not done so.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: I received dispatches from Fort Smith yesterday p. m. General Herron and party arrived safe. The supply train is also safe. Deserters that had come in from Price report that he struck off toward the Indian Territory, while Shelby fought the garrison at Fayetteville, which place he did not take. Price is supposed to have crossed the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, half way between Forts Gibson and Smith. Thayer marched out to attack him while crossing, but Cooper demonstrated on Fort Smith, so that he was obliged to return without accomplishing his purpose. West is probably at Dardanelle with all the cavalry. Shelby's advance is reported by Senator Rushing at Batesville. Magruder is hauling supplies from Red River to Arkadelphia. Deserters just in report many at Doaksville. All quiet in the neighborhood of Pine Bluff. Has the water risen much in White River? We must get after Shelby & Co.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 12, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

The river has risen about two feet. I should think it was higher than when the troops went up some weeks ago. Have been waiting to see Captain Thomson or would sooner have answered. He has not come in yet. Will be glad to help in any way against Shelby.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 12, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

The Ninth Kansas has 130 unserviceable horses, 100 of which can be recuperated in two months. They have no hay, nor can they get any, nor any orders about turning over horses. Shall they turn them over to the cavalry depot? The regiment needs about 200 horses.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

In answer to your telegram about the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, the general commanding desires me to say wait until General West returns.

JNO. S. VREDENBURGH,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST:
(Care of Col. A. H. Ryan.)

GENERAL: With the information at present I am unable to give you any advice in regard to your movements. You must exercise your own judgment. Attack Price or any part of his force if they can be found, of course. I suppose you heard that Price was supposed to have crossed the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, and that Shelby's advance was at Batesville. We have sent to Batesville to ascertain. No news. General Canby was severely wounded while on a gun-boat near the mouth of White River. He was coming up here. When the cavalry gets back, I think we can find something for them to do that will pay.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER:
(Care of Col. A. H. Ryan, Lewisburg.)

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 7th instant was received yesterday p. m. Shelby's advance is said to be at Batesville; have sent up to ascertain. The rebels are demonstrating in every direction by small parties. Magruder is hauling supplies from Red River to Arkadelphia, where he has considerable force. Maxey is at Doaksville. McCray, or somebody else, is on Cache River. General Canby was severely wounded by a guerrilla, while on a gun-boat en route for this place, near mouth of White River. I sent you a letter this a. m. by Atkinson. No news from the North. General Canby said Price ought not to get away. How could it be prevented with our small force and so wide an extent of country before him? I hope you may strike him, and I will attend to Magruder and Shelby.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 12, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Price crossed the river near Webber's Falls. Cooper met him there with his force. I started for the purpose of attacking Price, but finding Cooper was moving up I was obliged to return, for I feared Cooper would attack this place in my absence, as I could not leave a force sufficient to defend it and take along sufficient to meet Price. All the information I received was to the effect that our forces were not pursuing Price. After the battle of Newtonia, Curtis and Blunt turned back, but were met by orders from Grant to pursue Price to the Arkansas River. Their turning back led to the impression that they had abandoned further pursuit. Blunt is now here, but starts back to-day. Colonel Carr will give you information more in detail.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., November 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. T. J. DANA, *Commanding Sixteenth Corps, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of dispatches received to-day from Major-General Halleck and Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.*

The execution of these orders takes away all of the troops of Smith's and Mower's divisions and all the cavalry here.

Hatch's division is gone, all except the ineffectives, who were left behind when Hatch went, but which will go in a day or two. Part of Winslow's division is with him pursuing Price, but is ordered to Nashville direct, and the detachments here are ordered to join him there. This takes all the cavalry. I am thus left with 2,447 colored infantry, five batteries of twenty-two guns, about 800 white infantry, and 1,200 heavy artillery in the fort. With this force I can probably hold the town against an attacking force of 10,000 men (I can hold the fort against any force they may bring), but should Hood turn his attention this way, you will readily see that I should be in danger of having the town captured. At last accounts he was opposite Florence, but with railroad running to Corinth, and thence to Mobile, he can move in five days from Corinth to Memphis, and such a move I do not regard as improbable. Forrest, with 6,000 or 8,000 men, is in West Tennessee by the last reliable accounts we have. It cannot be that General Sherman intended to take all the cavalry away from here and leave this point so nearly defenseless. There are 500 or 600 Illinois infantry who have been home to vote that will be back here in a day or two. There are at this post about 3,000,000 rations, one-half of which are in the fort; forage is short, and Colonel Clary, depot quartermaster, though constantly urged, assures me that he has found it impossible to accumulate much of a supply, the river has been so low, and he has been drawn on so heavily from other points, but thinks he will be able now to get ahead some.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *November 9, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 12th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

General Grant has sent A. J. Smith and Mower's divisions to General Thomas, on the Tennessee River. All troops on east bank of Mississippi River have been assigned to General Canby's command. As Price is now probably south of the Arkansas, General Reynolds should be able to assist you at Memphis; communicate with him. Thomas will probably attack Beauregard as soon as Smith reaches him.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Comdg. District of West Tennessee:*

DEAR SIR: With this I have the honor to return to you the letter of General Forrest, with my indorsement thereon. I have also procured

* For Thomas to Washburn, see Vol. XXXIX, Part III, pp. 690, 691, and 707.

the certificates of two of the citizens named as witnesses by Mr. Berry, which are indorsed on the letter. I think my statement of the affair will be sufficient to convince General Forrest that he has been misinformed, and that no injustice has been done in the transaction.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

AUSTIN, MISS., *October 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST:

GENERAL: I wish most respectfully to call your attention to the following statement of facts in relation to the recent murder of my brother while a prisoner at Helena, Ark., by a Federal lieutenant of the provost guard at that place: My brother, Ben. A. Berry, a member of Colonel Neely's regiment, was captured at Abbeville, some eighteen months ago, was taken North, and after some months was released from prison upon a sick parole. He was afterward taken to Vicksburg to be exchanged, but while going down the Mississippi River he jumped overboard and made his escape. His health being very bad, he made his way to our father's, in Crittenden County, Ark. On the 3d of this month he was arrested while sick in bed, and taken to Helena. While going from the boat to the prison the lieutenant in charge of the guard accused him of belonging to Colonel Dobbin's regiment; he said he did not. The lieutenant then said, "Do you dispute my word?" He replied, "I dispute any one's word who says that I belong to Colonel Dobbin's regiment." The lieutenant then took a gun from one of the guard and struck at him several times with the bayonet. My brother retreated backward some thirty steps, the lieutenant following him up, when he fired upon him, shooting him through the breast, killing him instantly. This is a simple statement of the facts. They can be established by the following gentlemen, citizens of Helena, who were present and witnessed it: Thomas Quarles, John Smith, and Arthur Thompson, also one Tannehill, who was a prisoner with my brother. This occurred on the 7th [4th] of this month. I understand that the Federal lieutenant says in his justification that my brother was running from him, trying to make his escape. This occurred in open daylight in the streets of Helena, and he was surrounded by Federal soldiers, and no sane man under the circumstances would have attempted an escape. Furthermore, the ball entered his breast, showing that he had his face to him at the time he was shot.

I ask, general, that you investigate the matter and that justice shall be done.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BERRY.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, October 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding U. S. forces at Memphis, with the request that he will cause this affair to be thoroughly investigated, and if the officer be guilty of the murder, as within alleged, that he be punished accordingly.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 11, 1864.

The above paper having been forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn for my action, I state that at the time of the shooting of Ben. A. Berry, a prisoner of war, the fact was reported to me a few minutes after it occurred, and I caused an immediate investigation to be made. The facts were, that three prisoners of war, of whom Berry was one, were delivered to the provost marshal on the 4th of October last, and were sent by him to the military prison in charge of the privates of the guard. As they were on their way two of the prisoners were allowed to stop at a store to purchase some necessary articles. Berry passed on in charge of one only of the guard, Private Allen Robertson, Company F, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers. The time was about sunset. When within about 200 yards of the prison, on the corduroy road, which is elevated about four feet above the land adjoining, Berry started to run. The guard instantly leveled his gun and shot him. At the instant he was turning round, and seeing the gun pointed at him, exclaimed, "For God's sake don't shoot me." The fire and exclamation were about simultaneous. The guard is a good soldier, only nineteen years old. Had he not shot the prisoner would have escaped. No altercation occurred. Capt. Edwin Bancroft, Battery E, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, was on the spot in one minute after it occurred. Berry was running so fast that his hat fell off twenty feet from the place where his body lay. Berry had escaped twice before, but not as related in this letter. I append below the certificates of two of the citizens referred to. The other two are prisoners of war; they did not witness the affair.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HELENA, ARK., *November 11, 1864.*

We certify that we have given no one the information upon which Thomas Berry could base the statements contained in his letter above in reference to the death of his brother, neither have we any evidence that the statements are true.

ARTHUR THOMPSON.
JOHN C. O. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Since my dispatch of the 31st ultimo Price's forces were pursued through Prairie Grove and Cane Hill into the Indian Nation by General Curtis' command. Our cavalry [he] had with him—Winslow's; the remainder that could travel went as far as Cassville, sent to communicate with General Curtis and Fort Smith. Finding the rebels going rapidly across the Arkansas, followed by Curtis' troops, they advanced no farther than Cassville. General Curtis telegraphed me last evening, under date of the 8th, that Price crossed the Arkansas, his rear under fire of our guns, leaving one cannon, some small-arms,

and his personal conveyance in the hands of his pursuers. I will send you an official report of the whole campaign as soon as the subordinate commanders have time to make theirs, giving details of operations, losses of men, material, and wear and tear to their commands. I may sum up the general results about thus: During the thirty-eight days Price was in this department, with not less than 15,000 mounted men, he swept a track of about twenty-five miles in breadth, from Bloomfield in Southeast to Independence in Northwest Missouri, robbing stores and plundering for food, horses, and clothing. He was engaged at various times with about 3,000 infantry and 7,500 cavalry, and lost probably 2,900 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners and deserters, 10 pieces of artillery, 250 wagons, and all his ammunition for artillery. He probably did not take out of the State more than 3,000 animals more than he brought in, if so many. His movement was a political failure, and gave the Union ticket 4,000 or 5,000 more and the opposition 5,000 or 6,000 less votes. His failure in a military point of view is complete, and his adherents are in disgust and despair. The State will be the gainer instead of losing by the raid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 12, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: If you can spare Captain Swaim, assistant adjutant-general, who bears this, I should very much like to have his services. The Saint Louis District has no regular assistant adjutant-general; a lieutenant is the detail. I want to know what Steele did to meet Price. I am informed many of Shelby's men have gone back to Batesville to winter. I have sent everything here that can be spared to Paducah, and it will never return unless you insist on it. If nothing can be done to drive the enemy into Texas, we ought to have a post at Jacksonport or Batesville, or much extra force will be wanted in watching the rebels who will congregate there and threaten Steele's communication on the south and our border north, east, and west of it. I would like to hear from you and will write again soon.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

If you can let Captain Swaim come soon, please do so.

W. S. R.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 314. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty as part of the garrison of Saint Louis, and will proceed at once, in compliance with former orders from these headquarters, to Paducah, Ky., reporting as therein directed.

* * * * * * *

7. The Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 170, paragraph

7, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will report without delay for duty to the commanding officer post of Saint Louis.

* * * * * * *

9. Upon the representation of various officers of the Citizen Guard of Saint Louis that they are unwilling longer to maintain their organization for the defense of the city, the organization of the Citizen Guard of Saint Louis is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *November 12, 1864.*

General EWING:

The following is a complete list of all the Enrolled Missouri Militia reporting to me: Four companies of six-months' men; the Fifty-sixth, Sixty-fourth, and two companies of the Seventy-ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Colonel Diehl's Mississippi County regiment, not numbered. I wish to retain four companies of six-months' men, the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and one company of the Seventy-ninth Regiment.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *November 12, 1864.*

General EWING:

Southeast Missouri has redeemed herself. Lincoln got large majorities in almost every county, and those who were praying for Jeff. Davis six months ago have come out from the swamps and are shouting for the Government. Coercion has worked wonders here.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PILOT KNOB, *November 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

I have information that there is a force of rebels near Patterson and a much larger force about Cherokee Bay. It may be necessary to have you co-operate with me. I will keep you fully advised.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding District.

PILOT KNOB, *November 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received information that there are about eighty rebels fifteen miles from Patterson with larger force about Cherokee Bay. Commanding officer at Patterson asks for re-enforcements. I have none to send. Am doing all I can to distribute men on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Quite a number of my men have no arms and equipments, but I hope it will be remedied as soon as the train comes through, and that will be Monday.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob, November 12, 1864.

Captain MCMURTRY,
Commanding at Patterson, Mo.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your note and request for re-enforcements. In reply would inform you that I have no re-enforcements to send you at present. You will keep a strict watch over the movements of the enemy and keep me fully advised. Upon ascertaining that they are advancing upon you in too great force, you will fall back on this place. I hope to be able in a few days to send a sufficient force into that country to completely clean it out, but in the meantime must distribute my forces to the best advantage. We have no horseshoes; will have some in a few days; will send them as soon as received. Keep me fully posted.

Yours, respectfully,

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Sub-District.

ROLLA, *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

General McNeil was yesterday thirteen miles northeast of Cassville, and is marching by way of Hartville to this post.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *November 12, 1864.*

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered 250 cavalry from here and 100 from Sedalia to look after guerrillas on the Missouri River. No effort will be spared to secure their destruction.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 12, 1864.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in consequence of all communication between this and Saint Louis being interrupted by the late storms of snow and rain, I have been unable to correspond with your headquarters. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 9, current series, from headquarters Cavalry Division, Major-General Pleasonton commanding, I assumed command of this district November 3, 1864, transferring the papers and property pertaining to district headquarters from Jefferson City to this point as speedily as possible. Much business had accumulated in the district during the past month's suspension of office work, and no inconsiderable confusion and disorder prevailed in the

district, necessarily resulting from the occupation of the district by contending armies. Added to these were innumerable matters, new and vexatious, arising out of the necessary and unnecessary interference with private rights, which were with hot haste pressed upon my attention immediately after assuming command. With untiring energy I have applied myself to the reorganization of the military machinery of the district, the disposition of its office business, and the adjustment of matters and claims of pressing necessity. The irregular forces on duty in the district, such as the Enrolled Missouri Militia and citizen guards, were impatient to be relieved from active duty. They had been called from their farms at a time when their crops were maturing, and now crops must be gathered, stock collected, hogs fattened, or their spring planting and husbandry were all in vain. An investigation satisfied me that there no longer existed a necessity for the retention of the Enrolled Missouri Militia on active duty. Accordingly, I relieved them, except two companies, one of which is stationed at Osceola, and the other at Calhoun. The protection of the loyal citizens of these remote localities against guerrillas, who habitually pass through there, seemed to demand this. These companies are commanded by judicious, active officers. The chilling weather and exposure of the troops directed my attention early to the matter of preparing quarters for them and shelter for horses and public animals. The erection of huts and sheds for this purpose was directed, and is being prosecuted with energy. The commanding officer at Lexington for several days past has been full of apprehension as to the presence of large bodies of guerrillas in La Fayette County and the Sni Hills. I sent one battalion, under Major Mullins, First Missouri State Militia, into Sni Hills. He returned two days ago, having found nothing, or heard of any body of rebels. Two squadrons, lately from Lexington, found no enemy. I now have scout northeast of this. To-day I send 100 men from Sedalia through Saline County toward Waverly and Dover, on Missouri River; 250 men from here to Greenton and Wellington, La Fayette County, thence west up the river toward Sibley, with instructions to return through Sni Hills and to cleanse it thoroughly of every vestige of guerrillas. Major Mullins, commanding Pleasant Hill, is ordered to move north and co-operate with forces sent from here. South of this all is quiet. I find that the public mind is quite restive, and the heart of the people faint since the raid. It will require a little time, coupled with active efforts to succor and encourage them, to quiet their apprehensions, and make them feel that this country belongs to loyal citizens.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,

Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 12, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

Colonel Matthews must keep his command in good condition. He will be ordered to North Missouri. Until then use the Third Missouri State Militia as part of your district command.

J. V. DU BOIS,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, *November 12, 1861.*

Maj. A. W. MULLINS,
Commanding, Pleasant Hill:

Large parties of guerrillas reported to be crossing the Missouri River into La Fayette County. Look out for them toward Snibar Hills. Keep me posted.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 12, 1861.*

Col. A. W. MULLINS,
Pleasant Hill:

Major Neill, with detachments of the First and Seventh Missouri State Militia, will move from this post this afternoon toward Wellington, thence west along the river to Sibley, and thence south into the Sni Hill country. You will move toward morning, 13th instant, with the available force of your battalion (leaving the Third Missouri State Militia at Pleasant Hill), via Lone Jack, to Stony Point, and co-operate with Major Neill in his effort to drive out the bands of guerrillas said to be infesting the Sni Hills.

By order of Col. John F. Philips:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 12, 1861.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:

Large parties of guerrillas reported crossing river in La Fayette County, going south. Have sent heavy scouts from here toward river. You will send 100 men into northwestern part of Saline County, with four days' rations, with instructions to hunt diligently for and destroy these bands.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 12, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lexington:

I have ordered 350 cavalry to move from here and Sedalia into La Fayette County and northwest part of Saline County to look after guerrillas.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 12, 1861.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have requested General Holland to relieve all the militia from active service except those organized and called into service under General Order 107. Subsistence trains have commenced arriving. All large

bodies of the enemy have passed south, and general quiet prevails in the district. General McNeil is en route to Rolla with his brigade. Colonel Gravely has a portion of his brigade in Northern Arkansas, and a portion with General Curtis, and is on his way back to Springfield with a portion. Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen is with General Curtis with his brigade. I requested General Curtis to order him to proceed to Saint Louis by slow marches after he had accomplished his purpose of following the enemy to the Arkansas, as directed in your order, and he replied through his adjutant-general that his brigade did not belong to the Department of the Missouri, but to Memphis, Tenn., where he would order it. Price's army became more and more demoralized while it remained in the desert of the border and Northern Arkansas, and thousands deserted. I think he will move to Bonham, Tex., one of their main supply depots, and there reorganize and recuperate. Price repeatedly stated that he would not and could not be compelled to fight any more. I have made a new assignment of the troops of the district to the various posts, and retained one regiment and one battery as a reserve, and will have this force for active service in the field at all times hereafter.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 12, 1864.

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Commanding Cavalry, in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following special report under the provisions of paragraph 743, Revised Army Regulations, relative to the conduct of First Lieut. John E. Phelps, Third Regular Cavalry, and colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, during the last campaign against the rebel army commanded by General Price in Missouri. This officer deserves special mention for the following acts of gallantry and good conduct, viz:

First. On the morning of October 8, while the enemy appeared to be in full force in front of Jefferson City, he moved out with a portion of his regiment, charged the enemy's line and broke it and drove his rear guard in confusion some two miles, killing and capturing a number of the enemy and settling the question as to whether the enemy was about to attack or was retreating.

Second. At Boonville, on the 11th day of October, with a portion of his own regiment and the Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, he attacked the enemy in position by my order, drove in his entire skirmish line upon the army in position, where he fought them till night, killing and wounding more than 100 of the enemy, and losing but 2 men killed and 2 wounded.

Third. At Dover, having moved from Cook's Store at midnight on the 19th of October for the purpose, with his own regiment and the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, he attacked more than three times his number and put them to rout, capturing 7 commissioned officers and 6 men, and leaving a number of the enemy dead and wounded on the field, and obtained the first positive information that the enemy was at that time moving rapidly west.

Fourth. At Independence he moved with his regiment (dismounted) directly upon the enemy's line and through the town without halting

with so much impetuosity that he captured a staff officer of General Cabell's and the general's sword, and by the movement contributed largely to the capture of the enemy's artillery taken there.

Fifth. At Big Blue, on the 23d, he made a most gallant charge at the head of his regiment upon the enemy's artillery, and was prevented from taking it only by an intervening stone wall.

Sixth. At Marais des Cygnes he charged in a most gallant manner across the river with his regiment and drove the enemy from the timber, where he was felling trees across the road, and immediately attacked him in the open prairie, whereby the enemy was compelled to form for battle, and whereby our army was enabled to achieve the brilliant result which almost immediately followed at the battle of the Osage.

For these most faithful and gallant services I respectfully recommend that Col. John E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, and first lieutenant Third Cavalry Regular Army, be promoted one grade in the Regular Army, and be brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 12, 1864.

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Saint Louis:

I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a day or two.* No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantages over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right and the tide of things. The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas and the border. My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia and the region of grain mills and cattle that we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and deserted. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that have left him since he was pushed off toward his supplies. My own view is that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy, and they have been great and entitle him to credit, have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas had it not been for fear of the pursuing foe, and the pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My dispatches from General Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 12, 1864.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, Sixth Provisional Regiment, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding troops in the field. Upon the receipt of this order he will direct Captain Cassairt, Company I,

* For report, see Part I, p. 385.

Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, to return with his command to Lebanon, and direct Major Mitchell, Seventh Provisional Regiment, to return to Bolivar with the men of his command. He will then proceed without delay to station the several squadrons of his regiment as follows: One squadron at Ozark, one squadron at Gasconade Crossing, one squadron at Marshfield, four squadrons at Lebanon, one squadron at Hartville, one squadron at Springfield, one squadron at Sand Spring, one squadron at Fair Grove, one squadron at Wardens Station, and will see that these squadrons move to the places assigned them without delay. The headquarters of the Sixth Provisional will be at Springfield until further orders. The troops belonging to the Enrolled Missouri Militia, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, will be directed by him to return at once to their respective stations.

II. Col. John D. Allen, commanding Seventh Provisional, will at once assign the several squadrons of his command to the following posts, respectively: One squadron at Bolivar, one squadron at Mellville, one squadron at Buffalo, two squadrons at Mount Vernon, two squadrons at Cassville, one squadron at Neosho, one squadron at Greenfield, one squadron at Newtonia, one squadron at Humansville, one squadron at Stockton. The highest officer in rank at each post will assume command. Colonel Allen will report at these headquarters as soon as practicable what companies of his regiment have been assigned to these posts respectively. Where companies are already located at the posts above named they will, as far as practicable, be retained there. The headquarters of the Seventh Provisional will remain at Mount Vernon until further orders.

III. The commanding officer of the Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry is directed to distribute the companies composing his regiment as follows: One company in Douglas County, one company in Taney County, one company at Hartville, one company at Stockton, one company at Neosho, one company at Newtonia, two companies at Cassville, one company at Buffalo, one company at Springfield. The companies selected to occupy the stations above named will be sent to their respective stations without delay, and a report will be made to these headquarters showing the location of each company under this order, which location will not be changed without order from these headquarters. The headquarters of the regiment will be at Springfield until further orders.

IV. The Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Battery L, First Missouri Light Artillery, will constitute the garrison at Springfield, Mo., until further orders. The commanding officers of the above regiments will report to the commanding officer of the post without delay, and will cause the companies of their respective commands to be concentrated at this post. All orders issued for this purpose will specify that these companies are not to leave their present posts until other troops have arrived there under orders issued this day.

V. The Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, and Battery H, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will constitute the necessary force of this district, and reports from the same will be made directly to these headquarters. The commanding officers of the above organizations will select a suitable camping-ground for their commands, choosing the locality with a view to its facilities for obtaining forage, wood, and water, such locality not to be more than fifteen miles from this post.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 302. } *Springfield, Mo., November 12, 1864.*

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V. Maj. William B. Mitchell, Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post of Bolivar, Mo., including the surrounding country. He will at once proceed to that post and assume command, and will cause all reports and returns to be promptly made to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. James L. Rush, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, is assigned to the command of the post of Marshfield, Mo., until further orders. He will at once proceed to that place and assume command of the same.

VIII. Maj. R. K. Hart, Sixth Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Newtonia, Mo., and will retain the same until further orders. He will proceed to that post and assume command without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 12, 1864.*

[Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN:]

GENERAL: Price is beyond the river. General Blunt went from Webber's Falls to Fort Smith, and General Curtis went to Fort Gibson. Colonel Benteen is coming this way. I leave for Cassville to-day. I will not travel the direct route. My horses are in bad condition and were five days without forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MELTON,
Major Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., November 12, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, and in reply thereto would state that I shall remove my headquarters to Macon to-morrow, where I have already a portion of Colonel Dyer's regiment on duty. The colonel will therefore not be detached from his regiment while serving as district provost-marshal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., November 12, 1864.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at these headquarters on the 6th instant, since which time I have been busily engaged in bringing up returns, withdrawing the Enrolled Missouri Militia troops ordered out by General Craig, and returning the 107 organizations to their own counties. The latter will be relieved from active duty, organizations preserved, whenever the county safety committees so recommend. In a large majority of the counties in this district there is comparative quiet and peace; in others there yet remains the roots of bitterness, in small squads of guerrillas, returned conscripts, and deserters from Price's army. There is more trouble in Chariton, Howard, Boone, and Callaway than in any other section of the district. Homicides have been frightfully frequent in Chariton, which is really the bloody ground of the district. There is scarcely a citizen in the county but what wants to kill some one of his neighbors for fear that said neighbor may kill him. The stormy political conflict through which we have just passed has done much to increase the trouble. "Every foul bird has flown aboard; every dirty reptile hath risen up." I am much in need of the mounted force of the district yet retained south of the Missouri River. My purpose is to make a thorough scouring of all the river counties and drag out the villainous conscripts and bushwhackers who may have gone into winter quarters. The election passed off throughout the district with remarkable quietness. I have learned of but little trouble. There was a slight friction at the polls in Saint Joseph, but that is annual on this border, where so many of the sovereigns have been in the habit of voting "early, late, and often," and on both sides of the Missouri River. I believe that General Orders, No. 195, was faithfully carried out all over the district. I shall move my headquarters to Macon to-morrow. Will relieve the Enrolled Missouri Militia brigadier-generals at once, and make a thorough inspection in person of the entire command during the month.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 12, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
In the Field:

Your dispatch of 8th instant received. Accept my thanks for it and my congratulations on the pursuit of Price and his exit from the country this side of the Arkansas. I trust Colonel Benteen has been sent to Saint Louis as requested. General Grant has ordered me to send him to Middle Tennessee to General Thomas. If by misfortune they have gone to General Steele en route for Memphis, please do your utmost to get orders to them that they are to go there. The matter is urgent, and General Rawlins has been here to see about sending these, with other troops, without delay, to that point. Please inform me on the subject, that I may telegraph General Grant and General Thomas when they will be there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., November 12, 1864.*

In accordance with the terms of General Orders, No. 251, current series, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the command of the Military District of Iowa being composed of mixed troops equivalent to a brigade, the Military District of Iowa is hereby designated as a Separate Brigade, to date from October 25, 1864.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. STEAMER TYLER,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 13, 1864.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Comdg. Miss. Squadron, U. S. Flag-ship Black Hawk,
Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: On the 7th instant, having positive information that Colonel Warfield, Second Arkansas (rebel) Infantry, Captain Warfield, C. S. Army, and three other rebel officers, were at the house of a Mr. Carson, in Arkansas, near Island 68, I dispatched a party on shore at 2 a. m., surrounded the house and negro quarters without alarming a soul, and searched the premises thoroughly. The stable was situated some distance from the house, and in the darkness escaped the attention of my officers at first, and when subsequently searched evidences of the hasty departure of the desired parties were all we obtained. They had selected this stable in preference to the house, and thus escaped capture. Mr. Carson, who is the father-in-law of Colonel Warfield, also has a son in the rebel army, and all his sympathies and proclivities are strongly and avowedly with the rebellion, and his house has long been the rendezvous of the rebels in his vicinity. You can judge, therefore, of my surprise when he introduced one of his guests to me as Mrs. Warfield, the mother of two of the rebel officers I was in search of, and requested the protection of my vessel in shipping her cotton by the first transport steamer that might pass. I at first indignantly refused, but she exhibited to me the permit of Mr. Ellery, the Treasury agent at Memphis, requesting the cover of a gunboat for this shipment; the permit duly indorsed by Major-General Washburn, as also a permit for herself to land at her plantation, sanctioned by my district commander; and in the face of all these documents, as I was upon the spot and a steamer then at hand ready to take the cotton, I considered it proper to give her the required protection, although with a very bad grace.

Permit me, admiral, respectfully to call your attention to the anomaly of using every exertion to capture rebel officers at 2 a. m., whose cotton I am called upon to protect in its shipment to a market at 10 a. m. of the same day, thus affording them the means of supplying themselves with every comfort money can procure ere they return to their brother rebels in arms with Hood.

With great respect, I am, admiral, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK S. HILL,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
No. 151. } DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 13, 1864.

I. The camp of instruction for the cavalry of this department will be removed from Greenville and established at Kenner, La.

II. The camp will be laid out under the direction of Col. O. P. Gooding, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, who will, without delay, carefully inspect the position and submit to these headquarters the plan for the camp, depot, and stables.

III. The men will be hutted, and the necessary means for hutting them will be furnished by Capt. C. B. Chittenden, assistant quartermaster cavalry forces, Department of the Gulf, including means of transportation, working tools, &c. He will take possession of such buildings as are subject to military control for his use as store-rooms, stables, &c., and see that secure corrals and yards are without delay constructed for the safe-keeping of all public animals.

IV. Col. C. Everett, of the Second Louisiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, is assigned to the command of this camp of instruction, and will proceed at once to hutting his men and organizing his command, and he will be expected to enforce the strictest system of economy, and to establish an administration that will insure the best order and highest discipline.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, chief of cavalry:

H. C. SEYMOUR,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., November 13, 1864.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF:

SIR: I send you Martin Guillory, according to his account a leader of an independent company fighting against the rebels. He wants arms, ammunition, &c. I have declined furnishing him with anything whatever without orders from department headquarters. He may be able to give some information that will be of service respecting the rebels and their movements in Western Louisiana. He states that he is recently from Opelousas, La., with some twenty of his band, who are now just opposite this post, as he reports, in a destitute condition. He came into this post yesterday p. m. He was employed by me when chief of staff to General Banks, on the expedition to Alexandria in April and May, 1863, on secret service. He was not successful in attaining the desired object, whether from want of good will or want of ability, I was unable to determine. He was, however, paid for his services. I do not know enough of him to be able to say whether he is trustworthy or no. He is sent to New Orleans under guard to be turned over to you for action in his case.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 29. } *Fayetteville, Ark., November 13, 1864.*

Soldiers, to-day you have assembled around the altar of God and your country, rejoicing in the blessings of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, purchased by the blood of your forefathers, heralded

to the world in the immortal Declaration of Independence, guaranteed by the Constitution, and perpetuated by the brilliant victories which your own arms have achieved over a parricidal foe. The fall campaign in Northwestern Arkansas, I trust, has closed, and with its close have been buried the hopes of the enemy to establish his dominion over your homes and your families. His armies have been routed in every engagement from the Mississippi to the Platte, from the Missouri to the Arkansas, and frantic with fear, demoralized and starving, have been driven to the confines of Texas, I trust never again to pollute your soil with his unhallowed tread. In this campaign you have borne a conspicuous and a glorious part. Only a few weeks since when General Price with his tattered legions was marching northward with the vainglorious boast upon his lips that he would lay Missouri and Arkansas at his feet, he sent into your country a swarm of guerrillas and robbers to desolate your homes, and hoped to overpower and drive you from the country or starve you into submission, but your indefatigable faithfulness at labor in the trenches and your heroic valor in the field have signally frustrated all his schemes of conquest. On the 20th of October you attacked and completely routed a force three times your numbers which had collected in Benton County for the purpose of capturing your supply train en route from Cassville, Mo. Again, on the 25th, by almost unparalleled marches and untiring exertions, you defeated the plans of the enemy, who with a still larger force than before was lying in ambush at Fitzgerald Mountain prepared to spring upon your train. Again, on the 28th, Colonel Brooks, with a force far superior to your own, surrounded and attacked this post, but with your well-known alacrity you left your intrenchments, climbed the almost inaccessible heights of East Mountain in the face of a deadly fire, and drove the vastly outnumbering enemy from the summit, capturing a portion of his supplies, while he fled, leaving his dead to be buried and his wounded to be cared for by you. His loss was five times your own and his defeat complete. Still surrounded by the foe, your communications with other commands completely cut off, reduced to one-third rations, your forage only obtained by sudden though always successful dashes into the enemy's lines, you held your position until the 3d of November, when Major-General Fagan was detached from Price's returning army with a force of 6,700 men and two pieces of artillery to crush you at a single blow. Your own force on that day was only 1,128 men (soldiers and Enrolled Militia), with two small mountain howitzers, totally inadequate for a contest with the enemy's rifled ordnance. He attacked you at 11 a. m., was signally defeated before sundown, and retreated by diverse routes in the night, with the loss of nearly 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, while your own was 9 men wounded, all slightly except one. Subsequently when the Army of the Border, under Major-General Curtis, arrived, you were placed in the extreme advance, the post of danger and of honor, which you held during the remaining four days of the pursuit after Price's demoralized and defeated army. The colonel commanding desires to express his hearty thanks to the officers and men, both of volunteers and militia, for their very prompt co-operation in the execution of all his orders. Your laurels have been nobly won, may they be worthily worn.

By order of Colonel Harrison:

JAMES ALLISON,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 190. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., November 13, 1864.*

I. The detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, now serving in this district, is hereby relieved from duty in this district, and will proceed to the headquarters of the regiment by first train and report for duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 13, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

I shall send some rations to you in a day or two. I think you may now safely send a detachment to Mackey's Lick. I shall start up two regiments to-morrow or next day to go up to meet the train. General Herron goes up to inspect.

Yours, truly,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 13, 1864.*

Captain HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The militia abandoned the railroad without giving me any notice. I at once sent Captain Weber with authority to distribute Lieutenant Harrison's company, of the Fiftieth, on the road. Lieutenant Harrison informs me that he has his men at South Big River and Saint Francis, and guarding Government property at Mineral Point and Hopewell. Have ordered troops to re-enforce him and to guard all points on the road. Will reach there to-day or to-morrow. Will communicate by special messenger more fully. Will forward rebel prisoners and send companies of the Fiftieth to De Soto.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob, Mo., November 13, 1864.

Captain HUISKAMP,
Inspector Saint Louis District:

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 239, headquarters Saint Louis District, I have the honor to transmit a report of the change of stations of the troops serving in the Third Sub-District; also the skirmishes, &c., in which the same have been engaged. The following-named troops at Ironton, Mo.: Companies C, G, H, and K, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry; Company L, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry; Company E, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At Pilot Knob: Company H, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers; Company G, First Infantry Missouri State Militia; Company C, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers. At Patterson: Companies A and G, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers. At Fredericktown: Company I, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers. At Farmington: Company F, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers. At Sainte Genevieve: Company K,

Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers. At Potosi: Company A, Fiftieth Missouri; detachment Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry Volunteers. None of these troops have been in an engagement with the enemy since the 26th and 27th of September, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. MAUPIN,
Commanding District.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: On last Thursday I received information that the militia had been withdrawn from the Iron Mountain Railroad. Although this information was not official, I at once sent Captain Weber, First Missouri State Militia Infantry, along the line of the road to proceed as far as Potosi and distribute Lieutenant Harrison's company, of the Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers, on the road at Mineral Point and Hopewell to guard Government stores. Lieutenant Harrison informs me that this has been done by placing guards at Mineral Point, Hopewell, Saint Francis, and South Big River bridge. I at once ordered fifty men from Captain Saint Gem's company, at Sainte Genevieve, and forty men of Captain Adair's company, at Farmington, of the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, to proceed at once to the railroad and be distributed on the road. My whole available force at this point is 278 men, and about fifty of that number without proper equipments. Forty-three men are guarding rebel prisoners at Ironton. One company of the Fiftieth are, you might say, unarmed. I have to have escorts to supply this post with subsistence; also to furnish my outposts, leaving me about 100 men to protect this place and Ironton. I have information that there is a rebel force near Patterson, and would like to send a force of cavalry in that direction. Colonel Hiller has sent a force near Patterson and expects me to co-operate with him, provided there is a rebel force. My horses are unshod and in a bad condition for service. I had hoped that the Fiftieth would be rendezvoused at this place. They could be made useful in case of an attack on the post; also in repairing the same, and by that means enable me to keep my mounted force operating in the country below. If possible, I would like to have Captain Weber, at Perryville, and Captain Maupin, both of the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, now at Gray's Summit, ordered to this place; and if the Fiftieth could be rendezvoused here, I think I could give all the necessary protection to this country. Will do all in my power with the small force at my command.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, *November 13, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

General McNeil will be at Hartville to-night. General Sanborn arrived at Springfield last night. General Curtis followed Price to Red River. No news here. A portion of dismounted men Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers will start for Saint Louis to-morrow.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 13, 1864—8.20 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

The Mars left to-day at daylight, the Evening Star at 12 o'clock, the Ewing at 3 p. m., the Enterprise at 4.30, the Omaha at 4.30. The War Eagle will leave at daylight to-morrow. They have taken all the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, First Iowa Cavalry, and Winslow's cavalry, so far as I know of. The Hannibal is just in. Callison also here. If the Thirty-third Missouri and Battery K, [Second Missouri Artillery,] are ordered there is transportation ready.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Liberty, Mo., November 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Clay County is now free of bushwhackers. I have been as vigilant as circumstances would admit in driving them from this section of your district. On the night of the 9th instant forty-five crossed the Missouri River five miles below Richfield, Mo., going south. A portion of them consisted of some of the notorious bands which have infested this county for the last month, and the remainder were from Platte and Buchanan Counties. I was not advised of their movements in time to accomplish much. General, I am now satisfied that Clay County is now clear of guerrillas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. McMICHAEL,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Sioux City, Iowa, November 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of a letter* just received from Colonel Dimon, First U. S. Volunteers, as I thought it might interest you. I shall leave here in a day or so for Milwaukee. I think by a little good management we can end all troubles, and I will be glad to see you on the subject.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 14th day of November, 1864, from the following sources, a report to General Dennis, from

* See p. 65.

[Lieut. Col.] John M. Crebs, on board steamer Baltic, November 2; a captured private letter from Bradley County, Ark., October 22:

The forces in Louisiana and Arkansas are reported to have united about the 23d of October, at Monroe, La., for an advance on Little Rock and Pine Bluff. The force is estimated at 12,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry. Thirty-five hundred cavalry were expected from Texas, making a total force for the expedition of 12,000 infantry and 9,500 cavalry. The private letter above referred to states that the rebel forces were again concentrating in the Washita region for an advance, and states that it is on the supposition that the Federal forces have not been re-enforced as previously reported. This report of re-enforcements to our troops had prevented an advance sooner. They estimate our force at Pine Bluff at 800, and at Little Rock at 6,000, behind the strongest fortifications. The re-enforcements spoken of from Texas may be the three regiments reported to have left Texas for Arkansas by the scout who lately passed through Texas. No attempts are made by any body of troops to cross the Mississippi from west to east between the mouth of White River and Greenville, Miss. At Cypress and Choctaw Bends there are nightly crossings with small boats, which are kept hidden in the daytime.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,

Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Brazos Santiago, Tex., November 14, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have permitted the Mexican refugees to return to Mexico. The inclosed list of public property belonging to the Mexican Government was retained in accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. These horses are unserviceable and are consuming the limited supply of forage we get at this place. There are no facilities for taking care of the ordnance stores here and they are being rapidly damaged. I respectfully request authority to send all this property to New Orleans. I should do so without instructions but for the fact that I infer from Major-General Canby's letter of instructions that he designed them to be retained here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers

[Inclosure.]

List of ordnance and ordnance stores received from the Mexican Government: 221 muskets, 24 rifles, 157 bayonets, 212 cartridge-boxes, 4 drums, 5 trumpets, 3 6-pounder rifled brass pieces, with carriages and limber chest, with lot of loose ammunition in chests, 15 horses, 10 mules.

PRIVATE.] EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, November 14, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Few things since I have been here have impressed me more painfully than what for four or five months past has appeared as bitter military opposition to the new State government of Louisiana. I still

indulged some hope that I was mistaken in the fact; but copies of a correspondence on the subject between General Canby and yourself, and shown me to-day, dispel that hope. A very fair proportion of the people of Louisiana have inaugurated a new State government, making an excellent new constitution, better for the poor black man than we have in Illinois. This was done under military protection directed by me, in the belief, still sincerely entertained, that with such a nucleus around which to build, we could get the State into position again sooner than otherwise. In this belief, a general promise of protection and support, applicable alike to Louisiana and other States, was given in the last annual message. During the formation of the new government and constitution, they were supported by nearly every loyal person, and opposed by every secessionist, and this support and this opposition, from the respective standpoints of the parties, was perfectly consistent and logical. Every Unionist ought to wish the new government to succeed and every disunionist must desire it to fail. Its failure would gladden the heart of Slidell in Europe, and of every enemy of the old flag in the world. Every advocate of slavery naturally desires to see blasted and crushed the liberty promised the black man by the new constitution. But why General Canby and General Hurlbut should join on the same side is to me incomprehensible. Of course, in the condition of things in New Orleans, the military must not be thwarted by the civil authority; but when the constitutional convention for what it deems a breach of privilege arrests an editor, in no way connected with the military, the military necessity for insulting the convention, and forcibly discharging the editor, is difficult to perceive. Neither is the military necessity for protecting the people against paying large salaries, fixed by a Legislature of their own choosing, very apparent. Equally difficult to perceive is the military necessity for forcibly interposing to prevent a bank from loaning its own money to the State. These things, if they have occurred, are at the best, no better than gratuitous hostility. I wish I could hope that they may be shown to not have occurred. To make assurance against misunderstanding, I repeat that in the existing condition of things in Louisiana, the military must not be thwarted by the civil authority; and I add that on points of difference the commanding general must be judge and master. But I also add that in the exercise of this judgment and control, a purpose, obvious and scarcely unavowed, to transcend all military necessity in order to crush out the civil government will not be overlooked.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

BATON ROUGE, *November 14, 1864.*
(Received 8.55 p. m.)

Brigadier-General ANDREWS:

There will be a large cavalry force from here camp near you some time to-night, and remain in your vicinity all day.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., November 14, 1864.*

1. The order from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, directing that one regiment of the Second Division, Nineteenth

Army Corps, be sent to Helena, Ark., for temporary duty, having been rescinded, Special Orders, No. 223, paragraph 1, October 29, 1864, from these headquarters, is revoked. The regiment will be reported without delay to Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding at mouth of White River, Ark., for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Three regiments of Colonel Slack's brigade have already arrived and gone into camp, namely, Forty-seventh Indiana, Ninety-ninth Illinois, and One hundred and twentieth Ohio. General Dennis says he is willing to have his men aid in making the fortifications if he is to remain here some little time, not otherwise. The engineer has laid out two or three forts, and I need a good many men to make them. The White River is still rising. I have not received an answer to my inquiry about unserviceable horses in Ninth Kansas.*

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I learn that Rayborne and McCoy, with about 200 men, are back near West Point. Feel some little apprehension for Major Greeno in consequence. I would like to send a scout up to West Point, and think Rayborne can be surprised at some house and captured. I could send 150 infantry and 100 cavalry up on a boat, infantry to land below Negro Hill, and move at night up to West Point, fifteen miles; cavalry same evening to land on the north bank of Little Red, a mile up the river, could scour the settlements where some of these fellows lurk, and could get round to West Point, fording a mile and a half above, and unite with the infantry at noon. I think it would pay to send such a scout, if it was sent immediately. I have a guide who knows the country thoroughly.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send the scout as you propose.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Dispatch subsequently found in General Andrews' office, and Captain Dyer so notified at 5 p. m. November 14.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 14, 1864.*

Colonel MATTSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

Have 150 men, with sufficient number of commissioned officers, in readiness to proceed on an important scout at short notice, with four days' rations. Company organization preferred. The officer to be in command will report at these headquarters without delay for instructions.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 14, 1864.*

Col. E. LYNDE,
Commanding Ninth Kansas:

Have your effective force in readiness to move at very short notice, with four days' rations. Report to me immediately what force you can send out.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 14, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr.,
Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: General Andrews directs that you assume command of the brigade at once, with headquarters temporarily at Little Rock. Move to Pine Bluff when your regiment moves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 14, 1864.

OFFICER COMMANDING SCOUT:

You will proceed up White River on steamer Ella at daylight, or as soon thereafter as possible. If the boat can make good time enough to admit of it you will land a few men below Peach Orchard Bluff, to move up, surround that place, and capture any of the enemy that may be at the houses there. This should not delay the troops more than twenty minutes. It is necessary that you reach a point above, one mile and a half below Negro Hill, by 4 or 5 p. m. There 100 of the infantry will be landed, to proceed on during the night to West Point, but before the infantry moves on it will surprise, if possible, any of the enemy at the houses at Negro Hill. As soon as the 100 infantry have disembarked below Negro Hill the boat will push on and move up Little Red River about a mile and then disembark the cavalry, which, guided by Mr. ———, will scour the country along Little Red, making as good time as possible, ford Little Red about one mile and a

half above West Point, and get down into West Point about as soon the next day—that is, the next day after leaving the boat. It is expected the infantry will have arrived at West Point at daylight of that day, and the cavalry will there form a junction with the infantry, and after reasonable rest return to the boat, which will have returned to Negro Hill or a little below it. After the boat shall have disembarked the cavalry it will proceed on up to Augusta, with the fifty infantry left on board, and surround and surprise that place at daylight, capturing any of the enemy that may be there. It will remain there but a short time, and then return to Negro Hill. Everything must be conducted in a still and secret manner—the boat to avoid ringing its bell or whistling, and the men must act as if they were liable to be attacked at any minute. Surpass the enemy in craft, caution, endurance, and enterprise, and no doubt the scout will be remarkably successful. After you are once aboard the boat do not let a moment's time be wasted.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
New Orleans, La., November 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general (Canby) directs me to send you the inclosed project proposed by me, in cipher. I send an aide up with it. He directs my expedition to be contemporaneous with one, he says, you intend to send out. Please inform me fully when your movements will commence and any information that may be advantageous for me to know about them. I can move on the 25th of this month, or possibly two or three days earlier. I shall start without fail the day you name, if about the time I now mention.

I am, general, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

If you had not determined to send out will you now do so, at the time I can start, the 25th instant?

DAVIDSON.

[Inclosure.]

NEW ORLEANS, *November 13, 1864.*

Project of an expedition to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad between Meridian and Mobile in accordance with W. T. Sherman's plan of threatening the road along the entire length: The troops to be Lee's division of cavalry, strengthened by one or two regiments from the separate cavalry brigade at Morganza. The force should be strong enough to effectually defeat any mounted cavalry the enemy can bring against it. Their infantry, if too strong, should they be met or in position, can be avoided. Six or eight pieces of artillery to be attached and about 300 feet of the bridge train. At this season, full rations of salt, coffee, and sugar, and half rations of hard bread to be carried; some little pork for cooking; also remainder of the rations gotten from the country. Route should bear well up toward Jackson and Meridian

road, then turn suddenly southeastwardly to Winchester and Citronville. Dana should divert the attention of the enemy by movements of his mounted troops from Vicksburg and Natchez at the time of the starting of the expedition, so as to let us get all ahead. Gordon Granger should engage the attention of the enemy about Mobile by threatening Blakely, or some movement to the east of Mobile, about the time the expedition arrives at the railroad. As all supplies for the enemy would be destroyed on our route by us, it would be impossible to return the same way. We would drop down to Biloxi or some available Gulf port near by—Colonel Sawtelle should have, therefore, supplies for about 3,500 men and horses behind Ship Island ready to send to us, watch being kept for our arrival by boats warned of our destination, information given confidentially only to the commander. Loyal people might be met on our route anxious to come out; these might be directed to Biloxi or sent by small escort to that point. Supplies would be on hand for them until sent to Cairo. The expedition to be commanded by yourself.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. STEAMER LOUISVILLE,
Off Skipwith's Landing, November 14, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I send to you Mr. S. L. Patterson, who has been a scout in our army. He has just come over from the Arkansas side. He may have some information that will be of service to you. He states that Dick Taylor's command crossed the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Natchez. Mr. Patterson is not in the employ of the army at present and I have sent him to you, for I thought perhaps you would like his services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BACON,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Sixth Dist. Mississippi Squadron.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Brigadier-General Sanborn, from Springfield, Mo., reports that Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, has ordered Colonel Winslow's division of cavalry from Western Arkansas to Memphis, Tenn., without my knowledge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 14, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. Please send a courier to overtake Colonel Winslow and direct him to proceed to this place, via Louisville, and as rapidly as he can.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The regiments now on duty in this district, except the six-months' men, are the Sixty-fourth, Colonel Brewer, Perryville; Seventy-eighth, Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, Sainte Genevieve; Fifty-sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Thilenius, Cape Girardeau; two companies of the Seventy-ninth at Bloomfield, and three companies of the Mississippi County Enrolled Missouri Militia, all reporting to Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, commanding post Cape Girardeau, except the Seventy-eighth, at Sainte Genevieve.

JAMES R. McCORMICK,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, *November 14, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

General McNeil will be here to-morrow. Part of his command has arrived to-day. No news of interest.

Respectfully,

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 316. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

6. Col. N. Cole, Second Missouri Artillery, chief of artillery, Department of the Missouri, will at once establish a cantonment near Franklin, Mo., for all the batteries of light artillery in the department not required for active field service. Huts will be built for men and horses on as economical a scale as possible, the men of the respective batteries building their own quarters and stables. The quartermaster's department will furnish a sufficient quantity of lumber, nails, &c., for roofing the stables, and for roofing and flooring the huts and bunks for the men upon requisitions approved by the chief of artillery of the department. The batteries will report direct to the chief of artillery at these headquarters, who will be held responsible for their condition, discipline, and effectiveness for active field service at all times.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. H. MELCHER,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Send all artillery belonging to Smith's command, if there is any at your post, by rail to Saint Louis. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 14, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS:

All of Smith's command has been sent, horse, foot, and artillery, except a few thieves and plunderers wandering about the country.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., November 14, 1864.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to present to the consideration of the major-general commanding the propriety of removing from the district the immediate families of men who are in the rebel army and those who have gone South. The fact is manifest that the residence of such families in our midst is most hurtful to the peace of the State, and a perpetual annoyance to the comfort and repose of loyal citizens. They are spies in our midst. They give shelter, food, and raiment to the predatory vagabonds, bands of partisans and guerrillas who infest and distress the country. These guerrillas beyond all question are recognized by and are in constant communication with the trans-Mississippi rebel army. They are the mediums of communication through which these families correspond with their friends South. In return therefor they extend hospitality and succor to the guerrilla mail-carrier and his confederates. The sympathies and heart's warmest affections of such families are with the South because their fathers, brothers, and husbands are there. It is human for them to have these emotions. And again, just so long as these people are with us we may not only expect to be cursed and scourged with the presence of guerrillas, but we may reasonably anticipate an annual recurrence of these destroying raids. The rebel soldier loves his wife, and his mother, and he will come here to see them. Human affection impels men to daring acts, and the rebels will hazard all to see wife and family, and as long as they are here rebel soldiers will come. Price's late army was mainly composed of those Missourians whose families reside on the line of his march. From their families they got clothing, goods, food, information, encouragement, and new spirits. The straggling bands who are now passing through the country filling it with alarm are rebels who, while visiting their families, were cut off and left behind, and now are trying to rejoin their commands, or are men who, weary and heartsick of long separation from home, have resolved to risk all in order to hover around their families. These are commonplace facts, but the effect of their truth is so powerfully felt in the distress and depression of this people as to invoke my most serious consideration and endeavors to alleviate and work out a preventive. My own conclusions are that the public permanent good requires the sending of the families of these men south of our lines. This may seem harsh, and in some cases might work injustice, but war is full of severity. These people invoked war; let them reap its harvest. The Government must defend itself. It occurs to me that the major-general commanding could provide a plan feasible, and attended with little injustice, for carrying out the policy I have suggested. District provost-marshals and their assistants might collect, under proper instructions, the evidence as to affinities and loyalty of families, and whether

their relatives were at home during the late raid, &c., and submit the same to district or department commander for his decision and order. I do not suggest, but simply desire to submit my own views, knowing that the wisdom, judgment, and patriotic heart of the department commander will devise and do for the best.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

WARRENSBURG, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

One G. W. Johnston was captured south of Clinton by Captain Morton's command, of Osceola. He represented to two citizens the night before that he belonged to Price's army; that he left Price at Newtonia; Price had 25,000 men, half unarmed. As soon as he got arms for them was coming back to winter in Missouri. He, Johnston, represented that he was bearing dispatches from General Price to Brigadier-General Clark, in Howard County, Mo., who had gone there to see his family and was left; that he (Johnston) was to pilot Clark out. My opinion is that Clark is not in Howard County. The information is given for what it is worth.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Captain Morton, Company E, Sixtieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, stationed at Osceola, attacked a band of rebels going south. Killed 2, captured 9. He sends in 21 prisoners of war captured, &c.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

Send all captured Confederate soldiers, conscripts, &c., now in your district to the provost-marshal-general here. Everything seems to be delayed through the department. If you have prisoners at Jefferson City don't send them to Warrensburg first. Send the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry from Tipton here and all artillery of Smith's command. This order has been given frequently.

JNO. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS:

Your regiment will come to Saint Louis immediately. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

JNO. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Warrensburg:

As soon as you can send a few troops to Pleasant Hill and dispense with the Third Missouri State Militia, send Colonel Matthews, with his regiment, to North Missouri. Let his march also be a scout through the Snibar Hills or other portions of that country. Let him report by telegraph to General Fisk, at Saint Joseph, for orders after he enters District of North Missouri.

JNO. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 241. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, November 14, 1864.*

1. All batteries or detachments of artillery now within this district, belonging to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command, will move at once by railroad to Saint Louis, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

2. Lieut. Col. T. T. Crittenden, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as the commander of the post at Warrensburg, Mo., and will report for duty with his regiment. Until further orders, Capt. R. L. Ferguson, district provost-marshal, will discharge the duties of post commander at Warrensburg.

3. In accordance with telegraphic instructions of this date from headquarters Department of the Missouri, Lieut. Col. T. T. Crittenden, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will move immediately with his regiment, via Pacific Railroad, to Saint Louis, Mo., and report for orders to the major-general commanding the Department of the Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 14, 1864.*

COMDG. OFFICER TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Tipton, Mo.:

In obedience to telegraphic instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri, you will move with your command to Saint Louis. Any artillery of Smith's command with you will move likewise.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *November 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pleasant Hill:

It is reported that a gang of about 200 rebels passed Kingsville last night, going south, and that another band is expected to follow by the same route. Captain Peery moves from here to-night with detachments of First Missouri State Militia for Kingsville.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 11, 1864.*

Maj. THOMAS W. HOUTS,
Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that on Friday, the 11th, 1864, I left this place with a detachment of twenty men from Companies B, F, and H, and proceeded to the neighborhood of Brownsville, Mo.; I found no bodies of guerrillas in that country. I heard of several small squads passing through almost constantly. The citizens are in great confusion, laying out at night, hiding their horses in the brush to keep the guerrillas from getting them. I returned to Warrensburg on last evening, 13th, 1864.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

S. W. McGUIRE,
Lieut. Company B, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 304. } *Springfield, Mo., November 14, 1864.*

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IV. Col. R. W. Fyan, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, upon being relieved from the command of the post by Colonel Gravely, will resume command of the regiment.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

The general commanding wants you to give him an outline of condition of the district with a view to dispensing with the militia. Give the condition above and below Glasgow, and also balance of the district separately, and make the report as speedily as possible.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *November 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

I have the honor to report that I have already relieved a large portion of the Enrolled Missouri Militia from active service and sent them to their homes. I am perfecting and filling up the Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia companies with the best officers and men, and do not relieve them from duty except upon the recommendation of the committees of public safety. During the past week I have carefully gathered reliable information touching the condition of affairs in the counties of the Seventh Military District, and shall this week give like attention to the counties comprising the Eighth District. There is but little trouble, except in the river counties. A few bands of bushwhackers and deserters from Price's army are yet scourging a few counties. Society in most of the river counties is in a very disorganized condition. I propose going into said counties myself with a reliable force and again rear the bulwarks of civilization. A portion of the militia called out during my absence from the district have not been careful of the recognition of the great law of *meum et tuum* and there will be much trouble in adjusting claims growing out of their irregularities. In cases where I can now fasten guilt I hold the officers individually responsible, and require them to assess upon their commands a sum sufficient to cover damages by them caused, and which might have been prevented by proper discipline and attention. The Enrolled Militia of Missouri have rendered so much service without pay that some of them are quite inclined to make themselves whole out of somebody, and are not particular in their selection of involuntary contributions to their unpaid accounts. I propose to relieve the brigadier-generals of Enrolled Missouri Militia this present week and divide my district into six subdistricts, each under the command of a U. S. volunteer field officer. Platte County is comparatively quiet. I have a force at Weston and Ridgeley. Clay is not in so good condition, but will soon improve. Ray is in better shape. Carroll, Chariton, and Howard are in the most unhappy condition of any section of the district, and will receive my immediate and earnest attention. Jackson and Ryder, with perhaps 300 guerrillas, are yet roaming over these counties. I send a force into that section to-night to follow these villains day and night until they are exterminated or driven out. The civil courts will at once be re-established and the officers duly protected and aided in the enforcement of law and good order. I will relieve the Enrolled Missouri Militia as rapidly as prudence will permit, sending copies of the order relieving them to department and State headquarters.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

General Fisk directed me to take charge of the movements of the troops in my district. I was out on a scout in Boone and Howard at the time. Found in Boone about 250; in Howard, say 200; in Randolph, say 100; in Monroe, say 250; they are in bands of 20 to 100. Anderson is yet in Boone and Howard Counties. I find it impossible to move secretly without rations. Have been waiting here three days

for rations. Will move immediately with infantry and cavalry from here on their arrival, carrying rations in haversacks. With force at my command I am confident that in ten days I will drive and scatter their forces. Some I learn are now disbanding and trying to save themselves by flight.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HANNIBAL, *November 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Colonel Howland, of Sixty-ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia, is here to-day, having failed to receive Colonel Hayward's orders of the 10th to hurry forward men to Macon. He returned at once. Colonel Graham telegraphs he will have sixty mounted men at Macon to-day. Several scouting parties out after straggling guerrillas. Captain Thatcher killed the leader of one band, Jack Young, and we have one of his men here, who has confessed. Are after the balance of the gang. No news of importance.

T. D. PRICE,
Major.

GLASGOW, *November 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

We are having comparative quiet. Guerrillas are leaving. Have sent the Forty-fifth on a scout and to report and answer your orders at Macon. I think there is no further need of them here. Are we to remain here? We have shown a clean record for this county.

E. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Please give me all the news you have. Also let me know when my troops can be spared to return.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 14, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Curtis has not yet returned. Have not heard from him since he left Newtonia.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., November 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this post is the headquarters of the District of Upper Arkansas, embracing the territory from

this post to a line west of Fort Lyon, a distance of over 400 miles, and through which the great Santa Fé road passes. The posts are separated from one another by long distances, some as far as 240 miles, and communication difficult, as the whole line is occupied by hostile Indians. Our usual mode of communication is by the mail which passes once a week each way, and for which we furnish a suitable escort. The mail from the west reaches Junction City, a small town west three miles from this post, usually on Thursday night, and is kept there until Sunday morning, and sometimes later, and no reason given for the delay. As all official communications reach headquarters through the mail, the delay frequently does injury to the service. I would also respectfully state that the mail communication between this post and Fort Leavenworth, department headquarters, is very irregular and uncertain. Almost every week the mail will not arrive for two days, and sometimes we receive no mail for three or four days at a time. In fact, there seems to be no system or regularity in regard to mail matters in this part of the State, and no one can inform you in regard to the reason of these irregularities. I respectfully ask that the matter may be referred to the Post-Office Department for correction.

Respectfully forwarded through headquarters Department of Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 15, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I would advise that orders be sent assigning Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Division during the disability of General Canby.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 15, 1864.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received your various dispatches with inclosures, the latest dated November 11, 10 a. m. Our dear general is, everything considered, in a favorable and promising condition. The transfer from the steamer to his house and the meeting with Mrs. Canby produced a sort of unnatural excitement, which was followed by a severe relapse. All Saturday and Sunday he had fever and suffered very great pain, but yesterday and to-day he is much better, and while we must expect occasional relapses we have reason to hope that he is steadily convalescing, and that his precious life is this time spared to us. His wounds are now discharging freely, his appetite is good, and he feels quite cheerful. The weather is everything we could desire, and he could not, of course, have better nursing than that he receives at the hands of his own true wife—man's best blessing here on earth. If I had my own way I would not bring any business at all before him, but it seems a sort of necessity for him to keep track of important events, and his medical advisers say that it will not harm him.

Price, as you doubtless know, has got off into the Indian Nation—the last, probably, we will hear of him for some time. Magruder, the general still thinks, is watching his opportunity to cross. Under these uncertain circumstances the general cannot withdraw your forces or any part of them at present for the co-operation which is expected by Sherman, whose plans have been received by late dispatches from Washington. Last week it was reported, on apparent good authority, that Natchez was threatened, and with the general's consent I ordered two regiments up there from Morganza. They are probably on their way back again before you receive this. The general has authorized General Dana to remove the corps headquarters to Memphis, and to leave at the District of Vicksburg an officer who is able and willing to carry out his views. Brigadier-General Smith is the only available officer at present, and represented to be a good fighting man, but lacking in manliness and dignity so necessary in a command where civil matters are almost as important as military matters. I suppose none of your brigadiers would answer to exchange with General Smith. General Canby leaves the cotton-pass business of General Dennis in your hands for such action as you may think necessary. There probably was no evil intent, but officers should be specially careful on this touchy question, which has proved too strong a temptation to many a hitherto honest man. I will try to find a mustering officer for the corps. There is a Captain Cheek here (late Thirteenth Infantry, now retired), who may answer the purpose. If qualified he shall be sent up to-morrow.

Having to represent the general personally as well as officially (I live in his house since Mrs. Canby's arrival), I am, of course, occupied during every waking moment. I shall, however, find time to keep you constantly posted on matters generally, and the general's condition especially. As the general's friend and most valued co-worker, you will please to receive the assurance that I shall endeavor during this trying period to do my duty as his representative as faithfully as possible, and that where important matters are left to my discretion to decide I shall act as I honestly think you and he would act.

This letter cannot leave until to-morrow, and I may have something of importance to add in the meantime. I shall ask the general to let me send you in cipher copy of General Sherman's plans. They are materially what we thought they would be.

With many kind regards to Major Farrington and other friends on your staff, I am, dear general, very respectfully and truly,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., November 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding the following from the reports of Major-General Herron, special inspector:

First. The cavalry of the Department of Arkansas: In September, 1863, the cavalry was formed into a division under Brigadier-General Davidson, and were kept, under his management, in excellent condition.

After he left it was turned over to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, and soon after divided into brigades, one of which was attached to each infantry division. This organization was kept up until September, 1864, when a division of cavalry was again formed and placed under charge of Brigadier-General West. The condition of the cavalry at this time was most deplorable. For sixty days the horses had received no hay and only one-half rations of grain, while occasionally for a week at a time they received nothing, and subsisted on what could be picked up. From January 1 to September 1 the supply of forage averaged about one-third rations. In August, 1864, a recuperative and remount camp was organized at Devall's Bluff, and soon after Captain Loring, in charge of it, reported that the horses were dying at the rate of fifty-six a day, and this had been the average for ten days past, and not from disease, but from poverty brought on by actual starvation before reaching the camp. At the same time there was cavalry at Pine Bluff and elsewhere, so that the loss averaged seventy-five horses a day. From January 1 to October 1 the number of horses reported officially as dead by Colonel Carr, chief quartermaster, was 5,000, nine-tenths of which died from starvation. General West on assuming charge sent Capt. C. A. Henry, assistant quartermaster, to Memphis and Saint Louis, to forward forage. Captain Henry reached Memphis August 24, found plenty of forage and shipped 400 tons the day he arrived and 500 the next day, all of which reached Devall's Bluff in ten days. He then went to Saint Louis to hurry up the supplies Colonel Carr had called for, but found no requisitions in and learned that an abundant supply of forage could be had and plenty of transportation. Arrangements were immediately made and a full supply has since been received at Devall's Bluff. Full rations are now being issued and General West is doing admirably and a new vigor has been instilled in officers and men. General Herron believes the system of sending the dismounted men of companies and regiments to the remount camp a bad one. He recommends, and has so instructed General Steele, that the worst cavalry regiments be dismounted, and the horses turned over to those that are efficient and need them. Among those to be dismounted are the Fourth Arkansas, Ninth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin. The cavalry division numbers 14,653; of these 7,088 are effective, 2,570 on detached service in the department and 628 without; there are 4,942 serviceable horses and 1,574 unserviceable. The stock on hand is improving and 1,000 more will be ready for issue in sixty days. General Herron has directed General Steele to relieve the men on detached duty, wherever it is possible, and to use less cavalry on picket duty, where infantry can be used. He attributes the condition of the cavalry to the following: First, want of forage, which could and ought to have been had; second, overwork and indiscreet use of this arm of service, by sending out unnecessarily large scouting parties, &c.; third, bad management in the use of cavalry for pickets, the number being at least one-third too large, and much done by cavalry that could be done by infantry. There has been much sickness among the men from the neglect of officers, but this and everything else is improving under the vigorous policy of General West.

Treasury Department: This department was established at Little Rock November 30, 1863. It is at present under the charge of B. H. Campbell, special agent, and E. W. Crowe, local agent. From December, 1863, to October 18, 1864, the following amounts of goods were permitted to Little Rock and vicinity: Stores to dealers in town, $1,660,413.79; family and plantation supplies, $260,506.16; total, $1,920,919.95. All this was

for Little Rock, except about $164,700, which went to Pine Bluff, Brownsville, and other points. These goods were brought to Devall's Bluff and carried on the railroad to Little Rock, except a few brought up the Arkansas River when it was navigable for a short time. The articles were generally dry goods and groceries, and there were no large shipments of liquor, except ale. No record was kept of the goods or shippers, except duplicates of the invoices, many of which were lost. Previous to October 1, goods were permitted to come to Little Rock by the special agent of the Treasury on the approval of the provost-marshal-general, who limited the amount to $3,000 per month to one person, but this often reached from $6,000 to $7,000. It is impossible that all could have been used in Little Rock; much must have gone outside, as large numbers of persons in the city were subsisting off of the Government. In addition to large amounts for supplying stores, family and plantation supplies have been purchased outside the Department and brought to Little Rock. This, General Herron thought productive of fraud and injurious to the public service, and he ordered it stopped until General Canby could be heard from. Since October 1 the Treasury Department has been working under the new regulations, and General Steele and Mr. Mellen, supervising special agent, have agreed to allow the following amount of goods to be brought into the State: Little Rock, $100,000 per month; Helena, $60,000 per month; Pine Bluff, $25,000 per month; Fayetteville, $9,000 per month; Fort Smith and Van Buren, $30,000 per month; Devall's Bluff, $9,000 per month. General Herron recommends that in the cases of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Helena, the amounts be cut down to $75,000, $15,000, and $40,000 respectively, believing that will fully supply the loyal people. No record has been kept of the goods shipped from Little Rock, but Mr. Barber tells General Herron he is of the opinion that from 3,000 to 4,000 bales of cotton have gone over the railroad to Devall's Bluff. Goods permitted as family and plantation supplies have gone into the country from our lines, in some cases thirty miles, and on an average fifteen. This was left to the discretion of the provost-marshal-general, who has grossly mismanaged business. General Herron transmits report of the special agent of Treasury, showing the amount of goods permitted to Little Rock; also a copy of his letter to General Steele, directing that no private freight shall come over the Little Rock Railroad until all public has been moved, and that all permits to ship on railroad shall be first approved by the special agent of Treasury and provost-marshal. No more goods can be brought to the department until the new trade regulations are out. General Herron has directed that permits for family and plantation supplies, in addition to those for trade stores, shall be no longer given.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, November 15, 1864.*

I. All owners of horses and mares within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton will report to the chief of cavalry on or before the 1st of December next the number of horses and mares owned by them or in their possession. The report will state the professions and

trades of the owners, the ages of the animals, the service they are performing, their size, and description. The place of residence of the owners will also be stated.

II. The failure of any person to comply with this order will subject the horses or mares he may own to seizure for the use of the Government without pay.

III. All sales or transfer of horses or mares, or their removal from the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton are forbidden until further orders from these headquarters, excepting only sales and transfers to the Government.

IV. This order will not be construed to apply to the authorized number of private horses owned by officers of the army entitled by law to forage; but all officers having in their possession or owning horses in excess of the number allowed by law to their grade in rank, will be by them turned over to the purchasing quartermaster of cavalry horses, to be appraised under existing orders and paid for accordingly.

V. Provost-marshals within the parishes designated will report to the chief of cavalry the names of all parties failing to comply with this order, seize their horses or mares, and turn them over to Capt. C. B. Chittenden, chief quartermaster of the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 15, 1864.*
(Received 23d.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

AS soon as there was no longer any doubt that Price had crossed the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, General West started his cavalry back, scouring the country and clearing it of bushwhackers and small parties of rebels from Price's command. West's advance arrived here this morning, bringing in a number of prisoners and some cattle. It seems to be certain that Shelby went with Price. The scouting party sent to Batesville has not returned. It is probable that McCray and Jackman are in that part of the country. I have heard nothing from Magruder for several days. I shall use Reynolds' troops for military duty and put all my infantry onto the fortifications until some movement is made.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 15, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Army at Little Rock:

GENERAL: It has been reported to me officially, by Colonel Logan, C. S. Army, commanding a brigade of cavalry in front, and stationed at Princeton, that our wounded in the late skirmish with your cavalry, in their retreat from Princeton, were killed after they had fallen into the hands of your troops. Colonel Logan, who bears the flag of truce by which this is sent, will inform you or any officer you may send to

meet him, of the particulars. It was also reported to me by Colonel McNeill, C. S. Army, commanding at Mount Elba, that about six weeks ago, when your troops attacked his forces there, the Federal troops displayed a black flag. I am well assured that these acts cannot meet with your approbation, but I communicate them to you in order that you may adopt such stringent measures as will prevent them in future, and that you may have it in your power to find out and punish the guilty parties. Colonel Logan is informed of the regiment to which the soldiers belonged who killed our wounded men after they fell into Federal hands. It is hardly requisite to say that a continuance of these practices will necessarily produce prompt and decisive retaliation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 283. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, November 15, 1864.*

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III. Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will direct two regiments of infantry of his command, now at Devall's Bluff, to proceed immediately to Little Rock by railroad, and report for duty to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding district.

IV. Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding at Devall's Bluff, will call on Brigadier-General Dennis for details for military duty, and will use the troops of his own command for fatigue duty and work on the fortifications.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Mouth of White River, Ark., November 15, 1864.*

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2. Brig. Gen. G. F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, in addition to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will assume command of all the troops at this post. Commanding officers will report to him accordingly.

3. The commanding officer of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, with his command, will proceed without delay to Devall's Bluff, Ark., reporting on arrival to Brigadier-General Dennis, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 15, 1864.

Col. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will cause the following-named regiments of your brigade, with their entire force, transportation, camp and garrison equipage, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Little Rock, Ark., as soon as transportation can be furnished, viz: Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. They will, upon their arrival at that place, report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding district.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Devall's Bluff:

You are senior to General Andrews, but for the short time you will be at Devall's Bluff I presume you will not care to take the details of the post. In case of any movement against the enemy you, of course, would command. I have sent orders for two of your regiments to come here. If you choose, you can come with them. General Andrews has been informed that your troops would do the military duty, in order to enable him to put all his infantry to work on the fortifications. Our fortifications completed, I can spare not only your command, but part of my own for operations elsewhere, unless there should be a movement against the enemy from the line of the Arkansas. Please inform me what your wishes are in regard to yourself.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 15, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major Greeno, Fourth Arkansas, has returned. He went no farther than Fairview, fifteen miles from Batesville. He captured 10 prisoners of war, including 1 captain. He reports that the only force coming that way is McCray's command, 800 in all, but demoralized. McCray is reported to be going to Jacksonport to collect supplies. The prisoners report that Price was very badly whipped and routed up in Missouri. One of the prisoners was a mail-carrier from Camden; his letters taken. Major Greeno met with no accident or loss, except one horse had to be abandoned. He brought in about a dozen head of mules. He had to swim little Red River.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *November 15, 1864—2.20 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

I gave orders last evening for the Ella to be ready at daylight this morning, and had no notice till early this morning that she could not be ready. The Commercial I might have taken, but she is much more expensive. Owing to the storm and a part of Colonel Slack's command to be disembarked from the Ella, and a large supply of wood to take, she is only ready now, and at this late hour, I am informed, she can only take sixty cavalry. I have directed, however, that the sixty go, and though it is a little late there is a moon, and I anticipate success. I send 150 infantry. Major Greeno is anxious to go up into that country again, and says he can go round anywhere there with 300 men. I recommend we send a force as far up as Jacksonport as soon as possible. We can pick up a good many unquestionably. Let us prevent their collecting supplies or even living there. They are represented as a good deal demoralized.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., November 15, 1864.*

I. The Third Kansas Battery, now serving in this district, is hereby relieved from duty in this district, and will report to Colonel Mackey, commanding escort to supply train, en route for Little Rock, Ark. On arriving at that point they will report to department headquarters for orders.

II. The Eleventh U. S. Colored Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, commanding, is hereby relieved from duty in this district, and will report to Colonel Mackey, commanding escort to supply train, and proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and upon arriving there will report to department headquarters for orders.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 15, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding has received information that a train would leave Fort Scott for Gibson and Smith on the 14th instant (yesterday). You are, therefore, directed to send one regiment and a half (fifteen companies) to Neosho Crossing, to meet the train and escort it to Gibson. Troops will be sent from here to escort it from Gibson to this place. As soon as the train reaches Cabin Creek, you will please notify the general by special messenger. Cooper has moved back toward Red River and is now at Little Boggy. Gano, with his brigade, has gone to Camden.

Respectfully,

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 15, 1864—10.54 p. m.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

While awaiting details of the campaign, I deem it my duty to say that abundant evidence accumulates to show that Price's invasion had the greatest designs—no less than turning the election in this State for McClellan, preventing it in Kansas, and, by the aid of insurrectionists here and O. A. K.'s from Illinois and Indiana, the occupation of it till the new Administration should come in. For the complete failure of this scheme Major-General Pleasonton, by his gallantry and skill in handling our cavalry in pursuit and action, the country is so largely indebted that I most respectfully recommend him for promotion to the vacant brigadiership in the Regular Army.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

Send all the cavalry that you can mount at once to Pilot Knob, to report there to Colonel Maupin for scouting. The enemy are reported in force in Wayne County.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAUPIN,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

It being reported that a force of rebels is in Wayne County, you will send scouting parties toward Patterson and send all information you may receive of them to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent a scout out to Carter's Mills, and find that there was a conscripting force in that vicinity. Captured no prisoners and lost one. Will keep you fully advised. Will have the telegraph line working to Patterson soon.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAUPIN,
Pilot Knob:

All the available cavalry, about 100, at Cape Girardeau have been ordered to report to you as re-enforcement. On their arrival you will send them with your mounted men to Patterson, and beyond, if possible or advisable. The scout will proceed very carefully, as the country is reported full of bushwhackers, besides a large force of guerrillas in Wayne County.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 15, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Col. D. MOORE,
Comdg. 3d Div., Right Wing, 16th Army Corps, Warrenton, Mo.:

You will march your command to Saint Louis as rapidly as possible, via Saint Charles, at which point you will find boats to cross the river. Have your muster-rolls and estimates sent forward at once, that they may be ready by the time you arrive. Telegraph me on the receipt of this.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

Operator at Warrenton please deliver this.

WARRENTON, *November 15, 1864—2.05 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

I have this moment arrived here and received your telegram. I will be at Saint Charles day after to-morrow. We had some bad road and bad weather. Our rations will hold out to Saint Charles. Command all well.

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

ROLLA, *November 15, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

My brigade has just arrived. I will to-morrow commence inspection as directed from headquarters, and will then await orders for disposition of the regiments. The horses are in much better condition than when I left Cassville, having found forage plenty.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 15, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The La Mine bridge being down cars cannot cross before Thursday. The Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia will move to-day and

march to the La Mine, where cars will be ordered to take them on. Part of the regiment out on scout will be in to-night and rapidly forwarded. Can you have boats at Jefferson City to transfer regiment to Hermann?

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

PLEASANT HILL, *November 15, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Warrensburg:

Just in from the scout. Sixty-four guerrillas and stragglers from Price's army, under one Captain Shepherd, left Texas Prairie, Greenton Valley, and the Snibar Hills Sunday, going south. I chased some of them Sunday evening on Texas Prairie. They halted and fed on Big Creek Sunday night and then pushed on south. I think there are but few behind in La Fayette. Saw Captain Peery this morning at Kingsville.

A. W. MULLINS,
Major, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 15, 1864—3.55 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

I have established an artillery camp near Franklin, Mo., and wish to draw in all the artillery not required for active field service, as the fall campaign is over. I think that you will not have any use for a battery this winter, and, if you think it advisable, I will place both your batteries in winter quarters at Franklin for drill, &c. I also think it advisable on account of forage as it must be scarcer at Springfield. The batteries will be at once refitted, and in case of necessity could be sent to you in five days.

N. COLE,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Department of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 15, 1864.

Major MOORE,
Commanding, Cassville:

Forward the following dispatch to Colonel Benteen's command, in the field, immediately. Inform me if you know where he is:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 14, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Please send a courier to overtake Colonel Winslow and direct him to proceed to this place, via Louisville, and as rapidly as he can.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in consequence ot the murders committed by individual Chippewas during the past season, and the alarm thereby produced among the people resident in the counties in this State bordering upon the country occupied by that tribe on the east of the Mississippi, manifested by their frequent and urgent applications for military protection, I have deemed it advisable to order forty men of the Second Minnesota Cavalry to Chengwatona, in Pine County, under the command of a commissioned officer, and the rest of the company under the captain to Princeton, in Sherburne County. The settlers on the east side of the Saint Croix River, in the Military District of Wisconsin, are very desirous that a force be posted at some point on Apple River, but as Chengwatona is near the line dividing the two districts, I do not consider it necessary that the station on Apple River be established, at least for the present.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The copy of General Sherman's dispatch,* dated 3d and transmitted from headquarters of the Army on the 5th, also copy of your dispatch to Generals Reynolds and Steele, have been received. The directions given in the latter in relation to Price have already been anticipated, and it is hoped that Steele will be able to carry them into effect, unless Price diverges so far west as to be beyond reach. The arrangements necessary on my part to meet General Sherman's views are now being made, so far as they can be done while Magruder is still threatening Steele's line or watching for an opportunity to cross the Mississippi. That the latter, in accordance with Jeff. Davis' orders, is still his design, appears evident from all reports received; but he is watched closely and cannot well succeed. It is desirable that I should know when Sherman's operations will commence, in order that my own arrangements may be timed accordingly. At the present low state of water in the Mississippi I do not think it would be safe to leave it to be guarded solely by gun-boats and local garrisons, as General Sherman suggests. The troops sent to Missouri during the recent emergency were ordered by me to return to Memphis in anticipation of Beauregard's movements threatening the posts on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. These troops have now been ordered to Nashville, and for the purpose of replacing them and forming a reserve force others should be sent to Memphis from the west. Re-enforcements should also be sent to the Department of Arkansas, many regiments having recently gone home to be mustered out of service. One of my objects in going to Arkansas was to satisfy myself as to the expediency of abandoning Fort Smith and its dependencies. I have

*See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 613.

never had any faith in the Arkansas River as a means of transportation. If it should be necessary to resort to land transportation Fort Smith had far better be abandoned. I will determine this question so soon as the necessary reports have been received.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. 16th Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.:

As General Howard is soon expected at Memphis, it is not necessary for me to give any special instructions in regard to the defense of that post, except to suggest that in case of an attack by a large force, all the troops, supplies, &c., be concentrated at Fort Pickering, and any other strong points that it may be necessary to hold, without wasting any men or material for the special defense of the city.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 400. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 16, 1864.

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10. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, during the disability of Major-General Canby, to exercise command.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 16th day of November, 1864, from the following source, the statement of Thomas F. Chapman, scout, New Orleans, La., November 16:

Mr. Chapman, who was detained in arrest at Alexandria fifty-seven days, left that place on the 1st instant. Brigadier-General Thomas commanded six or seven regiments of infantry at and near Alexandria. General Bagby's headquarters were four miles this side of Alexandria. Col. A. W. Terrell's brigade was encamped eighteen miles from Alexandria, on the road from that place to Cheneyville. It was reported that Colonel Terrell was ordered to Black or White River, La. On his retreat from the Atchafalaya, September 20, Colonel Terrell destroyed $1,000,000 worth of public property, including a pontoon bridge. The

brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Brent, including the Second and Fourth Louisiana, have been relieved on the line of the Atchafalaya by Brig. Gen. X. B. Debray's brigade. Mr. Chapman met the Second Louisiana eight miles below Big Cane, en route for Black or White River. The Fourth Louisiana is under similar orders. The Second is said to number 750 and the Fourth 1,300. This estimate must be far too high. Colonel Gould's and Colonel Woods' regiments, of Debray's brigade, are at or near Simsport, and their lines extend down the Atchafalaya to Bayou Current, or Mrs. Gordon's plantation, eighteen miles. Colonel Myers' regiment, Debray's brigade, guard the Atchafalaya at Morgan's Ferry from Mrs. Gordon's plantation, seven miles up river, to Lyon's Ferry, sixteen miles down the river. Captain Lane commands at Morgan's Ferry with sixty or seventy men. The main force of Colonel Myers' regiment is twelve miles from Morgan's Ferry on Bayou Rouge at Falkner's Ferry. General Debray's headquarters are at the forks of the road, three miles west from Falkner's Ferry. Colonel Douglas has command of all the artillery. Brigadier-General King commands Walker's division. Much destitution is reported among the Union people in the parishes of Saint Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, and De Soto.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 16, 1864.

The term of service of Maj. B. F. Schermerhorn, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, being about to expire, he is relieved from duty at the Camp of Distribution in this city. The commanding general takes this occasion to commend the faithfulness and promptness with which this officer has performed the arduous duties which have devolved upon him and to publicly thank him for the valuable service he has rendered during the time he has been in command of the Camp of Distribution in this city.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 16, 1864.

Col. W. SAYLES,
Commanding, Napoleonville:

SIR: The destruction of the bridges upon Grand Bayou, Bayou Pierre Pass, and Bayou Corn occasions, as might be expected, considerable suffering among small loyal planters thus cut off from communication. To remedy this you may grant permits to a few loyal men who can be trusted to keep boats with which they can pass out the products of the country and return supplies, provided that at night they shall be hidden in such a manner in some unfrequented place that the guerrilla thieves shall not find them.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Baton Rouge, La., November 16, 1864.
(Received 9 p. m. 18th.)

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS:

You will endeavor to communicate with Brigadier-General Lee and inform him that by order of Major-General Hurlbut he will return with his entire force as soon as possible, and be ready for another move.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

Your several dispatches, the last of the 9th instant, have been received. I have also received dispatches from Washington in relation to Sherman's proposed winter campaign and the arrangements required for co-operation on my part. With the view of perfecting these, I desire that so soon as the danger to your line of communication has passed the largest possible force of your command be held in readiness for immediate field service. The posts of Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and Devall's Bluff, and such connecting points as may be absolutely necessary, will be put in a perfect state of defense, strongly fortified and armed. Your requisitions for anything that may be wanted for this purpose will at once be approved. Permanent garrisons for the posts, limited to the smallest possible number consistent with their perfect safety, will be assigned. If it is found that the Arkansas River cannot be depended upon as a means of transportation to Fort Smith and her dependencies, and that land transportation has to be resorted to, I leave it to General Reynolds and yourself to determine whether these posts had not better be abandoned. If you so decide, the orders should be issued at once, and all supplies, &c., be drawn in without delay. Be pleased to see that these instructions are carried into effect at the earliest possible moment, and especially that the points to be held are put in a proper condition. I was much shocked, while on the White River, to learn that Devall's Bluff had not been properly armed. I have recommended that re-enforcements be sent to your department to make up for the loss in regiments whose term of service has expired.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

SIR: Previous to the receipt of Special Orders, No. 183, from Military Division of West Mississippi, the Sixth Minnesota Infantry had left this post for Saint Louis, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 170, from the same headquarters. The removal of the Twenty-third Wisconsin before the return of the Sixth Minnesota will leave this post almost destitute of white troops. I have the honor to request that the

Twenty-third Wisconsin be permitted to remain here until the Sixth Minnesota arrives. I have delayed the execution of your order until I receive your reply.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 20.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 16, 1864.

1. The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers will proceed without delay to the mouth of White River, Ark., and be reported to the commanding officer at this place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 16, 1864.

Col. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will cause one regiment of that part of your brigade now under orders to proceed to Little Rock to embark on the train leaving here at 2 p. m. this day, and the other on the train which leaves for that place at 6 a. m. to-morrow, the 17th instant.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE STATION, *November 16, 1864.*

Col. W. MCE. DYE,
Commanding Infantry Brigade:

COLONEL: Colonel Mizner having arrived will assume command of Brownsville Station. When Colonel Geiger returns he will assume command of his cavalry brigade. You will retain command of your infantry brigade. This disposition will form three different commands.

By order Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding District of Little Rock:

CHAS. A. HARMS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 16, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Thirteen rebel scouts, said to be Dobbin's men, were within two miles of my pickets on the east side of the river yesterday.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 16, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

General Dennis will send one regiment to Little Rock on this 2 p. m. train, and another in the morning. It is now upward of three weeks since the department and district commanders assured me that I should have the One hundred and twelfth Colored detachment. I beg that it may come.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 16, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

Generals Carr and West arrived here this evening.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 7TH A. C.,
Little Rock, Ark., November 16, 1864.

1. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 178, from headquarters Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade of said division, with headquarters temporarily at Little Rock, Ark.

2. First Lieut. E. J. Tremble, Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. S. H. Blane, One hundred and sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as brigade quartermaster. They will be obeyed and respected as such.

3. Commanders of regiments and detachments will forward their reports to the acting assistant adjutant-general at this place until otherwise ordered.

THOMAS H. BENTON,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 16, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Comdg. Second Brigade, Cavalry Division:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding the district directs that you send a reconnoitering party to Benton, and from thence to Princeton. The general suggests that you keep a sufficient force here for all practical purposes, and send as many men as possible. The party will take three days' rations in haversacks. You are directed to have the detail start as early to-morrow morning as possible. You will please report to these headquarters this evening for further instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Price has gone south, crossing the Arkansas west of Fort Smith. Shelby is with him. All accounts from papers and people from the

North agree that Lincoln is elected. Sherman has burned Atlanta, taken five army corps and gone, it is said, to Charleston, S. C., leaving Thomas with a sufficient force to look after Hood.

Truly, yours,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tennessee, in the Field:

GENERAL: I regret reporting that I have been for several days past and still am confined to my room by sickness. I have been expecting daily to receive orders from Major-General Canby permitting me to proceed to Memphis. My last instructions from him were to remain here until I again heard from him. Nothing has been received from Major-General Washburn, at Memphis, to excite any apprehensions for the safety of that post. He has no force with which to operate offensively or move outside his lines. The only force here available for operations against the enemy is some 2,000 cavalry. If sent off the garrison would be reduced to 5,500 effective men, about 1,500 of whom are artillerists, and almost all colored. The crest of the fortifications of Vicksburg is about five miles long; you can estimate the strength of a necessary garrison. Memphis and Natchez are also as short in effective men as here. I mention these facts by way of prelude to show that, although I have been and am planning and studying the means of breaking the enemy's communications with Corinth, and am anxious to accomplish it in some way or other, I have not the means in hand to warrant the attempt at present. I anticipate a rise in the tributaries of the Mississippi, in which event I trust to execute it with what force I have, but it would be reckless for me to move my cavalry, with the necessary infantry and artillery force to promise support, by a long land march from this post, leaving Vicksburg exposed to and in danger of disaster before I could return. Large amounts of quartermaster's, ordnance, commissary, and naval stores and leather are collected at Jackson, Miss. The naval stores and leather are being shipped to Montgomery, the other supplies to Corinth, which is a depot of supplies. From twenty-five to thirty car-loads a day are sent off from Jackson. The enemy has a brigade of cavalry and two batteries at Livingston, another brigade of cavalry at Lexington, and forces at Clinton, Brookhaven, and Canton, Miss. All of Chalmers' forces are at and above Grenada. This evidently indicates watchfulness and a determination to defeat any effort of mine to break that line. Were I to attempt now to march on Canton to burn the Big Black bridge, I certainly would be met there, if not before, with largely superior forces. The rebel troops before referred to could concentrate before I could possibly reach the object of the march, and their railroad and telegraphic facilities are such that they could promptly mass troops from all points on their lines of communication. I consider the breaking of the road below Jackson, at which point it connects with Meridian, as being of but minor importance. As I understand from Major-General Rosecrans that the Right Wing of this corps is ordered to Middle Tennessee, I do not see any early prospect of such an increase of my command as will give me a sufficient column for field service and warrant any extended operations. The Third Division of this corps, now at-

tached to the Nineteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds commanding, in Arkansas, will not probably be returned from Arkansas until the enemy leaves that State. Magruder is in command at Camden, and had in that vicinity two weeks ago four divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, about 22,000 men. He has fortified Camden with three lines of works as a base of operations against Steele.

A prison stockade has been erected in the court-house square at Jackson, Miss., 150 feet square. One hundred and five of our officers are said to be about being sent either to Vicksburg or Memphis for exchange, but under what arrangement or form of exchange I do not know. All the Federal prisoners in the South are ordered to be concentrated at Meridian. There is a general complaint in the rebel army of desertions, and the soldiers say they will not fight any longer if Lincoln is re-elected. The news items above are reported by my scouts and I think are generally truthful.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., November 16, 1864.*

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III. The Second Arkansas Infantry, Col. M. L. Stephenson commanding, will report to Brig. Gen. John Edwards, commanding First Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

By command of Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 318. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 16, 1864.*

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3. Colonel Winslow's division of cavalry being now en route through Arkansas to Memphis, Tenn., Major Simonson, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, commanding detachment of Winslow's division at this point, will proceed with his entire command by river to Memphis, Tenn., reporting upon arrival to Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 16, 1864.

Colonel MAUPIN, *Commanding, Pilot Knob:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller has sent 300 men toward Patterson. They will be at Dallas to-night. They are instructed to communicate with Pilot Knob and with troops sent from there.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

About 200 of my command will move early in the morning to co-operate with Colonel Hiller's force, with orders to move as far as Cherokee Bay. My command would have moved to-day, but was waiting for the troops from the Cape. I have nothing definite from my scouts. The troops at Patterson will be ordered to co-operate, if necessary.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAUPIN,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

Before the dispatch ordering re-enforcements from Cape Girardeau could reach that point Colonel Hiller had already sent most of his cavalry toward Patterson to protect his outposts. He has now sent all in the same direction. You will have to act without them.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob, November 16, 1864.

Capt. P. D. McClanahan, commanding detachment of Second and Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, with 150 officers and enlisted men, will proceed to Patterson, Mo., from whence he will march in the direction of Cherokee Bay, scouring the country over which he passes thoroughly. He will march with rapidity and precaution, guarding against surprise. He will disperse all bands of armed rebels, guerrillas, and bushwhackers, and will also ascertain if there is any rebel force below; if so, their strength, condition, &c. A portion of Colonel Hiller's command (Cape Girardeau troops) are scouting in the country below. If Captain McClanahan should have a chance to meet or communicate with the commanding officer of this scout he will co-operate with them.

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G. D. O. KELLMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The Meramec bridge, No. 2, will be completed to-morrow evening and train can be passed early Friday morning. I await further orders.

SAMUEL G. KNEE,
Captain, Commanding Pioneer Corps.

NOVEMBER 16, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH, *Commanding, Paducah, Ky.:*

Has the detachment of the Sixteenth Army Corps arrived from Memphis, Tenn.? If so, how many troops? How are they armed, and what do they want to complete them for the field? Please answer.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

PADUCAH, *November 16, 1864—10.25 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The following regiments of your command have arrived at this post: Twenty-fourth Missouri, Fortieth Missouri, Forty-fourth Missouri, Tenth Kansas, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, Batteries I and M, Second Missouri. They are deficient of transportation and camp and garrison equipage.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 16, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. CHARLES W. TRACY,
Twenty-first Missouri Infty., Comdg. Detach., Saint Charles, Mo.:

You will move the detachment under your command to Saint Louis by rail without delay. An officer will be at the depot with instructions on your arrival here. Telegraph me when you leave.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 16, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scouts all returned from Missouri River. They scoured the country through Greenton Valley, La Fayette County, and swept the Missouri River from Wellington to Sibley; thence through Snibar Hills down Blackwater. No guerrillas found. The report of large numbers being at Wellington unfounded. A small squad swam river at Camden and seventeen crossed in flat-boats at Sibley few days since. Scout destroyed boat. There is saw-mill just above Sibley on north side river, where skiffs, boats, &c., are made. It should be looked after. There are about thirty-five guerrillas in Snibar Hills and Greenton Valley. Will entrap them if possible. Guerrilla bands going south. Sixty left Snibar Hills recently. District generally very quiet.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *November 16, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY, *Sedalia.*

Steamer Hattie May is arrived from Glasgow to Jefferson City and Lexington. A gang of guerrillas are reported in vicinity of Arrow Rock. Send scout of fully forty men to Arrow Rock immediately. Instruct the officers to guard the passage of steamers.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD. *November 16, 1864—7.20 p. m.*

Colonel COLE,
Chief of Artillery:

If Fagan has remained north of the river with artillery, which is my present information, it would not be prudent to withdraw both batteries. One could be moved at once. One artillery company is much needed here to garrison Fort No. 1, where the men have fine quarters and will soon have good stables for horses. I would recommend the withdrawal of one battery and leaving one here for the present. I have quite a cavalry force in Northern Arkansas reconnoitering for information, and shall report the condition as soon as it is learned. Price crossed the Arkansas at Webber's Falls on the evening of the 7th instant, unmolested by any one after the Missouri troops left his trail.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Price crossed the Arkansas on Monday evening, November 7, about twelve hours ahead of us. Rebels are getting scarce, and cold-weather Union men are beginning to come in and ask protection. Mr. Linburger has gone to Springfield and will see about his man himself.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 16, 1864.

Col. M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Commanding at Fayetteville:

I return my compliments and respects to you and congratulate you on your successful defense of Fayetteville against the attack of Fagan's division. Has Fagan crossed the river or not? General Thomas is anxious for Colonel Benteen's regiment to come to Nashville at once. Communicate with him if you have not already done so.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

My information is that Fagan's division, with the artillery, went back and crossed the river with Price. I know that over two-thirds of that column went that way. Freeman, Dobbin, Crandall, and others took about 2,000 men east toward Batesville, and it is reported that Fagan in person went with them, though I doubt it. Colonel Benteen is marching by way of Bentonville, Pineville, and Newtonia, and must be near Cassville now. I think you can communicate with him much sooner than I.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *November 16, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.35 a. m. 17th.)

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received your order touching return of troops on the 20th instant. It shall be done.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS HANNIBAL SUB-DISTRICT,
Hannibal, Mo., November 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: I have countermanded the order to Colonel Howland, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and no force will be sent to Macon by him. Have also sent orders to Colonel Warmoth, but possibly he may have already sent forward men in obedience to orders from Colonel H[owland] of the 10th instant. I am not familiar enough with the condition of the different companies in this sub-district to designate the particular companies or parts of same that should be retained in service for the present. I am well satisfied that the state of the country demands that from 50 to 100 men should be kept on duty for a month longer at least. My own opinion is that fifty picked men, well mounted and armed, and under a good officer, will be ample for each of the counties of Ralls, Marion, Shelby, Knox, Lewis, Clark, and Scotland. There will be an immediate use for these men in picking up conscripts, as the draft is now progressing at this point. Marion County was favored yesterday; 182 names were drawn, and the deputy, with a detail furnished by me, is now waking them up in the interior of the county. Randolph County takes her turn in the wheel this p. m. Then will come Howard, Linn, Clark, Knox, Schuyler, &c., in the order I have named, I believe. This is gratifying to all loyal men, as it will help us purify the interior. It follows closely upon the heels of our late glorious victory at the polls. As I have said, I think all but the force spoken of of the Enrolled Missouri Militia can well be relieved from active service. I am hoping Colonel Hayward will return this week, as I am driven to the wall with work in paymaster's office, and the military honors that hover over me will, I fear, prove the straw that will break, &c. I expect to be in Macon on Friday night to spend night there, when I hope to see you. If matters in this district are somewhat neglected, I trust you will overlook it, as far as you can conscientiously do so, for we are striving to do the best we can.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. D. PRICE,
Major Thirty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, &c.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *November 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Troops coming by different routes from pursuit of Price generally well, but subsisting on meat rations and only grass for horses. I came by Fort Gibson. That post is quite destitute of everything necessary to troops. I sent General Blunt around by Fort Smith with a regi-

ment to give further security and prestige to that post. Colonel Blair informs me he found another of Price's cannon concealed near this place during his flight; also a large amount of ammunition thrown into wells. I am in telegraphic communication with my headquarters, where I expect to arrive to-morrow night.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

IN CAMP ON PEA RIDGE, ARK., *November 16, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: The undersigned officers with this command respectfully protest against the indiscriminate pilfering and robbing of private citizens, and especially of defenseless women and children, that has marked the line of march of this division of the Army of the Border from the Arkansas River to this point. While we are all in favor of the complete destruction of the property of bushwhackers and of those who harbor them, we think that no property should be taken or destroyed without the express order of the officer commanding. If soldiers are permitted to rob and plunder without discrimination, the result must be demoralization of the men and disgrace to the officers and the service, in which we are unwilling to share.

We have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

James Ketner, major, commanding Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; W. D. McLain, captain Independent Battery, Colorado; James H. Dodge, captain Ninth Wisconsin Light Battery; S. B. Davis, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers; J. P. Erickson, surgeon Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; Nathan Ames, captain Company A, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; John Kendall, captain Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; J. W. Hall, captain Company G, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; H. W. Stubblefield, captain Company H, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; John K. Wright, captain Company B, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; N. C. Credit, captain Company K, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; T. J. Ferril, chaplain, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; W. B. Halyard, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; W. H. Pierce, first lieutenant Company M, Second Colorado Cavalry; J. W. Hendrix, first lieutenant Company C, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; A. Montgomery, first lieutenant Company A, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; Geo. S. Eayre, first lieutenant Independent Battery Colorado Volunteer Artillery; M. S. Beach, lieutenant, Independent Battery Colorado Volunteer Artillery; H. A. Hicks, second lieutenant, Ninth Wisconsin Battery; Silas Dexter, second lieutenant Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; Chas. Ballance, second lieutenant Company C, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; Charles Byer, second lieutenant Company I and quartermaster Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; J. Malcolm, second lieutenant Company F, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 16, 1864.*

Capt. H. E. PALMER,
Olathe:

You must be able to resist an attack from bushwhackers at Olathe. I think your information of a raid needs confirmation. Let me know of anything new, as I have not heard from any other source of their presence in Missouri or on the line.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OLATHE, *November 16, 1864.*

Captain CRAIGIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am able to repel any attack on this station. Fifty bushwhackers crossed the Missouri River at Richard, eight miles below Kansas City, two days ago. They have been seen in large bodies below Westport and Kansas City. I fear no raid, but it is a possibility, hence my statement concerning horses.

H. E. PALMER,
Captain, Commanding Troops in Johnson County.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose copies of dispatches* of 2d and 3d instant from Maj. R. H. Rose, Second Minnesota Cavalry, commanding Fort Wadsworth, from which you will learn that the breach between those of the upper bands of Sioux, who are anxious for peace, and those determined to continue the war, is evidently widening, and the former are seeking every opportunity to come in and claim the protection of the military authorities. I have already employed quite a number of the friendly Sissetons for the last three months in general scouting duty and in intercepting raiding parties from the hostile camps, and they have rendered excellent service. It is my intention to increase this description of force by the addition of the warriors who have already come in, and will do so during the winter, so as to have them prepared to co-operate with the troops in the spring operations against the savages, who still maintain a defiant attitude. No pay will be allowed them, but I shall station some trusty scouts in their camp and direct that an occasional issue of rations shall be made to the Indians whenever they are found in a destitute condition. This policy will tend greatly to strengthen the friendly element, and will go far toward closing hostilities with the upper bands at an early period. You will perceive that two hostile Indians were killed by the scouts on the James River on the 2d instant, and that an attack was threatened on the party of soldiers guarding the hay at a distance from the fort. The detachment, however, had been re-enforced, and no danger was apprehended on their account. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel

* See pp. 408, 424.

Pfaender to dispatch a force to break up a trading establishment on the head of the Redwood River, mentioned by Major Rose, as the parties interested are doing all in their power to frustrate the plans of the Government by encouraging the return of the Sioux Indians from the Missouri Reservation to their old haunts on the tributaries of the Upper Minnesota River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La..

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 17th day of November, 1864, from the following sources, the statement of James H. Smith, refugee from Smith County, Miss., made at Vicksburg, Miss., November 7; the statement of James McDonald, deserter from Hood's army, Vicksburg, Miss., November 8; the statement of Robert Day, deserter from Shaw's Arkansas regiment, Vicksburg, Miss., November 8:

Wood's brigade and Maj. G. W. Stubbs' battalion of State troops are camped twenty-four miles south of Jackson, Miss., and six miles west of Pearl River. Stubbs' battalion numbers about 175 mounted men, and Wood's brigade about 2,000 mounted. Captain Cobb commands 110 independent scouts, with headquarters at Raymond, Miss. Between Raymond and Port Gibson there are two companies of scouts under Captain Whitaker and Captain Conhan. James McDonald was a member of the Helena Light Battery from Arkansas in Cleburne's division, Hardee's corps, which he deserted on the 5th of October. They were then between Marietta and Big Shanty. The corps did not number more than 8,000, but they were in good condition. October 25 General Magruder was in command at Camden, Ark. Churchill's division was eight or ten miles west from Camden on Washington road. Polignac's division was in the town at Camden, estimated at 3,000 infantry. Forney's division (probably part of Walker's) was posted near Camden, on Washita River, numbering 2,000 infantry. Parsons' Missouri division was near Camden. It consisted of four brigades, commanded by Generals McNair, Tappan, Hawthorn, and [Colonel Gause], and is estimated as high as 6,000 men. Only three batteries were known by the informant to be at Camden, the heaviest of which was four 24-pounders. Parsons' cavalry division, 3,000 strong, extends from Warren, Drew County, Ark., to within five miles of Gaines' Landing and three miles from the Mississippi. The Arkansas troops expect to be ordered across the Mississippi and are much dissatisfied on account of it. They expect to cross above Catfish Bend, above Gaines' Landing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,

Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, November 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Jos. R. Wing, a deserter from Camp Watts, states that there are about 300 conscripts at that place. At Montgomery, Ala., there were but two companies of Confederate troops and one of militia; does not know their number, and knows nothing of any other troops in that vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 17, 1864.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

Herewith I have the honor to hand you the report* made by Captain Toms, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of an unsuccessful expedition made under my orders for the purpose of destroying flats and boats used by King's and Whitaker's guerrillas. They proceeded under the guidance of one Scout Decker to the points where boats were supposed to be, but were driven back by what were supposed to be an overpowering force of the enemy. I have sent another expedition with a proper guide which I think promises success. Every effort will be used to break up this means of rebel communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 17, 1864.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Commanding, Brashear City:

The general commanding directs that you send the steamer Cornie and a gun-boat this afternoon with 200 infantry armed and equipped, under command of a trusty fighting field officer, up to Bayou Portage, at the head of Lake Fausse Pointe. They will take with them eighty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations, starting from Brashear City in time to arrive at Bayou Portage at or a little before daylight. Landing immediately they will proceed carefully and rapidly, with Mr. Decker as a guide, to the point where King's boats are said to be hid. If found they will be at once completely destroyed. On no account will this force remain on land at this place over six hours, as the rebels can easily be re-enforced. Unnecessary delay might cause the whole command to be lost. You will see that the most positive orders are given and carried out to prevent pillaging by the troops. Let the commanding officers know that they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the troops under their command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General BENTON, *Baton Rouge:*

Have you any report from Lee?

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 17, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

The expedition was delayed at least twenty-four hours in starting by reason of the officer who was to capture Hodge backing down and coming back the next evening. We started nine privates on the same mission. Five of them returned to-day. They report that they got within two or three miles of Hodge's quarters, when, about 4 p. m. Tuesday, they were attacked by twenty-five men, whom they fought and drove off, killing three. In crossing the river they had to pass a rebel guard, who became suspicious and chased them some distance. They killed the leader, a lieutenant-colonel. The other four men took the woods during the fight. No one was hurt. No news from any of the columns.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 17, 1864.

Captain MOREY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., on board steamer Olive Branch, off Morganza:

You will deliver the following dispatch to General Reynolds, to be read and forwarded by him:

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your dispatch of the 10th received. No land transportation can be sent at present either from Memphis or below, and if the Arkansas River cannot be safely relied upon as a means of transportation to Fort Smith, that post will at once be broken up and the supplies, &c., transferred to Little Rock.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Should, by any possibility, the Olive Branch have passed Morganza, General Lawler is requested to send this dispatch by special boat to mouth of White River, to be opened by General Reynolds.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, *Mouth of White River, Ark.:*

So soon as the emergency in Arkansas has passed you will please send back your troops to Morganza as fast as possible. You will understand the necessity for this, in connection with previous dispatches sent you. Advise Steele accordingly.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE AND VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, at Mouth of White River:

GENERAL: I inclose you copy of dispatch from Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army, to Major-General Washburn, received last night from Major-General W.*

Should the rebel leaders now lying from Florence to Jackson find that their probabilities of success in a movement north of the Tennessee River are not sufficient to warrant the attempt, and I think they have come to that conclusion, they will no doubt change their plans and move on Memphis or Vicksburg; they can reach Memphis in five days from Corinth. The garrison at Memphis has been lately reduced very much below the minimum defensive strength, and to avoid the calamity of the loss of the city and immense depots, hospitals, and stores there I urgently request, if the probabilities of attack on the posts in Arkansas have in your opinion passed, that you at once re-enforce Memphis with all the troops you can spare from your command. I state the case thus because if an attack on Memphis is determined on the rebels will close the river above and below Memphis, and also from the belief that General Washburn cannot possibly receive re-enforcements from above.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: By the inclosed order I am forbidden to appoint a general court-martial until the troops under my command have been designated as a "separate brigade." At the time Captain Meatyard visited Little Rock, he was specially charged, besides his other business, to ask that an order might be issued in compliance with the order of the War Department, and he was told that this would be done at once. I desire to call the attention of the major-general commanding to the subject, and respectfully ask that such an order be issued immediately. There are some cases of breach of discipline in this command so violent as to demand an immediate and exemplary punishment. I have three officers in arrest, with charges preferred against them, and a fourth who has been released because more than forty days have elapsed since his arrest, but who is still liable to trial. I am unable to proceed in these cases as justice and the good of the service demand through want of power to assemble a court competent to try the offenders.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 251. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 31, 1864.

COURTS-MARTIAL FOR SEPARATE BRIGADES.

Where a post or district command is composed of mixed troops, equivalent to a brigade, the commanding officer of the department or

* See p. 536.

army will designate it in orders as "a separate brigade," and a copy of such order will accompany the proceedings of any general court-martial convened by such brigade commander. Without such authority, commanders of posts and districts having no brigade organization will not convene general courts-martial.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 17, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Col. D. MOORE,
Saint Charles:

March your command to-morrow to Saint Louis, and go into camp at Camp Gamble. Send an officer ahead to warn me of your approach.

A. J. SMITH.

SAINT CHARLES, *November 17, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

SIR: Your dispatch has been received. The troops are all over the river, and the train will be over to-night.

Very respectfully,

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 17, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS:

Part of Colonel Philips' regiment, Seventh Missouri State Militia, is now arriving. The remainder will be here probably to-morrow. Colonel Crittenden wishes to know whether he shall wait for boats from Saint Louis to ship all his command at once, or ship as boats arrive, or march from here.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, November 17, 1864.

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to represent that I am petitioned strongly by citizens in different portions of the district to station troops at their county seats. The most urgent among these are the people of Marshall and Lexington. The force in the district is small, and it would be impossible to garrison many towns. My judgment, founded on experience, is strongly against the policy of splitting up cavalry commands and distributing them by squadrons in every town in the country. It breaks down the discipline of the troops and destroys their efficiency. Such small forces can only act on the defensive, and, as the

guerrillas tauntingly say, we hold the towns while they hold the country. Less than a battalion under an efficient officer should never, except in urgent cases, be stationed to themselves. It is now a necessity to put the troops into winter quarters, and from these quarters they can operate, and if active and faithful can keep the country scoured for many miles. At present the force of cavalry in the district, amounting to only about 1,000 effective men mounted, is stationed at Pleasant Hill, Warrensburg, Sedalia, La Mine bridge, and one squadron at Lexington. I am satisfied that there are now fewer guerrillas in this district than there have been for eight months, and the anxiety of the people for the presence of troops is more the result of trepidation and apprehension resulting from the terrible outrages by guerrillas in the recent past than any real danger in the immediate future. There is, however, this fact, that in La Fayette County and Saline, what few loyal men are there hover in and about the capital towns, and a few troops at such points give security to this class and afford a place of refuge for the few loyalists in the country when driven from home. My purpose is, therefore, to employ the Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers from Jefferson City to the La Mine bridge, and station the two squadrons now at the La Mine bridge at Marshall, Saline County, and to keep one full squadron at Lexington. At Kansas City there is no force except one company of Enrolled Missouri Militia. The cry there, too, is for more troops. One or two companies there would be sufficient. If the force in that part of the district be increased, it will have to be done from the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I would be grateful for any suggestion the department commander may deem fit to make in the premises.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, November 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The design of General Order 107, from these headquarters, was for the citizens of the various towns in the State to organize for self-protection, as the limited number of troops in the department would not admit of their being stationed in towns. Loyal people are best protected by keeping all volunteer troops in the field to break up and destroy guerrilla bands.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 17, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There are in the Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia 121 dismounted men, counting horses unfit for any service. General condition of horses good; all need rest. They are much worn. First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, sixty-one dismounted men in seven companies; others not yet heard from. General condition good considering recent services; need rest. Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, sixty-

eight dismounted men in eleven companies. General condition good; many are temporarily unserviceable; all need rest. The Seventh is now en route for Saint Louis.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

JEFFERSON CITY, *November 17, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

Twenty-five guerrillas were in the vicinity of California, six miles southwest, last night.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 17, 1864.

Lieut. H. H. ROGERS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Dist. of Southwest Missouri:

LIEUTENANT: It has been reported to these headquarters that there are several Federal soldiers in the stockade at this post who were captured by the rebels, and have escaped or been released on parole. The general commanding directs that you at once examine into this matter. If there are Federal soldiers in confinement as represented they will be released at once, unless they are suspected of having joined the rebel army. When released they will be directed to report to stragglers' camp for rations, &c. As soon as practicable they will report to these headquarters for transportation to their respective commands.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 17, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed copy of a letter* from Captain Pell, General Sully's adjutant-general, who was left at Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri River, to meet and confer with the chiefs of the tribes of hostile Sioux, who have sent word that they wished to come in and make peace. You will perceive from this report that the whole of the Sioux tribes south and west of the Missouri River, who constituted the mass of the hostile Indians who fought General Sully, are completely subdued and willing to make peace on almost any terms. I shall approve of the statements and arrangements recommended by General Sully, except in regard to presents to the Indians and a renewal of their annuities. The latter they have forfeited by the act of war, and the former I have always been opposed to in Indian treaties. A treaty of peace will be made with these Indians on the sole understanding that they do not commit acts

* Not found.

of hostility against the whites, the treaty to be at an end with the first hostile act, and no consideration to be given on either side, except that the Indians shall keep the peace and that the authorities of the United States shall protect them against wrong from the whites. In this connection I invite your particular attention to the statements of the Indians themselves that this war was brought about by the bad conduct of the whites—agents and traders. The necessity of a change of Indian policy and an adoption of the trade regulations I have heretofore forwarded for approval are undoubtedly necessary to assure peace with Indians. Until the action of the War Department or of Congress be known I shall not permit intercourse between Indian agents and these Indians. Fair treatment and fair dealing are now alone necessary to keep peace with these Indians, and I again respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Department the adoption of the policy set forth in my letter of February 6* to the Secretary of War, and of the trade regulations above referred to.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., November 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. C. T. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from temporary command of the Military District of Wisconsin.

By command Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Saint Paul, Minn., November 17, 1864.*

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: I beg leave respectfully to state for the information of Major-General Pope that in compliance with my instructions a commissioned officer and thirty-five men have been dispatched from Fort Abercrombie to establish a station midway between that post and Fort Wadsworth to facilitate communication with the latter during the winter months. The distance between the two forts is about eighty-five miles. The garrison of Fort Wadsworth is composed of three companies Second Minnesota Cavalry and one company U. S. Volunteers, it having been found impracticable to accommodate a large force with quarters in consequence of the want of proper material, the horse-power saw-mill making but slow progress, as the timber to be obtained is almost exclusively oak, which is hard to work. The command will be employed in getting out all the logs requisite to complete the fort during the winter, so that everything will be furnished as soon as possible in the spring. I am more and more satisfied that Fort Wadsworth will prove to be one of the most important military stations in the

* See Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 259.

Northwest. Defensive works are being constructed which will render the fort secure against attack by any force of Indians who may venture to assail it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 18th day November, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Capt. Andrew G. Fitz, Port Hudson, La., November 9; the statement of William C. Galloway, Vicksburg, Miss., November 8:

Refugees from Jackson, La., state that the troops in the vicinity of that place were ordered to move to Jackson, Miss., on the 8th instant. The only force remaining was about thirty men, under Lieutenants Brown and McGuire. Mr. Galloway, who was taken from Desha County, Ark., to Shreveport, La., about the middle of October, and returned to a point on the Mississippi River about thirty-five miles below Vicksburg, states that there are very few troops in the country through which he passed. He met Harrison's brigade, which he estimated at only 800. He thinks they have gone to Alexandria. He saw an escort taking men to work on the fortifications at Alexandria. He thinks there are about 3,000 men in Shreveport.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The lines within your command must be rigidly closed until further orders.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., November 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding U. S. Colored Forces:

GENERAL: In consequence of the return of the expedition under Colonel Davis, and reports of operations of the enemy brought in by him, the order for 500 of your men to occupy Fordoche Crossing is revoked. The men if already gone will be recalled, and if not need not start.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. COLORED FORCES,
Morganza, La., November 18, 1864.

Col. H. N. FRISBIE,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding U. S. forces at this point having received information that a considerable force of the enemy have crossed the Atchafalaya, you are hereby directed to hold your command in readiness for any emergency. In case of need the left wing of the Seventy-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry will garrison the fort. The right wing will act as infantry under your orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann:

O. A. RICE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar instructions to Col. A. J. Edgerton, commanding Second Brigade.)

BATON ROUGE, *November 18, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have not heard from General Lee. I had arranged to communicate with him via Port Hudson, and have telegraphed Major-General Hurlbut's order to Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews, to be forwarded at once to General Lee.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, Mouth of White River, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to transmit, herewith inclosed, copies of dispatches dated 7th instant:* (1) from the Adjutant-General of the Army; (2) from the Headquarters of the Army; (3) from Major-General Sherman. The necessary orders in relation to inclosure No. 1 will be issued from these headquarters in a few days. In regard to your troops in Arkansas, the commanding general desires that they be withdrawn from there at the earliest possible moment consistent with the safety of General Steele's line of communication, and be held on the Mississippi River, ready to be moved either way, as soon as Beauregard's ultimate intentions are sufficiently developed. If he fails in his plans toward East Tennessee he may turn on Memphis and other posts on the river, and the order given yesterday for your troops to be returned to Morganza is therefore revoked for the present. Cavalry raids will be made from the posts on the eastern bank of the river simultaneously, and that from Baton Rouge will be led by General Davidson in person. The general's health is steadily improving, and he is attending personally to all important business.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See pp. 463, 464.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. 16th Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to transmit, herewith inclosed, for your information, copies of the following dispatches* dated the 7th instant: (1) from the Adjutant-General of the Army; (2) from the Headquarters of the Army; (3) from Major-General Sherman. The necessary orders in relation to inclosure No. 1 will be issued in a few days. For the present your headquarters will be established at Memphis, and General Washburn may, if you have full confidence in his fitness, be assigned to the District of Vicksburg. All troops at garrisons which are not essentially necessary for military purposes will be drawn in, and the posts that are to be held will be strengthened and fortified, so as to withstand all attacks, while at the same time the garrisons should be reduced to the lowest possible number compatible with perfect safety. All surplus troops should be prepared for the field, and held in readiness to move whenever and wherever required. The cavalry should be made as effective as possible. The direction given by General Howard in relation to the operations against the enemy's railroads seems to be all that is required, and co-operative raids will be made from below as soon as the particulars of your plans are known. General Reynolds has been ordered to keep his troops on the Mississippi for the present, even after the emergency in Arkansas has passed, and he will not be ordered below until we know with certainty that your posts are not threatened by Beauregard. It is not unlikely that, if he were foiled in his plans against East Tennessee he might turn on the river and attack Memphis or some other of your posts. The general's health is steadily improving, and he is attending personally to all important business.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., November 18, 1864.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 276. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 24, 1864.

I. All officers and enlisted men of volunteers who are on recruiting service in the several States, except those detailed by orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, will return to their respective commands by the 12th day of November, 1864. All who fail to present themselves at their proper posts on that day will be reported by their immediate commanders through the proper military channels to the Adjutant-General of the Army the officers for muster out of service, the enlisted men for arrest as deserters.

II. Hereafter no details for the volunteer recruiting service will be made except by the War Department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See pp. 463, 464.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Hdqrs. Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have received your dispatch of the 14th instant, inclosing cipher project for an expedition. I have been impressed with the necessity of my destroying the railroad bridge over Big Black above Canton, as the enemy is establishing a depot at Corinth and are carrying twenty-five to thirty car-loads a day from Jackson, but as they are aware of the danger of their communications, they have taken proper precautions by putting troops in well chosen positions, making it necessary for us to go in force to meet with success. Force is what I have not got, so I have been postponing that job. Now, however, I shall try it. First, to divert their attention from you, and draw their troops all up from Brookhaven, Clinton, &c., up near Yazoo City.

In view of Hood's powerful army near Florence, and his heavy cavalry force, we know not where each day, and Forrest's and Dick Taylor's forces from Grenada to Tuscumbia, and the probability, with their railroad and telegraph communications, of concentration in heavy force wherever I might go by a distant march, and of their ability to appear before Memphis with their whole army in five days, or this place in eight or ten days, I conceive nothing will justify me in reducing still further the weak garrison of this place, and in sending my small band of cavalry far away to Macon, or any other point on the Mobile and Ohio road, beyond any possibility of support, and with a certainty they could not return without meeting largely superior forces. The enemy has a brigade of cavalry and two batteries at Livingston, with troops also at Lexington and Canton. Chalmers' forces are from Grenada up; consequently I expect at the vicinity of the bridge, or Benton, to find a force fully equal, if not superior, to mine. I have but little fear that I can beat it in the field, but I think I shall probably be frustrated in my second object, which will be to burn the bridge, when I shall find them in position advantageous to them.

We have only about 300 effective cavalry at Natchez, and it would not be advisable to send forces from here and raid from there, because that would have the effect of making Frank Gardner send troops down to look after us at Brookhaven, Clinton, &c., where they would be just in the place to be sent farther after your Baton Rouge column.

I propose now to do this for the purpose of giving effect to your movement by diversion. On the 22d all the disposable effective cavalry at Natchez will embark for here. It will be ascertained by rebel sympathizers there, by some indiscreet remark dropped inadvertently by Brayman's officers, that they have gone to join me, and that I propose to move a heavy column from here and take Jackson from Gardner by surprise. This will not be long in getting to Gardner's ears. On the 23d Osband will move out his whole force on the Jackson road to the Big Black, with pontoons and a cumbersome wagon train, such as has heretofore accompanied similar expeditions in that direction under former commanders. News of this will reach Gardner before our column reaches Big Black. On the night of the 23d a bridge will be made and a couple of regiments crossed.

These movements heretofore have not failed to draw up all the forces below Jackson, including Scott, &c., to meet our force between Big Black and Jackson. On the night of the 24th, unless attacked, we will recross Big Black, break up our bridge, and send it and the train

back here, whilst the cavalry and artillery make a push for Benton and the railroad bridge. This will give them another rapid march to the northeast, and when Gardner hears that your force is on the march, his will all be north of Canton, with an enemy sufficiently strong to make it necessary for them to stay there for a few days.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *November 18, 1864.*

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding:

The guerrilla captains Rayborne and McCoy are said to have left the neighborhood of West Point on the afternoon of the 16th with about seventy-five men for a scout into the prairie country and on the railroad. They will probably hang around and try to steal stock and cut off small parties. Notify Colonels Dye and Geiger.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Little Rock.

[NOVEMBER 18, 1864.—For Andrews to Green, reporting scout to West Point, and other matters, see Part I, p. 921.]

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *November 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I reached this place on the evening of the 16th instant, after a tedious trip of three days from Fort Smith, by the route on the north side of the river. This post is garrisoned by three regiments of Indians, Colonel Wattles in command. I find matters controlled here by the same influence that governs at Fort Smith, and indeed the same that governs the entire District of the Frontier. The troops at Gibson have been for three months on short allowance, and at the present time are getting the next thing to nothing. In addition to the 1,800 soldiers to be fed here, there are about 6,000 loyal refugee Indians, mostly Creeks, that have been driven from home, and the Government has undertaken to feed them while the war lasts. The contract to furnish them supplies is let every six months, and for the first six months of 1864 was taken by A. McDonald & Co. It is now in the hands of Carney, Stevens & Co., of Leavenworth. There is no question but that the contractors and the Indian agents have committed great wrongs against these refugees, and are doing so yet. The matter is controlled entirely by the Interior Department, but if some attention is not given to it by the military authorities there will be trouble with these Indians next spring. Col. William A. Phillips, of the Third Indian Regiment, who is the best officer they have ever had in the Indian Brigade, and who managed matters admirably both for the Government and the Indians while he was in command here, was removed by the influence of McDonald & Co., and after being kept off duty for a month was placed on a court-martial at Fort Smith, where he now is. In my opinion he

should be ordered back without delay. It is quite difficult to explain by letter the actual condition of affairs, but I have collected all the items and records, and will make a full statement on my return to New Orleans. The route from this point to Fort Smith I consider impracticable, and I have instructed General Thayer to at once make arrangements for supplying Fort Smith from Little Rock. If the road from here to Fort Scott is what they represent it to be, this garrison should be supplied from there, although many articles could be brought by river, if advantage is taken of high water. I will report more fully on the route after going over it. I desire to correct one statement made in a former report relative to McDonald & Co. I stated they had driven 25,000 head of cattle from this country, which is not correct. They have taken from here, through their agents, from 6,000 to 10,000 head. The others were taken by different operators from Kansas, and several officers are said to be mixed up in the affair. I will examine the matter more fully.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 18, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: I sent you a dispatch on the 15th instant, directing you to send one regiment and part of another to meet the train from Fort Scott, which I trust you did promptly. I wish you also to send up the remaining half of the regiment to meet it, with a couple of howitzers, if you have not already sent them. Start them immediately, with orders for all your re-enforcements to go until they meet the train. I do not suppose there is any force north of the river that can attack the train, but I wish to make it doubly sure. The Second Kansas Colored is now on its way to Fort Gibson.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 18, 1864.

Maj. J. H. GILLPATRICK,
Commanding Second Kansas Colored Volunteers:

The general commanding directs you to proceed to Fort Gibson, C. N., Ind. Ter., with your regiment, and on arrival at that place report to Col. S. H. Wattles, commanding Indian Brigade, for orders.

Respectfully,

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff

LEXINGTON, *November 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am at this place with Companies E, F, and G, of Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and detachments from several companies under

command of Lieutenant Blanking. Orders are to cross the river, which I am now doing, and report to you for orders. If I receive no orders from you here I will move to Glasgow and there await further orders.

JAMES W. McFADEN,
Captain, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

My command has crossed to the north side of the river. I will remain at this place until I receive orders from you. Please answer.

JAMES W. McFADEN,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Brunswick, Mo., November 18, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Macon City, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am still at this post, and think I could find business enough to do for the next six months if I had authority in hunting up and collecting the forfeited bonds of this section of the country. I find that Captain Hawkins, of the bushwhacking fraternity, and Captain Ryder and Jim Anderson and a notorious thief by the name of Jim Harris, are all in the vicinity of this place, circulating on the south side of the river in Saline County. The first-named captain has fifty-three men, and his family lives in the vicinity of the river some ten miles southeast, on south side of Missouri River. Ryder has twenty-five men and lives only eight miles from Brunswick, in Saline County, making headquarters with his father and other rebels in that locality. He comes up to the river daily to make observations. Jim Anderson lives or makes headquarters farther from the river, and this Jim Harris operates with Ryder. Jim Jackson is on this side the river, and I think I will be able to make his hiding place known in a few days. Ryder's men last night captured two boxes of shoes, one box of boots, and one box of ready-made clothing, shipped from Saint Louis on a boat that came up yesterday. They were bought in Saint Louis by Judge McDaniels, a noted rebel of Saline County, and shipped to Mitchell Bell, a rebel preacher of Miami. The boat landed and left the goods and Ryder and Harris took them. This is their plan for shoeing and clothing the bushwhacking whelps. The money robbed from Union men is taken to pay for these things. I would like authority to go into Saline County and clean up a small portion of that territory. I know I could prepare it for a new installment of settlers. The whole rebel element seems to have taken a sudden fit in the way of moving. They have hardly any men, but the women are now on the move with bag and baggage. Bushwhackers are said to be concentrating now for a raid this side, and yesterday 150 were in a body at a place four miles from the ferry. I have men enough to operate well if you say go ahead. I will keep my men in good discipline and straight, but they are anxious for a muss, and I am somewhat in that fix. I shall give the country east and west on the river a good raking over, and may get tempted over the river if I see game. I can imagine that Saline County is in the District of North Missouri. What shall I do with conscripts? Lots of them are making their appearance; all of them noted rebels.

Before they went into the service of their beloved Confederacy they were certain that Price would hold the State, but after finding out their mistake they, knowing that their property would be liable to confiscation, return and express themselves willing to be forgiven. All the old king rebels have gone to Saint Louis and Illinois, and their families are now preparing to follow. I will move from here to-morrow and will leave a force here, and will make some point on the North Missouri Railroad and report to you in person. I will report to you from Keytesville and Glasgow by letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. CRANDALL,

Captain, Comdg. Forces in Lewis and Chariton Counties, Mo.

BOONVILLE, *November 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Bill Stewart, the noted bushwhacker, who has been operating with Anderson last summer, was killed this morning just across the river, by W. H. Busford, of Johnson County. Busford crossed the river yesterday evening late with a drove of cattle, and was en route to Mexico, Mo. This morning early Stewart surrounded the house at which Busford was stopping and ordered him out. Busford declined going. Stewart then forced the door. Then Busford killed him. The balance fled. Four revolvers were taken off his person. His body is now in Boonville. Busford asks if you won't give him an escort to Mexico, Mo.

M. SUTHERLAND.

HDQRS. INDEPENDENT BATTLN., MINNESOTA VOL. CAV.,
Fort Abercrombie, Dak. Ter., November 18, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I have discontinued the patrol duty between this post and Pembina, Dak. Ter., and have stationed Lieutenant Gerald, Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, with forty of his men at Georgetown, Minn. The occupation of this point is of the utmost importance in keeping open the U. S. mail route between Abercrombie and Pembina. Located as it is in the very center of the Indian country, between the Sioux and Chippewa Nations, a small force sufficient, as a matter of course, to defend itself in any emergency stationed there will have the effect to overawe the evil-disposed portion of these Indians and prevent any hostile demonstration along the line of the Red River below this point.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 19, 1864—1.45 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 26th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

Please report what has been done with the boats belonging to Ellet's marine fleet. If you still retain them and desire to use them as transports I can recommend good persons to take charge of and run them.

Hope you are recovering from your wounds. The news that you were dangerously wounded affected your friends deeply, and we all rejoice at the late more favorable accounts.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Disposition of the Marine Brigade Fleet.

Steamer Diana, Morganza; steamer Baltic, Morganza; steamer Autocrat, Memphis; steamer Raine, Memphis; steamer Adams, Vicksburg; steamer Fairchild, Vicksburg; ram Monarch, New Orleans; ram Switzerland, New Orleans; tow-boat Lioness, New Orleans; tow-boat Horner, New Orleans; tow-boat Fulton, Natchez; tug Belle Darlington, Vicksburg; tug Cleveland, New Orleans; tug Alf. Cutling, Morganza. These boats were nearly all in bad condition when received from Marine Brigade. Several of them are now at Saint Louis being overhauled and repaired. They are all required for reserve transportation and post service at different points on the river in this military division. It is thought that they can be taken care of and run by the quartermaster's department. They are and will be necessarily so much scattered that any person appointed to the general charge of them would hardly be able to manage them as well as the different quartermasters now in charge of and responsible for them.

C. G. S[AWTELLE].

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 19, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m., 25th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of the 7th has been received, and the necessary preparations are being made accordingly, so far as the means at my disposal will permit. The order placing the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi under my sole control has also been received, and will be productive of satisfactory results. I have placed General Dana in command of the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, and would recommend that the authority of a department commander be conferred upon him so far as questions of administration are concerned. I would call attention to the fact that the greater portion of the troops of this command have not been paid since April last, and that much suffering and dissatisfaction has arisen in consequence.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 19th day of November, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., November 13:

Colonel Scott's regiment is reported much disorganized, only about 150 effective men remaining. Much smuggling is reported through

Lake Maurepas, Bayou Manchac, and at other points in that vicinity; also at different points on the river below Baton Rouge. The supplies in the country back of Baton Rouge are nearly exhausted and the people openly acknowledge that they divide the supplies obtained at Baton Rouge with the rebel soldiers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864.*

1. The following-named troops will be held ready for field service, and their commanders will report by letter to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi, for orders: The cavalry division, at Baton Rouge, comprising Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Eleventh New York Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, First Wisconsin Horse Artillery; separate cavalry brigade, at Morganza, comprising First Texas Cavalry, First Louisiana Cavalry, Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry, Chicago Mercantile Horse Artillery (within Defenses of New Orleans).

* * * * * * *

4. In consequence of the transfer of the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Veteran Infantry beyond the limits of this command, Special Orders, No. 72, paragraph 7, from these headquarters, directing the consolidation of the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments Missouri Volunteers, is rendered inoperative and is hereby revoked. The special order issued from headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, directing the Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers to be consolidated into three companies, is confirmed.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864.*

I. Col. O. P. Gooding, Thirty-first Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, is hereby temporarily relieved from the operations of Special Orders, No. 22, paragraph I, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Office Chief of Cavalry, November 11, 1864, and will report in person to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that during the preparations made for the expedition to be conducted by General Davidson, and until it has fairly started on its way, General Benton be instructed to close his lines, in the fullest sense of the word, and to let no person or persons whomsoever pass in or out without an order from yourself or the major-general commanding the military division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Thibodeaux:

A raiding party of rebels is said to be now in motion toward the La Fourche District. You will see that the troops of your command are notified and held ready to move in any direction. Have everything done quietly, so as not to give any unnecessary alarm; the object is merely to be ready and not allow yourself to be surprised in case of attack.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General BENTON,
Baton Rouge.

GENERAL: I have ordered three regiments of cavalry to move down from Morganza by land to West Baton Rouge to report to Brigadier-General Lee. He will exercise his discretion whether they shall remain on the other side of the river until he moves. See that they are looked for and that proper provision is made for men and horses. Every exertion must be made to bring this cavalry command into the highest possible condition for hard duty in the field.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 19, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your order of last night to be ready to move with the whole force received. Did you intend to include the artillery and infantry? Nothing from Lee.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Every available mounted man and officer fit for field service in the First Texas, First Louisiana, and Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry will march as soon as practicable from Morganza to West Baton Rouge. Three wagons to a regiment will be allowed for transportation. They will be closely inspected and prepared for active field service. All useless lumber will be left behind. The march will be moderate, so as to bring the animals and men in good condition. Officers unfit for active duty will remain in charge of dismounted detachments and sick. As much forage as possible will be taken and field rations of provisions. On arriving at West Baton Rouge the senior officer will report his command to Brigadier-General Lee at East Baton Rouge and receive orders from him. No pillaging or scattering will be allowed on the line of march, and nothing will be taken from the country except forage, if absolutely necessary, and then only by quartermasters on vouchers. The levee road is probably the best, but if the road around False River is equally as good and but little farther it may be taken. Baggage must be cut down to the minimum. Answer.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, C. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: If it can be ascertained that any troops under my command have violated the rules of civilized warfare in the manner which you describe, they shall answer for it. It is the first intimation that I have had of anything of the sort, and I hope it will be found that there is some mistake in the report, or it would have leaked out here before this. I have certainly never given any one reason to believe that I would tolerate such transactions. A member of my staff will be sent out to meet Colonel Logan, and will take pains to get all the information he can in regard to the matter.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 287. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 19, 1864.

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10. Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham will proceed with a fleet of transports, now at Devall's Bluff, down White River and up the Arkansas, reporting to Major-General Reynolds and the commander of the gun-boat fleet at the mouth of White River for advice, if they can be found. The fleet will proceed up the Arkansas to Little Rock with all possible dispatch, except such boats as may have freight for Pine Bluff. Guards to protect the respective boats will be furnished by Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding at Devall's Bluff.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Mouth of White River:

In case any of General Dana's posts should be threatened by a large force you will, please, when called upon to, render such assistance as the state of affairs in Arkansas and other circumstances will permit.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have seen in the hands of traders a printed document, "relative to the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, Executive Mansion, September 24, 1864." The last paragraph (8) of this executive order directs the Secretary of War to make regulations, &c., and further directs the Secretary of the Navy to issue instructions in conformity therewith. No regulations from the War Department have been received at this point, nor at any other, as far as I can learn, but the purchasing agent at Memphis, Mr. George H. Ellery, claims that the President's order is nevertheless effective at the present time, and has given permits to purchase and transport cotton to Memphis. (See inclosure No. 1.) General N. B. Buford seems to agree with Mr. Ellery. (See inclosures 2 and 3.) Attention is also invited to Admiral S. P. Lee's General Orders, No. 9, inclosed. Mr. Ellery, "as an especial favor," has furnished one George L. Nicholls with a printed copy of his (Mr. Ellery's) instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 5, 1864. (See inclosure No. 4.) Now comes the above-named George L. Nicholls, armed with all the above-named documents, and claims to land bagging, rope, &c., at any point in Arkansas or Mississippi, and further claims not only permission, but protection from the military and naval forces on the Mississippi River and its tributaries (he has gone now up White River to make purchases), to aid him in his speculation. (See paragraph 5, Executive Order, Executive Mansion, September 24, 1864.) As I read the executive order, paragraph 8 has not been complied with by the War Department, and the executive order is not now operative. Nevertheless, proceedings are taking place as though said order had been officially announced to the Army and Navy for their guidance. This note and the inclosed papers are respectfully submitted for information (direct, to save the time which would be lost by sending through headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi at New Orleans). It seems to me the proceedings herein referred to are unauthorized. This case is only a beginning, and it will be demanded next that supplies shall be transported through the lines in return for this cotton, and thirty days of such a system of supply will undo the work of a year in suppressing the rebellion. If the cotton is required it can be obtained without furnishing the rebel army with supplies, which the proposed plan will undoubtedly do. But my object in this communication is not to presume to make suggestions, much less to find fault. Let us know plainly what the Government requires of us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 5, 1864.*

I, George H. Ellery, agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States on behalf of the Government of the United States, at Memphis, Tenn., do hereby certify that I have agreed to purchase from W. J. Carlyle and George L. Nicholls, of Memphis, 2,500 bales of cotton, which products, it is represented, are, or will be, at Laconia,* in the county of Desha,* in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, on the —— day of ———, 1864, and which he stipulates shall be delivered to me, unless prevented from so doing by the authority of the United States. I therefore request safe conduct for the said W. J. Carlyle and Nicholls and his means of transportation for said products from the above States to Memphis, where the products so transferred are to be sold and delivered to me, under the stipulation referred to above, and pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. H. ELLERY,
U. S. Purchasing Agent.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Brigadier-General BUFORD,
Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have received with much pleasure your letter, which gives me assurance that I was not wrong in my preconceived idea of your readiness to give your zealous support to the expressed wish of the President. I know that he is one of the strongest advocates for promoting the objects assigned especially to me in this section. In furtherance of these orders, I have naturally "tied" to those who appeared best posted and most likely to render the Government the right assistance. My first transaction under these orders has been with George L. Nicholls, who appears to me as one of the sort just referred to. I beg you will give him every conceivable service within the scope of your duty.

Very respecttully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. ELLERY,
U. S. Purchasing Agent.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 16, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

George L. Nicholls is hereby authorized to leave Helena on any steam-boat and land at any point garrisoned by U. S. troops, or with the permission of any naval officer and under his protection to land, while under the protection of his guns, at any place within this district. He has authority from G. H. Ellery, U. S. purchasing agent, to purchase cotton. This permit does not allow G. L. Nicholls to go beyond the protection of the military posts or remain on shore after the gun-boats have left the place where he landed. He is also authorized to land small lots of bagging, bale rope, and twine for the use of persons who have contracted with him for the sale of cotton under the express understanding that it is to be used in baling the cotton he has purchased. This pass is good for thirty days.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

*The words Laconia and Desha erased in original.—W. P. B[AINBRIDGE].

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Copy of indorsement on printed Treasury instructions, dated October 5, 1864, signed W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, and addressed to George H. Ellery, Esq., New York:

[Indorsement.]

The above is a true and accurate copy of original instructions which I have given to Mr. Nicholls as an especial favor.

GEORGE H. ELLERY,
U. S. Purchasing Agent.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

MILITARY ORDER REGULATING STEAM-BOATS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Through the exertions of Capt. Dan. Able and Mr. George Pegram, the order in regard to steam-boats landing for fuel, &c., in the lower Mississippi has been modified to an extent that will enable boats to prosecute their business below Cairo free from the annoyance to which they have been subjected for a few days past. The following order, which is now in force, will be of interest to the owners and officers of boats trading in the lower Mississippi:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., November 10, 1864.

The attention of commanding officers in this squadron is particularly called to the printed orders of the Navy Department, dated March 31 and September 11, 1863, and the order of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1864, and to the circulars and regulations of the Treasury Department, for regulating commercial intercourse with and in the States declared in insurrection, to which these orders refer. Divisional and other commanding officers should make themselves perfectly familiar with all the orders, regulations, and circulars on the subject. Transports in the service of the Army and Navy, and other steam-boats moving with goods and merchandise, in conformity to the aforementioned regulations of the Treasury Department, should, whilst prosecuting their lawful business, receive all the protection and assistance that the gun-boats may be able, without injury to the public service, to give them, and they should be allowed to make proper landings to obtain necessary fuel, avoiding exposed and suspicious localities. Necessary protection and proper assistance will be given to Treasury agents in the performance of their duties, under the Treasury regulations. Like protection and assistance will be given for obtaining military supplies in the accessible and controllable portions of the insurrectionary region to parties duly authorized by the general commanding the military department. Landing the supplies requisite for the Government plantations is a necessary part of the system and is allowable. Landings for the above-mentioned purpose should be made by daylight only, and then all steam-boats should keep pickets out and steam up, and have their pilots and engineers at their respective posts, lines attended, and every precaution observed to prevent boarding and capture. A sound discretion must be exercised by commanding officers in performing the important and delicate duties confided to them that the public interests may be properly protected and the policy of the Government promoted.

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, November 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I forward papers* referring to trade on the Mississippi and its tributaries. It appeared to me that the actual state of affairs in this vicinity demanded that the communication to Major-General Halleck should be made.

Have not one word official from General Steele since the 11th, except an indorsement on a "cotton paper" of the 15th. Persons from Devall's Bluff and Little Rock represent everything quiet. I inclose copies of telegram from General Halleck to General Washburn, November 9†; also copy of letter from General Dana to me.‡

Unless unexpected news from Arkansas should be received to-day, I will take steps immediately to send re-enforcements to General Washburn at Memphis, of which due reports will be made.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 22.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 19, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, now at Helena, Ark., will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and be reported to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. The Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and be reported to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

7. Commanding officer Second Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed without delay with that brigade to Memphis, Tenn., and be reported to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864.

Col. BENJAMIN DORNBLASER,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please cause to be detailed from your command three commissioned officers and sixty enlisted men to guard steamers from this point to Little Rock, to report on board steamers Tempest,

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* See Reynolds to Halleck, with inclosures, p. 613.
† See p. 536.
‡ See November 17, p. 596.

Live Oak, and Eclipse at daylight to-morrow morning, 20th instant, leaving one commissioned officer and twenty men for each boat. Also one commissioned officer and twenty men for guard on steamer Emma No. 2, to report on board the boat at 10 a. m. to-morrow. They are going down White River and the Arkansas and will take rations for ten days.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

I understand there is a perfect crowd of steamers at your post loaded with forage. I think that those whose cargo can be put under cover there should be unloaded and the rest sent up the Arkansas, which is up and likely to be so for some time. We must send forage to Fort Smith, and the railroad has not capacity to do the business. There are no rebel troops on the Arkansas. Put guards on the boats that are to go that way, and I will have the river patrolled from Pine Bluff. The captain of the Zephyr wishes to unload and return to Memphis for a load to go to Fort Smith. Please give me your views.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Little Rock:*

The Zephyr, Tempest, Eclipse, and Live Oak, four boats, are still loaded with forage and quartermaster's stores. I recommend they be sent up the Arkansas.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

I am informed that the Tempest is only partly loaded, and that the Eclipse is in a sinking condition. Can you not designate other boats in their place?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Little Rock:*

Your dispatch is received. Captain Gaubert says the Eclipse is not in a sinking condition, but is all right. The Tempest has 1,000 bales of hay aboard. The Emma, Captain Gaubert says, has not a full load, but she can go.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Yours just received. Let the boats go with guards on each boat. The Emma's freight might be discharged at Pine Bluff, and return immediately. The roads are so bad out from Pine Bluff now that they cannot send for forage. I leave the armament of the boats to your own discretion. We do not know of any rebel troops near the Arkansas below here. Clayton will reconnoiter.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

I think the Tempest, Live Oak, and Eclipse will be wooded up so as to start at daylight. The Emma will take on about 500 boxes of clothing from wharf-boat to make up a full load, and be ready at 10 a. m. to-morrow. You speak of her stopping at Pine Bluff. She has no forage.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 19, 1864.

Capt. C. H. GAUBERT,
Assistant Quartermaster:

Have the Tempest, Eclipse, and Live Oak start back and go up the Arkansas as soon as they can wood up and take on the guards. Send the Emma. If you can, conveniently, put on the stores you spoke of. The fact of their going must be kept secret, and you will caution the captains of the boats. The Emma can discharge her cargo at Pine Bluff and go back. Let me know how soon each boat will be ready for the guards to embark.

Respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 19, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Knight's command left for Little Rock yesterday at 2 p. m. Colonel Sackett and party are waiting for a boat. The raid on our board party resulted in the wounding of one of our men. Our men formed line in their shirts, drove the rebels back, wounding Rev. Parson Farish, who it is supposed was piloting the jayhawkers. Farish is in the hospital a prisoner. River at a stand.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

Boats are ordered up the Arkansas River. Are there any rebels on the banks between Pine Bluff and the mouth?

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, or
COMMANDER OF TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR NASHVILLE:

Start for Nashville via Cumberland River as soon as possible after receiving this with what force you have and leave orders for the balance to follow by the same route. Acknowledge receipt.

G. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 321. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will be concentrated without delay at Macon, Mo., reporting to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

6. The Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia will proceed with the least practicable delay to Saint Joseph, Mo., reporting for duty to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. Lieut. Col. H. M. Matthews, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will await in this city the arrival of the detachment of his regiment heretofore ordered to that point and accompany it hence to Saint Joseph, Mo., reporting as above directed. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

7. Col. Chester Harding, jr., Forty-third Missouri Volunteers, with the paroled men of his command, will proceed to and take post at Kansas City, Mo. Upon arrival at that point Colonel Harding will report for instructions to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

8. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Rolla District of this department, and will proceed without delay to Warrensburg, Mo., and assume command of the Central District.

9. Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned temporarily to the command of the Saint Louis District.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Saint Louis, Mo., November 19, 1864.*

Division commanders will at once equip their commands for the field campaign. There will be allowed to each regiment three six-mule wagons and two ambulances, to each brigade headquarters two six-mule wagons, and to each division headquarters three six-mule wagons. In addition to these, to each brigade and division headquarters one medical supply wagon will be allowed. Each regiment will be supplied with fifty rounds of ammunition per man, including that in cartridge-boxes. Battery commanders will see that their ammunition chests are filled and the ammunition in good order. Requisitions will be sent in at once for whatever clothing and camp and garrison equipage is necessary to fully equip the command for the field. The reserve ammunition will be taken by the ordnance officer at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob, November 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit a report of the strength and condition of the enemy in and about the Third Sub-District of Saint Louis. I have reliable information that Dick Berryman is encamped on Eleven Points River with about 200 men, badly armed, and have but little ammunition. Deserters are coming in rapidly from Price's army, and report that about 2,000 conscripts are on their way back to different parts of Missouri. The expedition sent from Cape Girardeau and this place I think will effectually disperse the rebel band of Dick Berryman and other small squads in Southeast Missouri. Most of the deserters, in my opinion, abandoned Price as soon as they found he would not be able to hold the State. A guerrilla chief by the name of Charles Polk infests the southern part of Madison County. His force is reported to be about sixty strong. I have no very reliable information concerning his whereabouts, but have instructed the commanding officer at Fredericktown to look after him.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieut. Col. 47th Mo. Infty. Vols., Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist. of Saint Louis.

P. S.—I have just received pretty reliable information that the different bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers in the southeast portion of the State and the northern part of Arkansas are preparing to go to Texas, probably to join Price, who is said to be moving in the direction of Red River. Dick Berryman is also reported to be on his way thither.

A. W. M.

HEADQUARTERS,
Waynesville, Mo., November 19, 1864

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL,
Commanding District of Rolla, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day assumed command of this post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KAISER,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 19, 1864.

Major MOORE,
Commanding, Cassville:

Companies G and H, Seventh Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Companies D and F, Forty-sixth Infantry, have been ordered to Cassville and are on the road or there now. Colonel Allen was ordered not to send any company of his regiment from a post until other troops had arrived. Books and blanks will be sent by the first train and requisition for same to be signed and returned at once.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., November 19, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

MAJOR: For the information of the general commanding I have the honor to forward an extract, taken from the Junction City Union, and which expresses fully the sentiment of the people on the western border. I also very respectfully state that it expresses fully my opinion on same subject, and I earnestly hope that the general commanding will see fit to take advantage of the present favorable opportunity to inaugurate a thorough campaign against the hostile Indians, and especially against the Kiowas, as in my opinion no permanent peace can ever be established until that tribe is made to feel the power of the Government. As the matter now stands, there is no doubt but that all the plain Indians believe that they have been successful in the war, and that any peace made now will be made under that impression and will be violated as soon as it is to their advantage to do so. It is the opinion of every one conversant with the Indian habits that the winter and spring is the proper time to make a successful campaign against them, as at that time their ponies and horses are in poor condition, nor are they prepared to move with that rapidity otherwise that renders them so hard to succeed against. With 2,000 additional troops in a campaign of three months, from the middle of January to the middle of April, the whole Indian combination could be broken up and the tribes scattered, and the miserable, treacherous Kiowas annihilated, which I most earnestly recommend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Commanding District.

[Inclosure.]

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn that the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians are now at Fort Lyon negotiating for peace and re-enacting the disgraceful scenes which took place at Fort Larned a year ago. For six months these savages have reveled in blood, and rioted over the bleeding and mutilated remains of their victims; the scalps of men, women, and children make hideous their wigwams, and they exult in the full tide of their unparalleled success in atrocities. In the main they have gained the advantage over our troops in every engagement throughout the campaign, and by successful strategy have dismounted hundreds of our cavalry, thereby paralyzing our movements against them. They have plundered immense trains of valuable stores; have driven off thousands of cattle, mules, and horses; destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, and retarded the immense commerce of the plains, causing incalculable loss to the country, and now, flushed with victory, glorifying in success, riding horses which they have stolen from soldiers, pointing with pride to the scalps at their belts, enjoying the fruits of their spoils, and, speaking contemptuously of the efforts of the white man to subdue them, they come to Fort Lyon and insolently demand peace; demand peace and rations. Shall they have it now? We say no! And we believe we echo the sentiment of the people of Western Kansas who have suffered most at their hands. A peace with these savages at this time is an illusion. It is only made by them to be broken in the spring. Unable to live on their own resources during the winter, they seek to patch up a peace which will enable them to lie at our forts where they can draw rations and trade for powder and ball with which to murder our citizens another season. Make peace with them, and they will be ready in the spring for another round of butchery and desolation, and they will enact it. We can only have a lasting and permanent peace with these red devils after we have completely whipped them and taught them the power of the Government. Then will we have peace and quiet upon our border, and not before. Let them smoke ever so many pipes of peace at Fort Lyon this fall, we protest against peace.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WISCONSIN, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 19, 1864.

Major-General POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant was received at Keokuk, when I was making arrangements to return here, and I, therefore, deferred its answer till I should reach Milwaukee. I presume I did not make my views sufficiently clear in my first letters. I did not design to post troops or make any other arrangements that would be noticeable or permanent, and I think the temper of the people in that section is such that to change such arrangements as I proposed would cause little comment or complaint. Against such raids as that on the 7th instant in Davis County and other previous ones, when bushwhackers pass the mounted patrol on the borders in twos and threes (in citizen's dress) and then assemble to rob and murder, the best protection is to ferret out by detectives the men who harbor or give information to these outlaws. The detectives from Saint Louis I employed in investi-

gations in this regard. As their office, however, was only temporarily connected with military protection, I directed Colonel Ten Broeck that as soon as they should return from a tour of a week or so in the counties west of Keokuk (on which tour they left about the 12th instant), they should be ordered back to Saint Louis, unless their discoveries should be such as demanded your attention and their further stay. I have written Colonel Darr, provost-marshal-general, Saint Louis, quite fully as to the service they were sent for to perform.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

T. C. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 19, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 2d instant to these headquarters containing information of the arrival of and your interview with Red Feather has been received. While it is the policy of the brigadier-general commanding to encourage as far as practicable the coming in of the friendly disposed Sissetons and of their kindred bands, you were right in stating to them frankly that they must depend as usual upon their own exertions for subsistence, while at the same time they will receive military protection against the attacks of the hostile savages. The proposition of Gabriel Renville, as expressed in your dispatch, to place all of the Indians in the camp under his charge on the same footing as to rations, without pay in any other form being allowed to particular individuals, will be considered when Major Brown shall have reported on the subject after having examined the whole ground.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 20, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 12th instant has been received. I have already been advised by General Rosecrans that under instructions from General Grant the forces under General A. J. Smith had been ordered to Nashville, Tenn. To meet this contingency the commanding officer at Memphis was authorized, in the event of his being threatened by Beauregard or Hood, to call upon General Reynolds for assistance, and the latter has been instructed to furnish any re-enforcements that may be necessary for that purpose, and has accumulated sufficient transportation at the mouth of White River for any movement that may be necessary. Arrangements have already been made for the purpose of cutting the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at different places by movements from Memphis, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. I do not think General Steele should be held answerable for the advance of Price into Mis-

souri. The Arkansas River above Little Rock is fordable at every few miles of its course, and it was impossible to occupy in sufficient force all points where crossings could have been effected without a mounted force equal or nearly equal to that of the raiders, the crossing could not have been prevented, nor would the pursuit by an infantry force have been effectual. General Steele has in the field a large mounted force for the purpose of intercepting Price's retreat. I am not yet advised that he has got beyond his reach, and it is known that some of the advance parties of his retreating forces have been cut off by Steele's troops. Soon after the Department of the Missouri was added to this division I advised General Rosecrans that it would be impossible to prevent raids of this character, but that an invasion of Missouri by an infantry force could be prevented. Three attempts have been made by the rebels to move an infantry force across the Arkansas River toward Missouri, and each time they have been prevented by our throwing re-enforcements into Arkansas. There has been a want of foresight on the part of General Steele in not making timely provisions for the wants of his troops, and a consequent unsatisfactory delay when immediate movements were necessary. I recommend that he be relieved and Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds assigned to the command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps. In consequence of the want of troops on the east side of the Mississippi and the difficulty of supplying Fort Smith, I have directed the abandonment of that post, and the concentration of all the troops of the Department of Arkansas at Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Devall's Bluff, White River, and Helena. This will furnish sufficient garrisons for these points, and enable me to detach a considerable force from that department for service in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 20, 1864.

The Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg are hereby formed into one command, and Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana assigned to the same, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn is assigned to the command of the post and District of Vicksburg, with its present limits.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 190. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the U. S. forces at Morganza, La., and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, at the mouth of White River, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 165. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, November 20, 1864.*

In accordance with the assignment of the President, published in extract 41, Special Orders, 384, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced as assistant adjutant-general Department of the Gulf, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from November 4, 1864.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *November 20, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:

The One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers has been ordered to the mouth of White River by General Reynolds. This leaves me with only one white regiment at this place. I have received a communication from Brigadier-General Brayman requesting me to send a steamer to Natchez for my two regiments there. Shall I do so? All the cavalry are ordered to Baton Rouge. I think that there should be at least one regiment of cavalry here during the winter, and if the emergency will permit I would respectfully recommend that the Second New York [Veteran] be ordered to remain. Answer.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Morganza, La.:

The order already given in relation to the cavalry must remain in force. It will probably not be required for many days.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 20, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch has just been received from Port Hudson:

Force sent out to-day obtained information that General Lee's forces left Clinton for Liberty Tuesday morning; consequently could not communicate with them. General Lee is said to have captured Hodge's staff. The general himself escaped.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 20, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Port Hudson:

A lady from Bayou Sara reports that there are 700 rebels between Liberty and this place intending to attack Brigadier-General Lee on his return. Notify him if you can without hazarding too much.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 23.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark.,
November 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. The Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers will proceed to Morganza, La., without delay, and be reported to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

3. The One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Volunteers will proceed to New Orleans, La., and be reported to the commanding general Department of the Gulf. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 20, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: Letters in a rebel mail lately captured by my scouts expressed great apprehensions for the rebel cause in the event of your election. I rejoice that you are re-elected by so heavy a vote. This moral victory at the polls will confirm and strengthen the armies in the field. Whether we succeed or not; whether liberty, law, humanity, knowledge are beat down by a malignant and aristocratic enemy and our efforts are fruitless, which I do not apprehend, we still owe it to our race, our age, our ancestors, to do the thing we have undertaken as well as we can. Let the Macaulay or Hume, whose story of these days will go down to the ages that are to come, be able to record that we had sense as well as courage, and that we made vigorous use of our means. Our name in history and the respect that will be felt for us among other nations depend on the vigor and skill of our present blows. I know you realize this. I trust you will think of us down here in Arkansas. About a year now we have been on the defensive. I wait patiently, however, hoping we may be able before long to do something. The enemy south of the Arkansas does not appear to be demonstrating now. We have considered it safe to send some boats back to go up the Arkansas to Little Rock. The streams have lately risen, owing to late copious rains. A great number of the rebels who were conscripted last summer in Arkansas have deserted since Price's

defeat. They report that he was badly defeated. My scouts have within the past three weeks brought in about 50 rebel prisoners without accident or loss to our side.

I beg to inclose one of my late orders, and am, very truly, your friend,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 57. } *Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 10, 1864.*

The brigadier-general commanding calls the attention of the troops to the great advantage there is in discipline. He does not do this as a censure for lack of discipline, but to encourage them to the attainment of a higher standard of discipline. Our chief duty is to be ready—ready at all times to exert all the power our natures are capable of; ready to outmarch the enemy and sweep upon him unawares; ready to weary and exhaust him in watching and enduring; ready to deal unerring blows. It is discipline that enables us to be ready. "Discipline should exist in the sentiments and convictions rather than in external forms only." This declaration of an eminent writer on war should be in the mind of every soldier. Discipline is a matter of conscience. Unless it is in the mind and heart of a soldier to execute well what is required of him he will not habitually execute it well. The well-disciplined soldier is one who takes a pride and pleasure in doing every duty as well as he can do it—who seeks to avoid doing things in a half-way manner. A soldier should not half do a thing. Whether it is to take aim at the enemy, come from a shoulder-arms to a support, or pay the courtesy of a salute, he should do it well. The reason that well-instructed and well-disciplined troops are so much admired is because they do things in a thorough manner. Discipline gives troops character and reputation. Character and reputation constitute moral power; and Napoleon has declared, and it is undoubtedly true, that in war moral power is three times as effective as physical power. This was illustrated when the Spanish army once gave way and fled as soon as it was known Condé was at the head of the column moving against them. Of course, a dread was inspired in troops that resisted Napoleon. His name and presence were a moral power to his armies equal perhaps to 50,000 men. So in regard to companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps, armies; if the enemy knows that they are finely disciplined, he dreads them. He may assault the position of such troops once, twice, perhaps the third time; but finally he falls back in dismay. But suppose he knows these troops to be undisciplined; he then feels that he can run over them, and is encouraged to persevere. If we would gain this re-enforcement of moral power, and be able to confront our enemies with it, let us with heartfelt zeal endeavor to attain it. It is within the reach of all. It is by living up to the letter and spirit of the regulations. Why should a soldier keep the plates on his arms and accouterments polished? Because, among other reasons, it indicates that he has the conscience to do what he solemnly undertook to do when he entered the service; because the bright appearance of his plates is an evidence of discipline, and is one of the number of things that contributes to the reputation of troops. Let the soldier recollect that in the faithful performance of these little duties he is helping to create that moral power which is so great a help to victory. Thus every private soldier can contribute something every

day to the good name of his regiment. If he is a true patriot and wishes to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, he will endeavor to make some improvement every day in his good soldiership. He will do his best everywhere and in everything.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 20, 1864.

Captain GOODSPEED, or
SENIOR OFFICER IN COMMAND OF SCOUT:

CAPTAIN: The object of the scout up the river to-morrow is to capture rebel prisoners and obtain information. If practicable, land about 100 on the north shore of Little Red River, about one mile and a half up the river, to-morrow night, who will scout as far as they can and get back next afternoon to place of starting. After the boat has landed the 100 men it will proceed up the river, so as to land a sufficient number of the rest of the infantry and surround Augusta at daylight the next morning. Unless information is gained there making it unsafe, which it can hardly be, the cavalry will land and start off as early as possible, scouting down the rich country called the Point, taking prisoners, able-bodied negro men, and stock, and return so that the boat can start back before dark and take on the men near the mouth of Little Red River. By great promptitude and rapidity of movement the country visited can be surprised, in which case, doubtless, some important prisoners can be captured. It may be that it will be best for the infantry that is landed near the mouth of Little Red River to proceed on instead of returning, and come out and meet the boat opposite Augusta. The scout must not be surprised, and if attacked will make a determined, fierce, and resolute fight. Economize every minute; thoroughly search every house and out-building where there is a probability of there being any rebels secreted. Returning, the cavalry will land opposite Des Arc, and scout the country down on the east of White River.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 20, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are 2,000 rebels on north side of river. They are to wait till the troops have returned to Little Rock, when they are to concentrate for an attack on this place. Stirman and the forces north met to-day on the Piney. One of Witt's female spies was in here yesterday. The information she took out will have a tendency to hold Witt's men off for a few days. Good portion of the rebels intend going south. The river not being fordable, great caution will have to be exercised by the steamers going to Fort Smith and especially on their return. I cannot send out any scouting parties, Captain Hamilton not having returned. River rising.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Vicksburg, November 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following: The Trans-Mississippi Confederate government have for some time been taking one-half the cotton produced in that country. At first they stored it in large piles and guarded it with soldiers; now they leave it in the gin-house of the producer. The headquarters of this cotton bureau are in Shreveport; principal branch at Monticello, Ark., under Colonel Polk; a branch of this at Hamburg, under Major Robinson. The residents of that portion of Arkansas adjacent to Gaines' Landing some time since made an agreement with the cotton bureau, through a man named Belzer, and the provisions of this contract are, that upon paying 60 cents per bale in specie to Mr. Belzer as export duty and giving the Government one-half the amount raised, they are permitted to sell their one-half to the Yankees. The Confederate Government have made it no secret that they propose to sell their one-half to the same parties, and several gentlemen have visited Shreveport to purchase this cotton from them. The successful man seems to be one Parkham, of Memphis. Some two months since he landed at Gaines' Landing, and with a Confederate escort proceeded to Shreveport, where it is currently reported he concluded a contract with the cotton bureau for all their cotton. On his return he and his escort were captured by the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry (then on a scout from Gaines' Landing) and sent to Memphis. His agents now return on the steamer Mattie Cooke, with permits from the "Honorable Secretary of the Treasury," and approved by the President, for 15,000 bales of cotton purchased and paid for previous to July, 1864. This amount of private cotton is not in the country; not more than 1,500 bales remain of private cotton in the whole section that could be transported to the river. The affidavits and papers offered to induce this permission must be fraudulent, except it was purchased from the Confederate Government. It is a notorious fact that the Confederates boast that they constantly keep up an illicit trade through Gaines' Landing, and also that they sold quantities of Confederate cotton last year to boats like the Mattie Cooke. The testimony to prove the small amount of private cotton in that country, the complicity of this Mr. Parkham with the Confederate Government, can be produced at any time you may desire to send a force to arrest the witnesses, and being prominent citizens of that country, I omit their names in this statement.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Forces.

Tri-monthly report of Corps of Special Scouts, organized by order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby and commanded by Lieut. I. N. Earl, for the ten days commencing November 10 and ending November 20, 1864.

I left De Witt, where I was at the close of my last report, at daylight on the morning of the 11th and marched about fifteen miles in a northeast direction to Saint Charles, a small military post, where I remained the rest of the day. On the 12th I started down White River

on the Kate Hart and arrived at the mouth of White River on the morning of the 13th, and in the evening started up the Mississippi River. Landed at Laconia Landing on the 14th, but found no enemy and returned to the mouth of White River. On the 15th I started down the river. I landed at Williams' Landing, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River, on the west side. I could hear of no force of Confederates at that point, but about five miles above there had been some wagons crossed from the east to the west side of the river, and quite a force had come down to guard them. I think it was a portion of the train under charge of Commissary Montgomery. At daylight on the morning of the 16th I landed at Stock Landing and captured a Confederate lieutenant who had charge of a scouting party there and one private soldier belonging to the same. I then proceeded about seven miles into the country and captured Commissary Montgomery, a captain, a lieutenant, and two privates, with a train of nine wagons, seven of which were loaded with tobacco and two with two large pontoons for crossing the river. He had an escort of about 100 men, and, notwithstanding his pickets saw me land, they did not try to fight. There were not more than fifty shots fired altogether. There were some 9 or 10 muskets captured and about the same number of horses, 37 mules and about 40 boxes of tobacco, weighing about 5,000 pounds. I then returned to Natchez, where I arrived on the 19th. Since my departure up the river, according to the best information I can obtain, the Confederate authorities have given up all idea of crossing any large body of troops across the Mississippi River. They are fortifying Alexandria, and have about 7,000 men there under command of General Buckner. Shreveport is strongly fortified, and reports vary as to their strength, giving their numbers from 4,000 to 6,000 men. General Kirby Smith is at that place. General Magruder, with about 5,000 men, is fortifying at Camden, on the Washita River. The Confederates are looking for two attacks, one up Red River and one at Galveston. They are building some gun-boats at the latter place. I learned this from a Confederate officer, who mistook me for one of their own officers on account of my uniform. He was on his way to Galveston to get upon a blockade runner. The steamer Sylph, which I seized for contraband trade, is at Vicksburg in charge of Major-General Dana. The full amount of property captured, the details of which are not fully arranged, will be given in my next report at the end of the month, and also the receipts for the property captured.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 20, 1864—3.05 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

All my infantry troops have arrived and will embark on Tuesday to comply with your previous orders. I have two batteries at Paducah, and will join them to my command; also some 3,000 troops ordered to report to me at that point. Please inform me what disposition I shall make of them. I am informed that Colonel Winslow's cavalry has been ordered by General Curtis to Memphis.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 103. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 20, 1864.*

I. It having been officially reported at these headquarters that the troops of this command are committing nearly every species of crime, including murder, robbery, assault and battery, destruction of private property of peaceful citizens, together with other offenses of minor importance, it is hereby ordered that every enlisted man of this command be kept in camp, excepting orderlies, and that a sufficient guard be at once established to secure the execution of this order. Brigade commanders will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order.

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By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *November 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I understand that the Saint Louis papers give accounts of Generals Curtis and Blunt fighting at Fayetteville and mention nothing in regard to my men. With all honor to those brave and able commanders, whom I respect, I say they did not overtake Price again south of the Missouri line, and the two battles fought at this place were fought by my own regiment with a handful of militia against nearly 7,000 of Price's army, and the last fighting was done twenty hours before the arrival of the first man of Curtis' or Blunt's army. We had no re-enforcements or assistance, and we ought to get credit for it. Our own spades and rifles gained the victory. I beg of you to set this matter right both in Saint Louis and Springfield, so that the public will know it.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. FOURTH CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Fulton, Mo., November 20, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon City, Mo.:

Inclosed I send tri-monthly report of the Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia for ten days ending November 20. I have no information of importance to communicate. There are but few bushwhackers in this county at present that I can hear of, and the only ones that I have heard of for several days past were a band of six, some ten miles west of this place, yesterday evening. I sent two detachments of my command this morning to make diligent search for them, and, in case they overhauled them, to "muster them out." The conscripts that have come into this station have been turned over to the assistant provost-marshal at this place for his disposal. He is acting under instructions from the provost-marshal-general of the department. Not having orders nor instructions what disposition to make of this class of prisoners is the reason that I turned them over to the assistant provost-marshal at this

place. If it is desired that these conscripts be forwarded to district headquarters an order to that effect will be necessary, from the fact that the provost-marshal at this place has them under his control. Major Bay, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, has been in this county some two or three days scouting with a command of thirty men, taking stock from the residences of rebel conscripts, by what authority I do not know; he says "by the verbal orders of General Douglass." I would like to know the names of the general staff officers of the District of North Missouri. I am out of blanks for tri-monthly reports; can you furnish me any from your office? If so, please forward a reasonable supply.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

D. DALE,

Major Fourth Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. at Fulton, Mo.

FORT SNELLING, *November 20, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Special Orders, No. 213, dated headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest, Saint Paul, Minn., October 11, 1864, was received by me at Fort Ridgely on the 15th of October ultimo. I was then ignorant of the whereabouts or time and place of starting of the train which I was ordered to escort by the reception of said order. I procured leave from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, and on the following day proceeded to Saint Peter for the purpose of procuring the necessary information in this regard. While thus at Saint Peter on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo a dispatch was handed to me from Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender stating that the information sought had been obtained by him. I returned immediately to Fort Ridgely, reaching the latter place at 6 a. m. of 18th ultimo, and found that my command had started, by orders from Colonel Pfaender, on the afternoon of the previous day by the way of the Redwood, under command of Sergeant Skidmore, with instructions to collect all the straggling Indians from the Crow Creek Agency, on the Missouri River, that could be found in Minnesota. I immediately followed up the command and reached them the same afternoon in camp at Redwood Falls, with eleven Indians thus far collected. Of these four were found in the vicinity of Fort Ridgely and seven at the scouts' camp between the lower agency and Redwood. No scouts or male Indians were at this camp while the soldiers were there. The squaws said they were all off trapping. The utmost secrecy as to the movements and intentions of my command relative to the Indians was observed. I was here informed by Colonel McPhaill and some of the Indians then in camp that it was known among the Indians in the vicinity that the authorities intended to collect and send them to the Missouri this fall, and that many of them had gone from there to avoid it. Ten miles above this camp, on the Redwood, I found one Indian, who had returned from the Crow Creek Agency last spring, trapping, in company with two half-breeds named, respectively, Walter S. McLeod and Henry Ortly. The Indian was taken along and the half-breeds kept in my camp until the following morning to prevent their having an opportunity to inform other Indians of my approach.

I reached the ascent of the first coteau on the Redwood on the afternoon of the 20th of October, where I expected to find the scouts' camp,

commanded by Joseph La Framboise. I found that the camp had been there, but recently moved, and a board left tied to a pole written upon in the Sioux language, as interpreted by Mr. Mansfield (who was sent from the main train with two wagons to transport the Indians on), that they had gone to the Big Sioux River to kill buffalo. I then believed that I could not get the scouts spoken of in your letter of instructions to me. I here communicated with Hubbell and Hawley, who were with the main train at Lake Shetek, and designated the Pipe Stone Quarry as the place of meeting. I procured the services of an Indian then in camp to act as guide. I here crossed the Redwood. After traveling six miles met a scout, who informed me of the location of the scouts' camp, which I found to be on the North Branch of the Redwood River, then about three miles distant. I went there immediately with the mounted portion of my command, but found no Indians there of the class that I was looking for. I here found that Joseph La Framboise and all his scouts except two had gone off on a buffalo hunt. The scouts present were named, respectively, Daniel Renville and Joseph Renville. I asked of these men for one to become my guide to the Pipe Stone. They refused to leave their camp with me. First stated that they did not know the way, and afterward that they would not unless ordered by their chief scout. During this afternoon while proceeding with my command I met Joseph and Alexis La Framboise returning from their hunt. I served the order from Colonel Pfaender on Joseph, directing that the scouts be detailed to accompany my command. Alexis La Framboise and two others reported to me for duty the next day at noon near Lake Benton. On reaching the Pipe Stone I found that the train had not arrived. I lay here one day and a half in camp, when the train came up. I here received two boxes of clothing direct from Quartermaster Carver, at Saint Paul, which was in part immediately issued to the enlisted men of my command. I here took up the escort. On reaching the Sioux River we were overtaken by a severe storm of rain and wind. This, with the advantages of good feed for the animals, induced me to lay in camp here for another day and a half. No Indians or late signs were seen up to this time. On reaching Inkpaduta Lake, about midway between the Sioux and James Rivers, the signs of eight lodges very recently moved were found, but no Indians seen. At the crossing of the James River late signs of seventeen lodges were found and no Indians of any character seen. We crossed the James at 2 p. m. of the 1st instant, and camped on a creek three miles beyond. We reached Washington Springs, at the base of the Missouri Coteau, the following day. This point is about twenty-five miles from the crossing of the James River. I here concluded to continue the escort through and back to Minnesota for the following reasons, to wit: First. The signs of Indians in considerably large numbers without any opportunity to determine their character or intentions. Second. A disposition was manifested by the citizen teamsters to commit violence to the property under escort if the presence of superior force did not exist to prevent it. The correctness of my opinions in this regard was made more manifest on the return trip. Some of the teamsters asked my soldiers what they supposed I would do if they pitched in to break some wagons. They said in my hearing that if it was not for my presence some of those wagons would never reach Mankato. An alleged breach of contract on the part of their employers, Hubbell and Hawley, was assigned as the cause of their violent disposition. Third. That the oxen sent to transport my supplies were of an inferior quality, and on reaching Washington Springs several of them were unable to travel farther without rest. I selected my best team and

eighteen of the twenty mounted men to go through to the Missouri, and ordered that all the dismounted men, thirty-nine in number and two mounted, with the balance of the cattle, should return to the valley of the James River, where feed for animals was good, select a camping-ground, and there await my return. This arrangement was carried out.

I reached Fort Thompson the afternoon of the 5th of November, three days after separating my command at Washington Springs and nineteen days from Fort Ridgely, three of which I lay in camp as before mentioned. The train was unloaded the day we arrived and ten days' rations for the enlisted men of my command drawn from the acting assistant commissary of subsistence at that post, and started on my return trip the following morning. On reaching James River I found the detachment there all well and the animals much recuperated. The sergeant in charge here reported some Yankton Indians coming near his camp in my absence, who stated that they saw no hostile Sioux since they were out. A Winnebago was met one day's march before coming to the Sioux, who stated that he had been out from Fort Thompson five weeks and had seen no hostile Indians. I reached Fort Ridgely on the afternoon of the 18th instant with my command in excellent health. No accidents or loss of life or property occurred on the way. Messrs. Hubbell and Hawley expressed their entire satisfaction with the conduct of the soldiers composing the escort. First Assistant Surgeon Vervais failed to accompany my command. The scouts reported to me without having any clothing, tents, or rations, other than their ordinary wearing apparel. For this reason I was obliged to discharge them at Washington Springs on the out march after providing them with rations sufficient to return to their camp. The total number of Indians turned over by me to Major Balcombe at Fort Thompson was twenty-two, three of them men, the others women and children. One woman and child taken up near Fort Ridgely was released by my order at Lake Benton at the request of her son-in-law, named Antoine Renville, a scout in La Framboise's camp, and upon my being assured by the latter that she had written permission from General Sibley to remain with her said son-in-law in Minnesota. I reached Fort Ridgely on the afternoon of the 18th instant, being the thirteenth day from Fort Thompson, making the round trip in thirty-two days. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding, to take up my line of march for this post with my command in charge of a lot of condemned U. S. horses. This order was strictly complied with. I reached this post yesterday afternoon.

I have the honor to submit this report direct under verbal orders from Lieut. Col. William Pfaender, commanding Fort Ridgely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK McGRADE,

First Lieut. Company L, Second Minnesota Cavalry Vols.

Washington, D. C., *November 21, 1864.*

Adjutant-General Townsend:

Please direct Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, major of engineers, to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

DEAR GENERAL: I sent you, two days ago, a copy of War Department General Orders, No. 277, placing the posts on the eastern bank of the Mississippi under General Canby's sole control, and revoking the corps organizations of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, so far as this military division is concerned. By last Saturday's steamer the general wrote to Washington asking for your assignment to the command of the Department of the Arkansas (Seventh Army Corps). The application will, of course, be approved, and the formal order will probably reach us on the 10th of December, or thereabout. The general has formed the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg into one command under General Dana, with headquarters at Memphis, and assigned General Washburn to command the post and District of Vicksburg, recommending that General Dana be given the authority of a department commander. It is a relief to the general, greater than I can express, and which is to be specially appreciated at this time, to know that so important a command as the Department of the Arkansas will soon be in safe hands. He now feels sure that his views will be carried out, and that he can give his whole heart and mind to important interests elsewhere. Your letter with cotton passes and permits for supplies has been received. The general is, so far as I can understand, entirely of your opinion in regard to this matter. He told me to leave the papers in his room, as he wants to give his decision in such a way that it shall not be misunderstood. We have had half a dozen gentlemen (?) present permits from the Secretary of the Treasury, with orders from the President to render facilities, &c., for bringing out cotton from within the rebel lines, in quantities varying from 4,000 to 25,000 bales. I have respectfully informed these people that we happen just now to be in a state of war, that public interests cannot be made subordinate to private interests, and that their wishes cannot be complied with without endangering important military operations, which the general is not inclined to do for the present. Orders to the same effect have been sent to General Dana, in consequence of rumors having reached us that cotton operations were going to commence at Memphis. This question worries the general considerably, and but for that I think he would have been out of his bed to-day. I limit my consultations with him strictly to matters of imperative importance. The general and Mrs. Canby send you their kindest regards, in which they are heartily joined by

Your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, November 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I learn with solicitude from official reports that you were severely wounded on the gun-boat Cricket in White River, on the 6th instant. I have heartily approved the action of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hill in promptly putting the Cricket at your disposal subsequently.

I hear with much satisfaction of the prospect of your recovery, which I hope may be speedy, and have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LEE,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 21st day of November, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Capt. M. Hawke, Pass Manchac, La., November 18; the statement of Father Jean Marie, New Orleans, November 19; the statement of Bernard Norton, a scout, sent with the late raid into the Grossetete country, New Orleans, November 21; the statement of A. F. Roaker; the statement of Thomas F. Chapman, New Orleans, November 21:

Captain Doyal, with 100 men, is reported on the Amite River, scouting and conscripting. Lieut. John Robinson has thirty men and a pack of fifteen hounds at Waldress, seven miles northwest of Springfield. He has committed many outrages, hunting down men with his hounds and burning their houses. Father Marie left Alexandria on the 1st instant. There were no troops in Alexandria except the paroled prisoners from Vicksburg and Port Hudson. There were no troops between Alexandria and Marksville. The position of troops along the Atchafalaya was about the same as when last reported, under command of General Debray. The Fourth Louisiana Cavalry was scattered on the Teche at New Iberia, Saint Martinsville, and Franklin (said to be of poor material). The country occupied by General Debray is almost exhausted, and as there are no depots of supplies it must soon be abandoned. The advance of Polignac's cavalry from Arkansas had arrived opposite Alexandria. Walker's infantry was to retreat to Shreveport. A steamer, loaded with stone, was sunk across the sluice in the dam at Alexandria about the last of October. Previous to this all the machinery in Avoyelles was sent to Shreveport. By the late raid into the Grossetete no force of amount was discovered. Considerable smuggling is still carried on in the vicinity of Plaquemine. Three companies of rebels are reported at Calcasieu Bay. The informant thinks that two regiments of cavalry could bring from Vermillion Parish several thousand head of cattle, many horses and mules. Information of the movements which resulted in the fight on the Atchafalaya October 17 was given to Colonel Terrell, commanding the rebel force, the night before. It is supposed to have been conveyed by Captain Johnson, who, as Colonel Terrell informed Mr. Chapman, is a spy for them. Johnson and Marshall stop at Downing's, in the rebel lines, when in that region. One Teagardner carried $25,000 worth of quinine from New Orleans across the Atchafalaya, four miles above Morgan's Ferry, on the 12th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 191. } *New Orleans, La., November 21, 1864.*

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5. The Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and will be forwarded without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and reported on arrival there to the commanding general District of West Tennessee. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., November 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding U. S. Colored Forces:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you instruct your pickets to be extra vigilant, as the removal of all the cavalry from here may embolden the enemy to make a dash upon the lines.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *November 21, 1864—10.40 a. m.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Has the cavalry brigade started? Please answer at once.

By order:

G. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *November 21, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry brigade left this morning.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received definite information that a rebel regiment, commanded by one Griffith, crossed the river ten miles below Natchez from the west bank, and was at Woodville three days ago. Other troops are expected to follow.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 21, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIX MILES EAST OF PORT HUDSON.

Brigadier-General BENTON,
Baton Rouge:

I am en route home and shall arrive to-night. Have captured 200 prisoners, 25 commissioned officers. Had a strong fight at Liberty. Whipped them badly. Captured 1 piece of artillery at Liberty and 2 at Brookhaven. One of them is a siege gun formerly captured at Port Hudson. I have all General Hodge's staff. Have from 600 to 800 head of horses and mules, ridden by negroes. Destroyed immense stores on railroad.

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

The above is a copy of a dispatch just received by me.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 21, 1864.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Brigadier-General Lee, with his whole command, prisoners and captures, as previously reported, has just arrived in Baton Rouge.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of Special Field Orders, No. 22,* headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, mouth of White River, Ark., of date November 19, 1864. I shall be pleased to have the two regiments from that brigade, now at Little Rock, to this place as soon as possible—on to-morrow's train, if you can.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 21, 1864.

Col. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters you will cause the following-named regiments of your command to embark with their entire force, camp and garrison equipage, &c., on steamer John H. Dickey to-morrow, the 22d instant, at 10 a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be, viz: Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Bailey; One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry, Major McKinley.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See paragraph 7, p. 616.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 21, 1864.

Col. J. R. SLACK,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please cause the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volunteers of your command, with its entire force, camp and garrison equipage, &c., to embark on steamer Rose Hambleton to-morrow morning, the 22d instant, at 10 a. m., or as soon as possible after that time.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 21, 1864.

Captain TRULL,
Commanding Fourth Massachusetts Battery:

CAPTAIN: You will with your entire command, camp and garrison equipage, &c., embark on steamer Poland to-morrow, the 22d instant, at 8 a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that it is proposed to send a scouting party from Brownsville, and directs that you have one or two steam-boats in readiness to carry supplies up the river and to assist the scout in crossing at Augusta. It will be three or four days before the boats will be wanted. Perhaps a sort of a bridge may be made by combining boats and trestles with staging.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 21, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Have this morning sent a scout of 150 infantry (Sixty-first Illinois) and fifty cavalry on Mattie up the river. One hundred of the infantry will land to-night near mouth of Little Red, scout between that and White River, and come out opposite Augusta to-morrow afternoon. The boat then will go on and the infantry will land and surround Augusta at daylight. The cavalry will scout down the Point and return to the boat before night. The boat will then return. On the way down the cavalry will land opposite Des Arc and scout down east side of White River. I expect to get more reliable information by this scout and per-

haps some prisoners. Have also this morning sent fifty of the Ninth Kansas after cattle, southwest of De Witt, with good guides. They will scout near the Arkansas.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Steele.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 21, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

The brigadier-general commanding the district directs me to say that 500 cavalry start from Brownsville to-day with orders to report to you for temporary duty.

S. E. GRAVES,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Vols., and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 21, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville:

COLONEL: It is proposed to send about 500 of your brigade into the country north and west of Searcy and about 1,000 into the neighborhood of Augusta, Jacksonport, and Cotton Plant, the object being to clear out the rebels and guerrillas in those regions and to bring in beeves, mules, and horses—the first party to take ten days' rations, to be gone two or three weeks, and to operate above Searcy, on Little Red, and between that stream and White River; the second party to take ten days' rations and operate in conjunction with one or two steamers to be sent up White River with infantry guards, to carry supplies and assist in crossing streams. After disposing of the rebels in the region mentioned, the party of 1,000 will cross the Cache and scout the country between that and the Saint Francis and proceed by easy marches to Helena, Ark., scouting the country on its way. After resting two or three days at Helena, it will go into the Indian Bay country and scour that thoroughly and afterward return to Brownsville. You will proceed to get those parties in readiness, taking as much time as may be necessary and turning attention first to the party of 500. You will report how soon the parties will be in readiness to start.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vols., and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Further and more minute instructions will be given.

By order of Brigadier-General Carr:

S. E. G.

PINE BLUFF, *November 21, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By direction of General Steele I sent Colonel Erskine with 200 men down the Arkansas River on the south side to the mouth. No news from the enemy.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 323. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 21, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Saint Louis District of this department, and will repair without delay to Rolla, Mo., assuming command of the Rolla District.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 56. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 21, 1864.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 321, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume temporary command of the District of Saint Louis. The following are announced as additional officers upon the district staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz: Capt. W. M. Taylor, commissary of subsistence and acting aide-de-camp; Capt. George W. Yates, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. G. H. Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. C. Thomson, First New York Cavalry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general. Until further orders all existing orders and instructions will remain in force.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

PARKVILLE, PLATTE COUNTY, MO.,
November 21, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty, in behalf of Union citizens, to ask your attention to the dangers surrounding us. Last Saturday and night a squad of bushwackers commenced robbing near Clay and Platte line, and came around near Parkville. They stole eleven horses and loaded them down with plunder and led them off. They evidently went back into Clay, as much of the plunder was taken apparently for rebel families. Their operations were mostly in the German settlement. One man was shot after he was taken prisoner, and since died. Another was knocked down, and some were wounded and taken prisoners. Part of the squad were from Jackson County. Gregg was leader. We learn Clay County is swarming with guerrillas and the people are mostly rebel. I fear they are concentrating in these thickets. We have no troops here and we need forty or fifty mounted men stationed permanently here. If troops come and go away the guerrillas come right in after them, and we would say that nearly all our able-bodied men are in the Union Army. Over 300 have been furnished from here, and it seems hard to leave their families to be plundered, and we ask you, for the sake of these families, as well as justice and protection to the citizens here, to give a few soldiers. Our Union men enlisted because they had no security, and many are now moving away. This place is surrounded by rebels and has suffered. It is evident that security cannot be given to farmers scattered through the country by troops, as these fiends are harbored by

sympathizers in the country, only by taking life and property of these sympathizers, responsible for damages done Union men. We earnestly ask that something be done for this suffering section. Union men cannot travel; Union candidates did not nor could not canvass the county. Enrolled sympathizers, bonded men, all voted, as well as rebels of every shade voted. All was quiet at the election. I have heard of no Kansas troops over here except a few who enlisted over here, and came over and quietly voted at the election. We have collected about twenty old men and boys and will try and defend ourselves from the bushwhackers till we get relief. Our able-bodied men are in the army. Clay County has but few more than 100 Union men in it, still they have troops at Liberty to protect rebels, and Union men here are unprotected. We speak plainly the facts and ask you to redress our grievances. We know you would if you knew all the facts in the case, and we hope and pray you to send us a small squad of mounted men to assist our citizens permanently and prevent their destruction by guerrillas. And we will ever pray.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. PARK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 21, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

By direction of Major-General Curtis I assumed temporary command of your district on the 31st of October. I have made the necessary reports for 31st of October, 10th and 20th of November, and the general desires that you assume command of your district on arriving at Fort Scott. Please telegraph me on your doing so. All well here.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, *November 21, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Post, Fort Scott:

COLONEL: I have received a telegram from General Curtis directing that the Second Colorado Cavalry, now here, proceed to Fort Leavenworth by easy marches. As they have been ordered to report to you, you will please issue the necessary orders for them to move so soon as their essential wants, as horse-shoeing, &c., are attended to.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I sent to Nashville some weeks since the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers and the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, numbering altogether 1,897 men. These were the only infantry regiments I had in

the department. There remain under General Sully's command, extending from the Iowa line to the mouth of the Yellowstone and from the Missouri River to the James River, one regiment and one battalion of cavalry and six companies of rebel deserters and refugees. This is the whole force Sully has. Sibley has in his district, which extends from the James River to Lake Superior and from the Mississippi to the British Possessions, one regiment and two battalions of cavalry and mounted rangers and four companies of rebel deserters and refugees. He has besides several unattached squads of rebel deserters, which have from time to time been sent to this department. They number about 250 men.

With great respect, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
No. 192. } *Milwaukee, Wis., November 21, 1864.*

I. Capt. J. G. Telford, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the commanding general, in conformity with Special Orders, No. 352, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will report for duty in person without delay to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.

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By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 411. } *Washington, November 22, 1864.*

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25. The telegraphic order of the 21st instant from this office, directing Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 22d day of November, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., November 18:

Deserters from the Fifth Louisiana Cavalry, Colonel Gober, report General Hodge's command much disorganized, more than one-half of

the men being absent from duty. Supplies are getting very scarce. Two German women, refugees from Brookhaven, Miss., report a camp of instruction at that place, containing about 400 men under command of one Major Richardson.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 192. } *New Orleans, La., November 22, 1864.*

1. Lieut. Col. T. H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general Sixteenth Army Corps (now abolished), is hereby assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, with his present rank, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

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5. Capt. John F. S. Gray, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby permitted, at his own request, to report to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry of the division, for special temporary duty, in accordance with verbal instructions given him.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I recommend that two regiments of infantry be sent from Nineteenth Corps at Morganza to re-enforce Baton Rouge during General Davidson's absence. I do not know whether the regiments (two) hitherto ordered to Natchez are still there, or are longer required, but there will be a necessity of troops at Baton Rouge soon as a proper precaution.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Morganza, La.:

The two regiments that were recently sent to Natchez will, on their return, be ordered to Baton Rouge for temporary duty at that post. Please acknowledge receipt.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *November 22, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch is received. The troops from Natchez have just arrived, and in ten minutes will be on their way to Baton Rouge.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., November 22, 1864.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Brashear City:

You will send rations to the Cornie in small boats, and an effort will be made to reach her with cavalry. Until she is relieved you will have a gun-boat patrolling the approaches to prevent her being cut out and burned by the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 22, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nearly 800 negroes were brought in with the late expedition. They were made to come, but are all willing to fight or do other service for the Government. They are exceedingly destitute. Shall I order blankets, &c., issued to make them comfortable?

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: Send the negroes here to be reported to the superintendent recruiting service. Issue blankets and provisions.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, November 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with three inclosures.

I will move my headquarters to Memphis, and would go at once except that I deem it of importance to remain here till the return of the expedition, which leaves here to-morrow at daylight. No one but myself knows the details of the arrangements, and as all the information I have given out is not correct, it is proper I should still keep personal control of it. I shall move to Memphis the day after the return of the expedition, if not before. Meanwhile, I have sent a colonel of heavy artillery to Memphis to inspect the defenses, armament, garrison, &c., and to make suggestions and plans. Major-General Reynolds has also gone there to make observation. I have already made requisition on him to send troops there, and I am informed he has sent a brigade. I expect to take all the cavalry here to that point, except two battalions here and one at Natchez. Goodrich Landing and Milliken's Bend will be evacuated, under your instructions of the 18th, and the garrisons drawn in here to supply the place of the cavalry which is going, and the marine regiment which the general informed me when here would soon go.

I take it for granted the part of the programme assigned to General Davidson is being carried out. My part works well. The people commenced day before yesterday to leave Jackson, because a column was coming out from here, and Wood's brigade of cavalry with two batteries passed through there from Livingston to meet us on our approach. The brigade numbered 1,400. To-morrow morning at daylight my cavalry and two batteries, 2,400 strong, will move to Big Black with a pontoon train, and will bridge the stream to-morrow night. Next day two regiments will scout toward Jackson. At night the bridge will be broken up and the whole force, having sent the train back here, will push for Benton, which they will occupy on the 26th, and on that day I shall send a gun-boat and a transport with supplies up the Yazoo to Yazoo City. On the 27th and 28th the force will, if possible, destroy the bridge over Big Black, and as much of the railroad north of there as possible, carrying away the rails, chairs, spikes, &c., to Yazoo City in the teams of the country, and loading them on the transport. The expedition will probably return here December 1, unless Dick Taylor strongly re-enforces Frank Gardner. I fully count on a serious interruption of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Devall's Bluff:

Would it not be best to send the troops now at Devall's Bluff, instead of waiting for the two regiments here? I think General Reynolds would not have designated these regiments if he had known they were here. I am anxious to keep them a few days in order to finish our works, as without them we have not men enough to fill the ordinary details. Your report to General Reynolds that the two regiments were here was put under cover to me probably by mistake. Please answer immediately, so that I can make preparations accordingly.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 22, 1864—12.30 o'clock.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

If General Dennis sends a brigade away, and then sends off two regiments of the other brigade to relieve those at Little Rock, his force will be hardly sufficient to admit of my using all my men on the defenses. I recommend that one entire brigade of his command be left here, and that McE. Dye's force go to Little Rock. We are having but little weather in which to complete the works laid out by Captain Wheeler, and should have all the force that can be used.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, *November 22, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Wylie returned last night from scout to Galla Creek Bottom yesterday, and he ran onto Lieutenant Bradan, of Gordon's regiment, with squad of men; killed 1 of them, wounded 1. Bradan and the rest escaped. Lieutenant Wylie reports the rebels as concentrating yesterday at Dover. Weather very cold.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., CAVALRY DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, Ark., November 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Comdg. Cav. Div., Seventh Army Corps, Little Rock, Ark.:

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed please find orders* from Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr. I furnished the 500 men to go to Lewisburg before my men had time to dry their clothing after coming in from the scout in that direction. Out of the 500 which were sent to escort General Herron but 320 returned, and their horses were in such a condition that it will be impossible for them to be fit for service within a less time than fifteen days. I could not now march more than 800 men. What time the 500 that were to report to Colonel Ryan will return I do not know. You can easily see that it will be impossible for me to furnish the 1,500 which General Carr talks of for the expedition. If he will let the 500 return from Lewisburg and then give me ten days to fit up my horses I can march 2,000. But to march sooner than that I will have a dismounted brigade, which will not be worth a straw as cavalry. I am anxious to do all I can but I do not want, if it can be avoided, to have a dismounted brigade. You know the country through which I would have to pass, and with the bayous in their present condition it would be almost impossible to make the expedition which he speaks of. If I had my 500 men back from Ryan, and then had fifteen days to prepare my horses, I am anxious to go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. GEIGER.

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* See Carr to Geiger, November 21, p. 640.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Your dispatch of 14th is just presented to my notice. I arrived Saturday. Only fifty-three of your proper command rejoined me in the pursuit of Price, and they were directed at our camp on the Arkansas to return to Cassville. The Winslow brigade joined me at Keetsville and continued to the end, when they were directed to join their proper army corps by the most convenient route. My troops are returning by different routes to secure forage.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Benton Barracks, Mo., November 22, 1864.

Col. J. J. WOODS,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that the following assignments of boats has been made for embarking your brigade: The steamer Camelia will carry brigade headquarters, the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers; the Silver Cloud will carry the Twelfth Iowa Volunteers and the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers. You will please commence embarking the wagons to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Cause sufficient details to be made to take the wagons apart and put them on board. The wagons and harness will be put in the hold, the wagon-beds and ambulances upon the roof; the camp and garrison equipage and stores as much as possible in hold. The troops will be kept in camp in readiness to embark as soon as everything else has been put on board. They will be furnished with ten days' rations, commencing to-morrow, which can be drawn and be put on board the boats. The boats are arranged at the levee by brigades, so that there will be no trouble in having your command together.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 22, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MELCHER,
Jefferson City:

Send Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Saint Louis; also Second Missouri Cavalry.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BROOKFIELD, *November 22, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have just returned from scout through Chariton and part of Howard, Randolph, and Macon Counties. A portion of my command had a brush with Jackson, routing him and capturing 3 horses and

wounding 2 bushwhackers. I had 1 man wounded in knee and lost 2 horses two miles from Judge Salisbury's place. Will make another report to-morrow; am played out to-night; have been in the saddle seven days. Captured Jackson's bushwhacking cap. I will come to Macon Thursday. Can get no information in the country about bushwhackers unless by chance we run into them.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of November 7 [3], directing me to take command of certain troops and pursue Price, did not reach me. Only fifty-three of General Rosecrans' command joined me, and at the close of the pursuit they were directed to return to their position at Cassville. The Winslow brigade, under Colonel Benteen, [which] claimed to belong to General Sherman's* command, in pursuit of Price reported to me when in my presence, as they had done to General Rosecrans when in his. They continued to the end, and I directed them to rejoin their proper corps by the most convenient route. The Arkansas regiment also accompanied me from Fayetteville to the Arkansas River and were then directed to report to General Steele. From Neosho, Mo., to Fayetteville I had about 2,000, and from thence to the Arkansas only about 3,000; but the enemy supposed I had ten times that number. Price crossed the Arkansas near the mouth of the Sallisaw, about twenty miles above Fort Smith. I have taken the liberty to publish my order congratulating my troops, and distributing them on the banks of the Arkansas, a copy of which I will transmit by mail. My full report of the campaign against Price will be delayed for reports from subordinate officers, who are necessarily delayed in their returns, being ordered to march in various directions.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Generals Blunt and Herron will be here to-day.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] FORT SCOTT, *November 22, 1864.*

To all POST COMMANDANTS IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS:

The undersigned, having returned from the field, hereby resumes command of the District of South Kansas, relieving Brigadier-General Davies, temporarily in command. All communications will be directed to Paola, Kans.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

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*As received by Halleck this read Thomas'?

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 22, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

I have been awaiting your return to leave here for a few days. I have but little knowledge of the affairs in your district, and if you are coming here, you can as well command it as me, besides, it is General Curtis' wish. Please answer.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Fort Scott, November 22, 1864.

I. The campaign against the rebel forces under General Price having successfully terminated, the following-named persons, volunteer aides on the staff of the commanding general, announced in General Orders, No. 5, are hereby relieved from further duty: Lieut. Col. J. T. Burris, late of the Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers; Maj. R. G. Ward, First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers; Capt. A. J. Shannon, provost marshal District of South Kansas; Capt. T. E. Milhoan, late of the Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

II. In taking leave the general commanding desires to express his gratitude to these officers for their valuable services and uniform gallant conduct.

III. Company E, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteers, under command of Lieut. W. B. Clark, detailed as escort to the commanding general on the 22d of October, are deserving of special mention for their gallantry in the battles of the 23d and 28th. They will inscribe on their guidon "Westport" and "Newtonia."

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., November 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Larned, Kans.:

SIR: Information having reached these headquarters through unofficial sources of an attack made by Indians upon a corn train near your post, the major commanding directs that you furnish these headquarters with all the information that you possess of the affair; what steps you have taken to punish the perpetrators and your success. He also wishes in all similar instances to receive the first information of any movements of the Indians in this district, and this information should come from his officers and not from citizens. It is not necessary to use special messengers, except on extraordinary occasions. The coach and the mail afford ample facilities for communicating with the headquarters of your district, and you should not allow a single mail to pass by without communicating to headquarters any events of interest or that may prove beneficial to the interest of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the return to Fort Ridgely on the 18th instant of the detachment under Lieutenant McGrade, Second Minnesota Cavalry, dispatched to escort the train belonging to the U. S. Indian Department to the reservation on the Missouri River. The whole service was promptly and successfully performed, and lieutenant reports that no accident occurred, nor were any hostile Indians seen during the time consumed in making the journey.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *November 22, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: At the request of the general commanding the department, I have the honor to make in writing my opinion in regard to Indian affairs in my district, the subject of a conversation I had with the general.

The Indians are anxious for peace. I think there will be no difficulty in making peace and of its being maintained, provided the proper course is adopted, and that is to treat the Indians in future with justice. Let them understand that the Government intends to see that they will no longer be the prey of dishonest agents and traders. It will be necessary to make such provision, that in future there shall be some check or some limit to the powers of an agent, through whose hands all moneys, provisions, &c., for the Indians pass, so that it may be seen every dollar appropriated for the Indians under his charge has been expended properly. To effect this, I would propose that a council of administration, composed of three general officers of the military post nearest to the agency, be present at each payment, who would report the amount of money received and of goods and provisions, and their notes, and what the Indians received; that there should be more than one trader at each agency, at least two or three, so that there could be no chance of the Indian being charged double for what he bought, and that on no account should the trader be allowed to credit an Indian, except at his own risk, and not to receive pay from the Indians at the pay-table. On my way down to Fort Randall this fall I met most of the Yankton Indians. They were in almost a starving condition. They were obliged to leave their agency and go north among the hostile bands to hunt this winter, they not having received their annuities this year. Many of these Indians I fear will join hostile bands, and the reports they will spread about the justice of the whites will do much to prevent a peaceful termination of the present difficulties. It will be impossible to maintain perfect peace in the country without keeping at a great expense large bodies of troops there until some steps are taken to regulate these abuses.

Our present system of treatment of the Indians has proved an expensive failure. I could see this many years ago, and every officer of the army who has been stationed in the Indian country can testify to this, and I would particularly mention in connection with this remark

the Winnebago and Sioux Agency near Crow Creek. I officially reported this matter several times last year, and I can see no improvement in the condition of the Indian at that agency since then; at least of the very few Indians still remaining there, for the greater part of them have left their reservation, having been actually starved out of it. The greater portion of the Winnebagoes have gone down the river to the Omaha Reservation. Here they frequently cross the Missouri River, and following up the Little Sioux River roam over the northwestern counties of Iowa, hunting and trapping, not unfrequently stealing from the settlers there, alarming the people very much. I am daily in fear that their conduct may be the cause of some of them being killed, and in consequence causing retaliation on the part of the Indians. This treaty-making with the Indians and large annuities appropriation are of little or no benefit to the Indian. As regards the Indians who have of late been hostile, I hope they will be left entirely under the control of the military authorities, as well as all traders who may be authorized to trade with them. I look upon this as necessary to maintain peace in future.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *November 22, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: In regard to the letter from Hon. A. W. Hubbard to the Secretary of War about sending some of the troops now in my district South, which letter has been referred to me, I have the honor to state I have nearly 2,000 men in that section of country, not 2,000 or 3,000 as stated. These men garrison posts from Fort Union down the Missouri to Sioux City, and from there north to the Minnesota frontier. Take from these 2,000 the sick, men on quartermaster's duty as teamsters, &c., and it will leave but about 1,500 men; not a very large force, considering the extent of country they occupy. Should peace be permanently made this winter with the Indians a part of this force could be withdrawn, but I do not think it would be prudent to do so now. As regards the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, I would like that regiment to be sent South, if their place could be filled by other troops. The regiment has only one year to serve, and it would be a benefit to it to see service a little different from the Indian service they have been in since they have been organized.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

MILWAUKEE, *November 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Five full companies Thirtieth Wisconsin leave Quincy for Louisville to-day en route for Nashville.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
U. S. Volunteers, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By direction of the President you are appointed a special commissioner to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs in the Military Division of West Mississippi. This inspection and investigation will embrace the condition, discipline, and supplies of the troops of that division, the operations of the quartermaster's and other staff departments, and all matters connected with contraband trade. For this purpose you are authorized by the President to take the deposition of any citizen and of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. You are also authorized to call upon any military or other officer for such reports or statements as you may deem necessary for your information. You will be accompanied and assisted in the performance of these duties by your aides-de-camp and by an officer of the Judge-Advocate's Department. The latter will summon the witnesses, administer the oaths, and take down the testimony. While employed upon these duties yourself and the officers accompanying you will be allowed commutation for fuel and quarters, to be determined by the Quartermaster-General. Office room and stationery will be furnished by the quartermaster's department on proper requisitions. You will from time to time report, direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, the results of your investigation, recommending for removal, dismissal, or trial such officers as you may find unworthy of their present position or employment. You will give in each case the reasons for such recommendation and copies of the testimony upon which it is based.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 23d day of November, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. William Argo, Sedalia, Mo., November 11:

Lieutenant Argo represents Saline County, Mo., as partially freed from bushwhackers since the retreat of Price, but not entirely so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

BATON ROUGE, *November 23, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Lee has returned with his command badly used up. He himself will be unable to go on account of utter prostration. Can Gen-

eral Davidson have General Bailey sent to him immediately? General Davidson cannot leave before the morning of the 27th. Answer immediately. Send John with buffalo robe and heavy clothes.

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 413. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 23, 1864.*

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48. Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to New Orleans and resume command of the Department of the Gulf.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., November 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Lawler having been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, at mouth of White River, for assignment to duty, Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullmann, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately assume command of the U. S. forces at this place.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *November 23, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to state that I have this day assumed command of the U. S. forces at this place.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Baton Rouge, La., November 23, 1864.*

I. In addition to the command of the cavalry forces, the undersigned hereby assumes direct command of Lee's cavalry division, owing to the ill health of the general. The division staff remains unchanged and will report to me direct.

II. Col. Abraham Bassford, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty with Lee's cavalry division, and will report in person to Col. E. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, commanding Second Division, for assignment to the command of the brigade composed of the First Louisiana and First Texas Regiments of Cavalry.

By order of Brigadier-General Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., November 23, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed with his brigade to Memphis, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock., Ark., November 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Comdg. District of Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: You will please order the two infantry regiments of Brigadier-General Dennis' division, now at Little Rock, to proceed to Devall's Bluff by railroad on the 2 p. m. train to-morrow, and report to General Dennis for duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., November 23, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to orders from headquarters District of Little Rock, the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry will proceed by the 2 p. m. train to-morrow to Devall's Bluff, Ark., reporting there to Brigadier-General Dennis.

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By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *November 23, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Three privates of the Forty-third Infantry captured at Marks' Mills, April 25, arrived here to-day from Tyler, Tex., having made their escape November 7. They report 2,700 prisoners confined there. Large number sick with scurvy, many dying for want of medical attendance. Colonel Sweet and Major Chambers of the Texas Reserve Corps doing guard duty. Their force is estimated at 1,500. Rations, corn meal and fresh beef, with half rations of salt.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 23, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

Get ready the scout of 500 mentioned in my dispatch as soon as possible. It should start on Saturday or Monday. It should be all from the same regiments' companies as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the organization of other scouts. Answer when it will be ready. Send regimental and company headquarters when regiments and companies go; send also company cooks, regimental and company clerks, &c. Do not let any serviceable men and horses remain on pretense of taking care of quarters, hospitals, &c.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Colonel Erskine has returned from the scout down the river. He met a boat in advance of the fleet near Arkansas Post. It will be here to-day. He reports the country as clear of rebels. He caught 2 lieutenants and 6 men. He thinks the steamer in advance of the fleet is engaged in contraband trade.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *November 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Colonel Erskine has just returned from a scout to Arkansas Post. Met the steamer May Duke there. The fleet is supposed to have entered this river last night or this morning. Ascertained that there are no Confederate troops between the Arkansas River and Monticello. Parsons' brigade is at Warren, and between there and Monticello captured 2 lieutenants and 6 privates at home on furlough. Steamer May Duke has arrived here. She was fired into frequently by guerrillas after the scout left her.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In reply to your indorsement of November 19, I have the honor to report that the regiments sent from Morganza have been returned to that command. I could have made good use of them, but as the expected emergency, to meet which they were kindly sent, did not arise, I did not feel justified in detaining them. I sent my effective cavalry, except about fifty, enough for vedettes, to Vicksburg, by order of Major-General Dana, to join in an expedition set on foot by him, &c. I am

advised of the presence of some 800 rebel cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, within twenty miles of me, southeasterly, on the Homochitto. In aid of General Dana's plans, I am drawing them as near and keeping them as confident as possible. Please to understand that in asking for cavalry here it was to enable me to make offensive movements and to secure supplies, not that I consider Natchez in present danger. A small force is sufficient for defense. I am desirous of something more when proper to act.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Black River Bridge, November 23, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have arrived here; 2,200 cavalry and eight pieces artillery. Train has arrived on railroad, and the process of laying the bridge will commence immediately. Large fires, caused by the burning grass, have made immense volumes of smoke, which can plainly be seen ten to fifteen miles. Our project of going to Jackson has been fully announced two days since. I regret to report two hours' delay with pontoon train—one hour and a half from non-arrival of the lieutenant in charge and one-half hour from bad roads. Everything promises well. We have [met] no enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. Third U. S. Col. Cav., Comdg. Cav. Forces, Dist. of Vicksburg.

[Indorsement.]

It is reported that the lieutenant in charge of the pontoon train communicated to a citizen named George the news that the troops were going to Jackson, and that he had been ordered to have his train ready. Order the chief engineer to place him in arrest for this and for his dilatoriness in marching, and let him make a written explanation. The engineer will have his place filled.

D[ANA].

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On board steamer Albert Pearce,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 23, 1864.

Col. S. G. HILL,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you cause the transports on which your command is embarked to be in readiness to proceed to Cairo, Ill., to-morrow morning at daybreak. Upon arriving at that point the boats will take on coal for four days. Immediately after coaling the boats will swing into the stream and await further orders from these headquarters. The exact time for starting will be indicated by an officer from these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 23, 1864.

In compliance with orders from department headquarters the cavalry regiments in this district will be prepared for active field service without delay. Regimental, post, and company or detachment commanders are charged with the execution of this order, and will at once cause all horses to be shod, unserviceable horses recuperated, and their entire command properly equipped for the field.

By command of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROOKFIELD, *November 23, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I arrived at Brunswick on Wednesday night, November 16, and 17th several families came to me for permission to move their effects to Saint Louis by boat. My answer to them was that I knew of no reason why they should not be allowed to do so; that I should not interfere. Several families moved such things as they chose to a warehouse levee to await the arrival of a boat. No boat came that day, and I understood that a citizen guard was put over the warehouse to protect the property. I was told next day that more went. Soldiers were prowling about the place all night in a threatening manner, and I was asked to let Lieutenant Bryan watch—five men guard the place the next night—which was done. At 9 p. m. I had a provost guard patrol the town and gather up all stragglers. All soldiers were in quarters, and I was in the building occupied by Company A. At about 11.30 o'clock in the night I was called by Lieutenant Baker, who reported firing in the town. I immediately ordered all the companies into line and learned that the shooting was near the seminary, and that there had been eight or ten shots fired from the west side of Grand River. I marched ten companies in double-quick to the seminary and took one company to scout the brush in that locality, placing the balance of the men not on picket in a position for use in case they were needed. While scouring the timber and brush the alarm of fire was made, and the report came to me that stables where our horses were quartered were on fire. I immediately ordered two companies to the vicinity of the fire and went with them and found warehouse where those goods were stored all in flames. I then placed my men in position for defense and took a good many to put out the fire. We did all we could to save other buildings and did save all but the warehouse. I am told Colonel Moberly had some few things in this building that were destroyed. I was informed that some rebels had been ordered to leave. This was not done by any of my command, but by Union men who have been mistreated by rebels. This judge you spoke of I do not know; never heard of him before. I find that the whole disloyal element in that country are disposed to misrepresent all our acts, while they are all ready to apologize for bushwhackers and rebels. There are about fifty bushwhackers this side the river now who are dressed in Federal uniform. They have driven out most all the true Union men, except at places where Federal troops are stationed. They now are compelled to prey upon those who are neutral, and all these acts are charged to Union troops. I have a report of my trip to make in writing, which I think

will astonish you as to the condition of a portion of this country and acts of many who remained here while bushwhackers were in command, but left for Saint Louis and Illinois when Federals made their appearance. These are the men who now stand ready to destroy the only hope left us—our true soldiers.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, November 23, 1864.

GEORGE S. PARK, Esq.,
Parkville, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th is received. I am indeed sorry to hear some rebels are left behind to annoy your neighborhood. I think, however, they are preparing to get out of the country, as I heard on my return from the pursuit of Price that a gang of rogues were preparing to follow Price as soon as they could get through. But you must look to General Rosecrans. He must attend to his own department. What I have done in Missouri seems to provoke my foes to continual slanders by the Saint Louis press, and I get no thanks from those who ought to recognize my earnest exertions to co-operate with them. I cannot be indifferent to your necessities, but do not feel authorized to act where my neighbors hold command and find fault with what I do at their request. I do not refer to General Fisk, who will do all he can for you.

I am, very truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, November 23, 1864.

Hon. S. C. POMEROY,
Topeka, Kans.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say, in reply to your communication, indorsed by his Excellency the Governor, asking the presentation of two mountain howitzers to the Topeka Battery as a testimonial to their gallant conduct in the field, that he will endeavor to comply with said request at an early period.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *November 23, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Fort Scott:

You and Simpson come here to-morrow. Direct all the troops of Jennison's command to the same locality as they were before the commencement of the campaign. First Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries will come here. I understand that there is difficulty among

the troops at Fort Scott. Use proper discretion and issue orders by my direction to meet all emergencies. Telegraph me to-night the condition of affairs at Fort Scott. I leave for Leavenworth at 4 o'clock in the morning.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Scott, November 23, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Army of the Border, Fort Scott:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the district directs that you immediately order the troops of your command (except First Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries) to the same posts and stations occupied by them before the commencement of the campaign. You will direct the commanding officers of companies and detachments to move their commands with the least possible delay. Orders will be given direct from these headquarters to the commanding officers of the First Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Scott, November 23, 1864.

Capt. W. D. MCLAIN,
Comdg. First Colorado Battery, Fort Scott, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding the district directs that you proceed at once with your command to Paola, Kans., and report to the commanding officer of that post for further orders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar order furnished Capt. James H. Dodge, Ninth Wisconsin Battery.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Las Cruces, N. Mex., November 23, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The District of Fort Craig, N. Mex., is hereby abolished. The commander of Fort McRae will make all reports direct to department headquarters, and will make all requisitions for supplies direct upon the chiefs of the several branches of the staff in this department.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:
ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *November 23, 1864.*

Major-General POPE:

The Secretary of War directs that you report in person at the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, November 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: By direction of his Excellency the Governor, I have respectfully to again invite your attention to the existing troubles with the Indians upon the Upper Saint Croix and its tributaries. These troubles do not take the form of declared hostility on the part of the Indians, but are the more aggravating from the nominal professions of peace and friendship. The murder of three unoffending lumbermen, or residents, during the past summer and autumn, is confirmed, and gives evidence of a very bad spirit, to say the least, on the part of the Indians, and one that merits suitable punishment. A feeling of insecurity is engendered among the settlers, and anxiety and alarm lead some to forsake their homes. The Governor is desirous that such measures shall be taken as shall deter the Indians from further hostilities, and if possible secure the settlers from anxiety and alarm. The inclosed slip,* from a late Polk County paper, while conveying no official information, is indicative of a feeling which is being engendered among the people. The Governor respectfully requests your consideration of the matter and such action as you may deem proper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant-General of Wisconsin.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, 1864.

At the request of the brigadier-general commanding the Military District of Iowa, the headquarters of that district are hereby transferred to Dubuque, Iowa.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, 1864.

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II. Brig. Gen. A. Sully will proceed immediately to Dubuque, Iowa, to which place his headquarters are this day transferred by General Orders, No. 50, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: I desire you to report to me in writing as soon as practicable your opinion upon the following points:

First. Is our present Indian system conducive to the best interests of government and of Indians; and if not, state in what respects it is a failure.

Second. Is not the present system of treaty-making, involving as it does large presents of various kinds to Indians, rather an incentive to hostilities than a security of peace? Is it not also attended with frauds upon the Government and upon the Indians?

Third. What is your opinion as to doing away with our Indian system and turning over the whole charge of the Indians to the military authorities?

Fourth. In relation particularly to the Indian tribes who have been hostile for the last two years, is it or not judicious, in view of a permanent peace with them, that the whole question of their future management and control be left exclusively to the military authorities?

Fifth. Would not the relations with the Chippewas be more secure and satisfactory if these Indians were wholly under control of the military authorities without interposition of Indian agents and traders?

Sixth. Ought not the whole question of trading with Indian tribes be left to the military authorities to regulate and control?

Seventh. Report concerning Sioux and Winnebago Reservation on Upper Missouri River and difficulties that have occurred in consequence; necessity of sending escorts with trains of supplies for them at very unseasonable times of year, and return of many of the Indians from the reservation to Minnesota; in fact, all that is important in this matter.

Eighth. I wish you to state freely the condition of our relations with the Chippewas and the cause of the dissatisfaction and hostility among them.

I do not wish you to enter into very much detail in answering any of these inquiries, as your letter will be submitted for the information of the War Department and the shorter it is the better. Please answer as soon as you can.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: Your two several dispatches of 17th instant and that of 18th instant have been duly received at these headquarters. General Sibley is gratified to learn of the safe return of the detachment under Lieutenant McGrade after their long and well-performed service as escort to the Indian Department train to the Missouri Reservation. You will receive an order herewith discharging all the scouts in your sub-district on 30th instant, excepting Lasher, Weymouth, and Stevens. Two hostile Indians belonging to Six's and Red Leg's bands of Sioux, respectively, have been killed by the scouts near Fort Wadsworth, Dak.

Ter. Their avowed purpose was to take the life of Gabriel Renville, chief of scouts. Should those of Indian or mixed blood, hitherto employed as scouts in your sub-district, be found at any time during the winter in a suffering condition with their families, you are authorized to issue a limited number of rations to them from time to time as in your discretion the necessities of the case may demand.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., November 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the cotton trade in this department, which I feel confident is carried much further than you are aware of: Since I left this place, twenty-three days ago, I have been in Confederate uniform a greater portion of the time, and I find that persons claiming to be agents of the United States Government, most of whom have papers from the local agent at Memphis, Tenn., are scattered all along the river for the purpose of buying cotton, for which they are to pay one-third in produce. They (the agents) say when they talk to U. S. soldiers that the produce is to be such as will be of no material aid to the Confederate Government, but in talking to Confederates they tell them that they are to get gray cloth, provisions, boots and shoes, and some ammunition, and some quinine for family use. Our agents are permitted to go through their camps and their agents to go on board our transports, and in some cases their soldiers. At Bayou Mason I talked with ten Confederate soldiers, of Parsons' command, who were guarding down cotton. They told me they could get anything they wanted at the trading boats, and the fact that two regiments of Parsons' brigade are employed guarding down cotton at a time that they need their troops as much as at present is good evidence that the cotton trade is a profitable one for them. You will see by the copy of the letter, which I sent to you some fifteen days ago, which was taken from the saddle-bags of a Confederate soldier, what kind of produce they get (gun caps). At Stock Landing I found our agent from Memphis stopping at the same house where the Confederate scouts had their headquarters, a lieutenant and a private of which I captured there. This agent wanted me to treat the lieutenant very kindly, for he was a nice man, and had been riding with and aiding him (the agent) ever since he had been there. I asked this agent if his papers permitted him to buy cotton of the Confederate Government. He said they did, and added that the agent at Memphis told them to buy of Jefferson Davis if they could. I have conversed with many leading men in that country, who are in favor of the Confederacy, and they all expressed the same opinions in regard to the benefit to be derived by the Confederacy from this cotton trade, I being at the time in Confederate uniform and supposed by them to be a good Confederate. And from what I have seen and heard in regard to it, and the way it is and is likely to be carried on, I consider it one of the worst measures that could well be adopted.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, Fourth Wis. Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 194. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 24, 1864.*

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7. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as president of the general court-martial appointed by Special Orders, No. 159, paragraph 3, current series, from these headquarters, as soon as the case on which the court is now engaged has been concluded, when he will report to the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, LA., *November 24, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy's cavalry are hovering around all my lines. General Lawler drew in what few cavalry pickets there were and yesterday before sundown the enemy attempted to cut off my up-river outposts, killing the officer in command and several men. Last night they attacked my left, killing some and driving off the cattle. It is represented that a force, large or small, is crossing the Atchafalaya. It will not be possible to prevent the capturing of outposts without cavalry. Colonel Chrysler, Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry, is here to take away the thirty or more cavalry left and all the ineffective men. I earnestly ask that Colonel Chrysler, with his regiment, now at Baton Rouge, be ordered back, as they are all familiar with every bridle-path in this section. It is desirable that I should have an answer this morning before Colonel Chrysler leaves.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Morganza:

Your dispatch received. Brigadier-General Davidson, our chief of cavalry, is now at Baton Rouge. Please communicate with him. He has full authority to do what he thinks necessary.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Baton Rouge:

General Ullmann reports that the enemy's cavalry are harassing his lines and asks that the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry, or a por-

tion thereof, might be retained at Morganza. The general leaves it to your discretion to act in the matter as you think best and, if necessary, run over in a special boat to Morganza and see how matters really stand.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROGUE, *November 24, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry brigade at Morganza reported at last report 2,168 men for duty, and 1,662 serviceable horses. (See report of Brigadier-General Roberts, chief of cavalry, November 22, 1864.) Of these I have now arrived here only 1,150, leaving at least 500 horses there of the brigade, and near 1,000 men. I don't see how the enemy can be everywhere, and a little enterprise on Ullmann's part would save him annoyance from guerrillas. If I can get a boat, I will probably run up to-night. Tell the general I am working hard and feel hopeful of being in good order, though Lee's sickness throws all the work on me. When Bailey comes I will be well off. I can leave positively on the 27th of November. Love to all.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: It is my opinion that the Arkansas can be relied on as a means of transportation for supplies to Fort Smith. The river is at present navigable and supplies have been forwarded by steamers sufficent to last until there shall be another rise, when a year's supply can be sent at once. If there had been a year's supply here for Fort Smith last winter it might have been sent there by steamers. There is every indication that we will have a navigable river. It has been cloudy and rainy here for several weeks, which is a sure indication of snow in the mountains. The bayous and sloughs are all full and the streams are high. At all events, I am opposed to breaking up Fort Smith for the following reasons: It has been strongly fortified at a very considerable expense, and can be held against great odds. It is a flanking arrangement for this department, and helps to cover Devall's Bluff, as well as Missouri and Kansas. To give up the whole northwestern portion of Arkansas to the rebels would be a breach of good faith on the part of the Government toward the loyal citizens of that section and to the friendly Indians of the Territory. If our troops should abandon Fort Smith the rebels would at once take possession of it, and prepare for raids, and there would be such a howl from Kansas and Missouri that Curtis would demand more troops that he might reoccupy and take it under his own wing. If Fort Gibson should be given up, which would necessarily follow the evacuation of Fort Smith, we should lose all influence over the friendly Indians, who would be compelled to plunder the

settlements of the whites or starve, as they would be plundered, and perhaps driven out of their country, by the rebels. There are some other considerations which I will not now mention.

Very respectfully, general,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: General Canby's dispatches, dated 16th and 17th instant, have been received. There appears to be no longer any danger to my communications, except an occasional firing at boats on White River. I have been endeavoring to put the points to be occupied by our troops in a proper state of defense, but the force has been so small and the details for fatigue duty and armed service so heavy that the fortifications have progressed slowly. The defenses at Pine Bluff and Fort Smith are completed, and those of Little Rock nearly so. Those at Devall's Bluff have been deferred for want of men and because that place is covered by the defenses on the Arkansas and has never been threatened. They are now being pushed as rapidly as possible. The ordinary labor of the troops there unloading boats, &c., is very great. The assistance which they have received from the troops of the Nineteenth Corps in post duty has been interrupted by movements. General Canby expresses surprise that "Devall's Bluff had not been properly armed." The general is perhaps not aware that 600 yards is about the extreme range required of artillery at that place, with the present defenses. It has been a gun-boat station, and the timber has been cut away to give their heavy guns a clear sweep on the flanks, which are ravines, running perpendicular to the river. You promised to send me some 20-pounder Parrotts from Morganza. Requisition has [been] made on the ordnance department for guns enough to give all our works what it has been thought to be a sufficient armament. I will inclose an estimate made by Captain Wheeler of the force it will require to hold the principal points in this department.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: To hold the line of the Arkansas River, I estimate the following numbers to be required for the garrison of the different points mentioned: Devall's Bluff—1,000 infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, with artillerymen to serve them, and 500 cavalry. Pine Bluff—1,500 infantry, two movable batteries of six guns each, twelve guns in position, with men to serve them, and 500 cavalry. Little Rock—7,000 infantry, six movable batteries, eighteen pieces of artillery in position and 1,500 cavalry. Brownsville and military road—1,000 infantry, one battery of six guns, and 1,000 cavalry. To sum up, for the District of Little Rock

there will be required 11,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, nine batteries of light artillery, and forty-two pieces of artillery in position, requiring 500 artillerists. These numbers are absolutely necessary, in my opinion, to hold in check an advance of the enemy in force. Each garrison could hold out for a respectable period until assistance from the others could be obtained. If an advance was made from here toward the south, then, of course, these garrisons could be reduced one-half, as the moving column in itself would be a protection to all in its rear.

The extent of front to be protected at Little Rock is about four miles. A square redoubt with counterscarp galleries forms the key of the position. This redoubt mounts eight guns, six of which are 20-pounder Parrotts ; rifle-pits, batteries, &c., flank it. All timber in front of this line for a distance varying from one mile to two, never less than one, has been cut down.

At Pine Bluff, by taking advantage of a lake, the front protected by rifle-pits and batteries is about one mile, and places for thirty guns. I derive this from an inspection made last summer by myself. Since then the works have been strengthened, and I have a party making a complete survey of the town and its vicinity, which will be finished in a few days.

Devall's Bluff is badly located for defense in many respects. I have laid out, and there are now in process of construction, three inclosed redoubts, requiring for a firm defense the numbers before given. Fortunately the railroad from this place to Devall's Bluff runs over few bridges and through open prairie. A few infantry scattered along, with Brownsville as a center, and a fair proportion of cavalry can always protect it against ordinary raids.

Fort Smith has a front inclosed by redoubts, batteries, and rifle-pits of about three miles. With a force moving from its front the garrison could be reduced to 1,000 infantry, one battery of six guns, movable, eight pieces of artillery in position, with men to serve them, and 500 cavalry. To make a respectable resistance against a strong force this estimate should be doubled.

I have not referred to Fort Gibson, merely regarding it as an outpost, of service only in passage of trains from Fort Scott in transitu for Fort Smith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WHEELER,

Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer, &c.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 25.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark.,
November 24, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed with the First Brigade of his division and the Twenty-sixth New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries to Memphis, Tenn., reporting en route at mouth of White River, and report to the commanding officer at that place. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FIRST BRIG. (DETACHED), THIRD DIV., NINETEETH ARMY CORPS, *Brownsville, Ark., November 24, 1864.*

Colonel Dye being temporarily absent, by his direction, being the senior officer present, I assume command of this brigade. The officers and enlisted men on duty at these headquarters will so remain until further orders.

CHARLES BLACK,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
November 24, 1864—12.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

A scout of 500 cavalry will leave Brownsville on Monday next for Searcy and northwest of there. The scout of 1,000 will not be ready before two weeks. You need not therefore retain steam-boats for the purpose of crossing them over White River. It will be well to have on hand materials for bridges.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1864.—For Andrews to Dyer, reporting scout to Augusta, &c., see Part I, p. 935.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., November 24, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, 7th Army Corps:

COLONEL: According to previous instructions you will put in motion on Monday, the 28th instant, a scouting party of 500 men for the purpose of cleaning out the rebels and guerrillas northwest of Searcy and between Little Red and White Rivers. The scout will be provided with ten days' rations, and will be expected to remain out fifteen or twenty days, eking out its rations with what may be found in the country. All good beeves will be taken and sent in to Little Rock in small herds from time to time. Memorandum vouchers will be given pursuant to Special Orders, No. —, and for this purpose printed blanks will be furnished to each detachment from the main scout. All serviceable mules and horses will also be taken. All property taken, unless it is that of notorious rebels, will be receipted for in proper form, so that the owners can get their pay. The commander of the scout, or of any detachment thereof, will be held responsible that no marauding takes place. He will inflict summary punishment on all marauders. The scout will take such a course as to cross the Cypress and Bayou Des Arc high up, send a small party to Searcy and West Point, move up the Little Red till a ford can be found, and then operate generally. It will be divided into as small parties as is consistent with safety, the commanding officers keeping track of each party and maneuvering

them to best advantage, so as to find supplies and scour the country. He will march against and attack any party of rebels he may hear of, but will take care that his men and horses are not harassed by going on false reports. The horses will be especially cared for and constantly well fed. (It is reported that there is forage enough in that region for the purpose.) He will keep a wary eye to the east, as there is said to be quite a body of rebels east of White River. He will send in reports to these headquarters, either direct or by way of Brownsville, every three or four days. When he sends in a herd of beeves he will notify the commanding officer at Brownsville, who will, if he deems necessary, send out a scout to meet it. Certain citizens of the neighborhood into which he is going wish to go with the scout and make themselves useful as guides, and will report to you between now and the time of starting. Among them are Mr. Rushing, member of the State senate, and Mr. Clem. Mrs. Rushing will be provided with transportation to her home in Salado. The scout will push its operations into the valley of White River to a greater or less extent, as may be deemed advisable by its commanders. Whenever forage is exhausted in one locality he will move into another, keeping his troops well scattered unless menaced by a strong force, and should the forage of the whole region be exhausted he will return.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Big Black Bridge, November 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the pontoon train, owing to bad roads and general shiftlessness, reached here last night at dark. At 4 a. m. I furnished the necessary details and at 10 a. m., the bridge being finished, I crossed the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and Second Wisconsin Cavalry, 1,000 strong, under command of Major Dale, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. I have received two reports from him, one at a point four miles from here and one at Edwards Station. About a half dozen rebels were at Edwards Station; a few shots were fired and one of our horses killed. No considerable force of the enemy are in the vicinity. The train has arrived and the battalion of heavy artillery will march to-morrow at 10 a. m. for Vicksburg.

I leave for ——— at 4 a. m. Command well. I shall send ladies over the river the last thing before marching to Vicksburg.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. Third U. S. Colored Cav., Comdg. Cavalry Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Big Black Bridge, November 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the return of the scout across Big Black River. At Edwards Station one party went beyond Champion's Hill about one mile on Jackson road, another party about five

miles on another road toward Brownsville, and still another party about five miles toward Raymond. None of these parties found any of the enemy, and I am satisfied that not more than 1,200 to 1,500 men are anywhere in the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,
Col. Third U. S. Colored Cav., Comdg. Cavalry Expedition.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 326. } *Saint Louis, November 24, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding Second Division Cavalry, Sixteenth Army Corps, having come to this city in advance of his command for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for moving his command hence to Memphis with the least possible delay, the journey is hereby approved. Colonel Benteen and Lieuts. August Thiel, Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and J. B. Roe, Company C, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, his acting aides-de-camp, will remain in the city for the above-mentioned purpose, making all needful arrangements as to supplies, transportation, &c., to facilitate the movement of the command in obedience to orders received from Major-General Thomas.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 104. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 24, 1864.*

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II. Brigade commanders will expedite the embarkation of troops of their respective commands on the transports. The troops, transportation, and batteries of this command must be loaded to-night, and every boat in this fleet move at daylight to-morrow, November 25, 1864.

By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, [*November*] *24, 1864.*

Colonel MAUPIN:

I have arrived with my squad on return. Captain McClanahan has gone on the upper road for Pilot Knob; will all arrive there to-morrow. No rebel force below. We have turned up eleven bushwhackers to dry and one rebel negro. No man hurt on our side. The men are generally well.

P. L. POWERS,
Captain Company H, Forty-seventh [Missouri Infantry].

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
No. 209. } *Rolla, Mo., November 24, 1864.*

1. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 321, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry will proceed to Macon, Mo., and will be reported to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The mounted portion of the regiment will proceed to-day by land. The dismounted men will proceed to-morrow morning by train, via Saint Louis, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, MO., *November 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

I killed the bushwhacker Stewart near Boonville, and my men are afraid to go any farther. Will you assist me in getting cars for my stock to-morrow night? This is the fourth one I have killed, and if they were to get me out they would kill me.

BUSFORD.

HANNIBAL, *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Have just returned from the west. Colonel Hayward has not yet arrived. If you will send me orders to relieve all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this sub-district save 50 to 100 men to each county, as you may see fit, I think it should be done. There should be a company of men on duty here for use of U. S. Provost-Marshal Hollingsworth. Can you send any volunteers, or must the duty be done by Enrolled Missouri Militia?

T. D. PRICE,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, November 24, 1864.

His Excellency Governor J. EVANS:

GOVERNOR: In view of Indian difficulties and a winter campaign against the trespassers, I desire that you will urge at headquarters, first, an increase of force equal to at least 2,000 cavalry for service on the plains, 1,000 for the Platte and 1,000 for the upper Arkansas route; second, 2,000 light carbines, 7-shooters, if possible; third, 4,000 Colts revolvers; fourth, 2,000 rubber blankets, extra size and quality. For extra clothing and fresh horses, I will try to hurry the quartermasters, but you may also do good by seeing the chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau on this subject. It would also be advantageous to extend the telegraph line west from Lawrence to Riley, if not to Larned. The great overland lines are also the lines of settlement, and they are there-

fore the proper base lines for operating against Indians, because our reserves on these lines connect with the emigration, and troops and emigrants are natural supports. Knowing, Governor, your earnest zeal and your connection with both the Interior and War Departments, I hope your efforts will be useful in preserving harmonious action between soldiers and agents till the hostile Indians are fully subdued or exterminated.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Booneville, Arkansas River, November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Indians attacked two trains below Fort Lyon. Killed 4 men, drove off twenty head of stock. Will clean them out, if possible, in a few days.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *November 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received. Leave to-day. Be in Washington on Saturday night (26th).

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, *November 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Richmond House, Chicago:

I am ordered to Washington. Wish you to come here and take charge of department. I will pass through Chicago this evening to Fort Wayne depot.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., November 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. Sully will assume temporary command of this department, in the absence of the major-general commanding, and until further orders.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 25, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Whilst in Washington I urged the removal of Rosecrans and the substitution of Dodge for his place. I would like you to urge this upon

the President. In the Department of Arkansas I would also recommend that Canby be authorized to place Reynolds in command, to put Steele in his place if he thinks the good of the service demands it. Steele I do not think quite equal to the efficient command of a department, whilst he is a first-class commander of troops in battle. I would suggest leaving this change entirely to Canby's judgment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 25, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Authority was given to General Canby some days ago to make such changes as he deemed best in the Department of Arkansas. General Thomas reports that General Dodge is well and available for duty.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 25, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I see no objection to General Canby's recommendation to have General Dana's command made into a department. It embraces much territory and is as much a department in command as either of the others comprising Canby's division.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I think it advisable to send orders to Missouri that all the troops coming from there shall receive their directions from General Thomas and not listen to conflicting orders.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 25, 1864.*
(Received December 2.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Under information received from General Sherman, and in anticipation of his coming out at some point on the Gulf, I have collected large supplies in the Gulf, and have transportation ready to move at any time and to any point; rations for thirty days; clothing and ammunition for 60,000 men, and forage for the same period for 15,000 animals. Most of these supplies are already on board. Co-operative movements for the

cutting of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will be made from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, the former to-day, the latter day after to-morrow. The number of troops that I can spare for these purposes is not so large as I had desired, yet I believe the movements will be effective. The one from Baton Rouge is led by General Davidson, and consists of most of the available cavalry in the Department of the Gulf. Recent reports of scouts confirm the accounts of disastrous floods on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, and I have good reason to believe that the Mobile and Ohio road has also suffered greatly thereby. If General Reynolds has been able to spare a sufficient force from Arkansas, a movement will be made simultaneously from Memphis. On the 18th he sent one brigade there from the White River, and intended sending another. I forward by the mail, which closes to-night, report of operations of Brigadier-General Lee, commanding Cavalry Division at Baton Rouge; Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, commanding District of West Florida, and Lieutenant Earl, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding special scouting party, all of which have terminated with entire success. The latter I shall recommend for promotion to major, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services. To-morrow I will place General Reynolds in command of the Department of Arkansas, and order him in my name to make such disposition of forces at Memphis as the emergency may call for. The main portion of the reserve forces of the command will be kept on the Mississippi River at and about White River until there is no apprehension of Beauregard attacking Memphis or Vicksburg. The vigilance displayed by the army and the navy seem to have forced the rebels to abandon the hope of crossing the Mississippi with any considerable force. Magruder is still reported to be hovering about Camden. General Steele will be ordered to report to the Adjutant-General by letter from Cairo, Ill.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.
By C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., *New Orleans, La., November 25, 1864.*

Under authority of instructions received from the Headquarters of the Army, Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Cairo, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

II. Under the same authority, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps, subject to the approval of the President.

III. The troops recently comprising the Nineteenth Army Corps within the limits of this command are hereby designated as the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi, with headquarters in the field, and will be commanded by the senior officer present until a permanent commander is assigned.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 25th day of November, 1864, from the following sources, the statement of Thomas Jones, Vicksburg, Miss., November 15; a report from Lieut. Milton J. Roberts, Barrancas, Fla., November 18:

Parsons' brigade of cavalry are reported near Camden, on Saline River, moving in the direction of Camden. They are estimated at 1,100. Harrison's brigade of cavalry had gone to Alexandria, La., were dismounted and half deserted. They had been estimated 1,600. "Red" Harrison with a small regiment keeps up a courier-line between Camden and Alexandria. Captain Lee (guerrilla) was at Trinity, on Black River, with 500 men, mostly deserters, from Harrison's brigade, and paroled prisoners. Captain Hedrick was at Mrs. Moore's place, three miles south of Girard Station on the Shreveport and Texas Railroad, with sixty men. Captain Disharrom was on the Tensas, in Madison Parish, La., with a company of independent scouts thirty strong. The Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Maury, at last accounts was distributed as follows: Three companies at Bluff Springs, three companies at Pollard, Fla., with Culpeper's battery of four guns; two companies at Milton, Fla.; one company at Greenwood and one at Magnolia, with a picket of twenty men at Pine Barren bridge. The regiment is said to number 700. Tobin's battery, consisting of four guns (two brass howitzers, 12-pounders, and two rifled guns, 8-pounders) and 125 men, were at Greenwood. There were about 500 men stationed along the bay from Blakely to Mobile. There is to be a ferry at Bluff Springs near Holman's Bridge. They intend to decoy the Federal forces above these ferries and cross troops by them in their rear.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I find the country between College Point and Bayou Manchac entirely open, the cavalry force or mounted infantry formerly posted there having been recently withdrawn to Baton Rouge. I am informed that this belt of country is infested with parties of mounted guerrillas, and that they have recently carried off a large number of mules, and committed other acts of robbery upon plantations above College Point. I have not a single mounted man to send up there. Cannot a few companies of mounted men be spared from Baton Rouge? A small mounted force is indispensable to assist in keeping this country clear.

Very respectfully,
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., November 25, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the public horses in this command are wholly unserviceable, being the broken-down and diseased horses left by the Thirteenth Army Corps. I am having these animals inspected, and will send those unserviceable to New Orleans. I think all will be condemned. I cannot procure beef for this command without a small cavalry force. I respectfully request that if possible a battalion of cavalry be sent to this place. Will you submit this request to the major-general commanding department, and inform me of his decision? So soon as the fortifications now in course of erection are completed, there should be three companies of heavy artillery sent here, with additional guns and ordnance stores. I shall report in full the discipline and efficiency of the command by next steamer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STEAMER DOVE,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

SIR: After leaving you last night at 9 p. m. I proceeded up the river on the steamer Dove, and at Henrico Landing, fifteen miles above this place, overhauled the steamer James Watson, commanded by Capt. John T. Watson, lying at the shore, having just taken on board six bales of cotton for George D. Marten. I arrested the boat and have returned with her to this place for the purpose of delivering her to you, charged with having unlawfully landed Marten on the 20th instant on her down trip, and eighteen packages of bale rope and bagging, and last night about 12 o'clock having landed and taken on board six bales of cotton. Marten is the son-in-law of G. A. Henry, a member of the so-called Confederate Congress. He pretends to have leased Henry's plantation, on which the cotton was raised, and which belonged to Henry. He pretends to own the crop of cotton on it, which is estimated at 120 bales, by having made a contract with J. A. McDowell, esq., the Treasury agent at Helena, on the 14th instant. He pretends he has made a contract with the negroes who raised the cotton. I have examined Capt. John T. Watson, the clerk, Augustus Brown, the Government aide, W. C. Adams, and am of the opinion that all three of them knowingly and willfully violated the military and naval orders now in force. I hand you with this a bundle of papers containing the evidence, which is documentary. The witnesses are the above-named and David Fry, watchman on the Watson, Jerry Henry (colored), from the plantation, two citizens, James Watson and Peter Peterson, and all the persons on board. I call your attention especially to the papers. This G. D. Marten applied to me a short time ago at Helena for a permit for supplies, and in questioning him he concealed the fact of his connection with G. A. Henry, but he induced me to suspect he was Henry's agent. I am now of the opinion that he is such agent.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
No. 109. } *Little Rock, Ark., November 25, 1864.*

I. The Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry is assigned to duty at the post of Little Rock as city guard. Lieut. Col. R. F. Patterson, commanding, will report to Col. John A. Garrett, commanding post.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 25, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major Doudna, Ninth Kansas, has returned from scout toward Arkansas, bringing one bushwhacker and twenty-five head of cattle. He found difficulty in crossing Big and Little Logan and beyond Mill Bayou found a stream not fordable, so he did not scout the country on the Bayou Metoe. He says it is reported that Dobbin has 500 men east of the river opposite Mount Adams, intending to capture a boat. Parsons has a brigade south of the Arkansas near the post.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 193. } *Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 25, 1864.*

I. * * * Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, having returned from veteran furlough with his regiment and reported for orders, will assume command of the Second Brigade of this division and establish his headquarters at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, will transfer to Colonel True the records and public property of said brigade headquarters, and report to him for orders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEO. MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 25, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

The fleet (five boats) is here. Colonel True with the veterans of the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry came with them. Unless I receive other orders from you I will have him and his troops disembark here and join their regiment. Colonel Benham is in charge and will proceed immediately with such boats as are not loaded with freight for this post. They had no trouble on the way.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

You will order the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry to this place as soon as this bad spell of weather is over.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Referring to the dispatch of General Benton from Baton Rouge, La., November 21, 11 a. m., concerning the crossing of Griffith (of which printed copy was sent me), I advise you that Griffith had been to his home in Arkansas, on furlough, with some 300 men. If this crossing took place, it was doubtless this party returning.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICTS OF WEST TENNESSEE AND VICKSBURG,
November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

My pontoons were laid and two regiments of cavalry scouted the three roads toward Jackson without meeting any enemy except scouts. They returned to the Big Black last night, and the whole cavalry and two batteries started at 4 o'clock this morning toward Benton, with the intention of destroying the Mississippi Central road. I am of opinion they will do it. To-morrow morning I send a gun-boat and transport to Yazoo City with supplies.

The information gathered thus far is that Wirt Adams and most of his force has been called north by Beauregard. Adams is at Holly Springs. Cars are running to the Tallahatchie, and the enemy are building the bridge there, when they will run to Grand Junction.

From all the information I can gather we have caught Gardner at Jackson with not over 1,800 men. After destroying the railroad, if I find there is much property and but few troops at Jackson, I shall go there with about 2,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, to destroy the road still farther and such property as there is.

Reports are rife in the country beyond Big Black of the death of Hood from erysipelas. Beauregard has ordered everything of life to be killed and everything of substance to be burned in front of Sherman's advance which can sustain him.

The belief in the country is not that Beauregard will attack Memphis, but Nashville.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Wesley Chapel, Six Miles from Mechanicsburg, Miss., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here at 4.30 to-day, having marched thirty-seven miles. I have seen, and have now somewhere in my advance, three of Henderson's scouts, who will be able to get information of my movements to Jackson and Oxford by 12 to-night. I march at 4 a. m. to-morrow and shall hope to accomplish the object of my journey to-morrow by 4 p. m. My command is well and in excellent condition. No force is in my front, and I think I can after doing all I am sent to do here, then proceed to do what Mr. Hutchinson spoke to the general about. I shall expect to hear from you at Yazoo City, and any particulars that may be of value to me at this time will be thankfully received.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Wesley Chapel, Miss., November 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that I find on calculation that I cannot safely communicate with Yazoo City to-morrow with dispatches, and therefore will not be able to send you any further information of my movements till the night of 28th or 29th, when I will be at Yazoo City with my whole force.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

INDEPENDENCE, *November 25, 1864.*

Colonel PHILIPS, *Commanding, &c.:*

We are again under the necessity of notifying you of our exposed condition. We are without troops and no arms or ammunition for our citizens. Yesterday one of our people was run into town by four bushwhackers. Last night one of them came into this place within 300 yards of the square at 8 o'clock. Unless we can get some troops we are apprehensive that we will lose the records of the county. Captain Little has a company of citizens organized. If they had arms and ammunition from Kansas City the place might be held until you can send troops to relieve us. Please answer.

SAML. R. LUCAS, JR.
R. SWEARINGEN.

WARRENSBURG, *November 25, 1864.*

SAMUEL R. LUCAS, Esq., *Independence:*

Have ordered troops from Pleasant Hill to your place.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 25, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Citizens of Independence report small party of bushwhackers came within 300 yards of the square last night. There is a company of citizens organized at that place who ask for arms and ammunition. I have ordered one company First Missouri State Militia from Pleasant Hill to Independence.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 25, 1864—6.17 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Lieutenant Argo telegraphs from Boonville that bushwhackers are crossing at Rocheport in force. I have telegraphed for more definite information, and have directed Major Kelly, commanding Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, at Sedalia, to hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Have advised commanding officer at La Mine bridge.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *November 25, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Some of the militia of this sub-district are behaving badly. They pass themselves as bushwhackers, and rob, burn, and kill. I have no cavalry to arrest them, except two of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, four of the Third Missouri State Militia, and four of Second Missouri Cavalry, ten in all, who have just returned from duty required by the provost-marshal before the order to send them to their respective commands was received by me. Can I retain them here for the present?

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *November 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. H. MELCHER,
Jefferson City:

The following just received:

Lieut. Col. S. H. Melcher is relieved from duty at Jefferson City, and will join his regiment without delay.
By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Wear, Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, has been assigned the command of the post, and will relieve you.
By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 25, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. W. WEAR, *Jefferson City, Mo.:*

You will assume command of the post at Jefferson City, Mo., forthwith, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Melcher, who is ordered to join his regiment.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Springfield, Mo., November 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: Colonel Cameron has returned and brings information of 3,000 or 4,000 rebels scattered between Huntsville and Talbot's Barrens, from one to five in a place. They are the troops that composed Colonel Jackman's brigade, and were ordered by General Price to disband in that county, and to concentrate at Crowley's Ridge on the 1st of next month; then move south to join him on Red River. This order has been countermanded since. They are to remain thus scattered until further orders. Major Mooney, who is a prisoner, informs Colonel Cameron that he thinks they will be ordered to concentrate about the 10th of next month. He also states that the object of this dissolution is to consume all the forage and then abandon Arkansas. They are making preparations to move, and are moving all their families south. Now, Major Hackett, of my regiment, has made application for a leave of absence. His family has been turned out of doors by some Kansas troops, and needs his presence to assist it conveniently. Several officers and men of the regiment have families at or near Fort Smith in a similar condition. I would, therefore, respectfully request permission to send a scout of 200 men under Colonel Cameron to Fort Smith and Dover, eighty miles below (from which point they would proceed directly north to this place), to assist their families in moving out; also to apprehend some deserters and get recruits. Colonel Cameron thinks he can make the expedition with less force, but I judge 200 men none too many. Please inform me of your intentions on the subject immediately. Major Hackett is very fearful that his application will not be approved at department headquarters, and is desirous to accompany Colonel Cameron if the request is granted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry.

MACON, *November 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

The following telegram just received:

GLASGOW, *November 25, 1864.*

Quantrill, with a force estimated 100 to 300 men, was at Saline City yesterday, with wagons and means of crossing the river, not more than seven miles from here.

H. BAXTER,
Major, Commanding.

Have you any orders? Colonel Kutzner is at this place.

T. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, November 25, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Lieutenant TIDSWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our force in Howard County is certainly sufficient to take care of Quantrill if properly disposed and handled. The Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will probably reach the district first of the week. I shall see you within a day or two.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTIETH ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Paris, November 25, 1864.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: Word has just reached me that a party numbering seventeen men, claiming to belong to Bill Anderson's gang, were in the northwest part of this county yesterday evening. They killed a man named Piper, and stated they intended killing all who had organized themselves into the militia of this county. Yesterday the citizens met at this place and organized a company. As these men are the most substantial citizens of the county, irrespective of age, I am of the opinion they may be effective. All my men are through the county notifying those drafted, and I am in hopes they may come across this gang.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STAFF. GRAHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventieth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

RUSH BOTTOM, TWENTY MILES ABOVE
FOREST CITY, HOLT COUNTY, MO.,
November 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Macon City, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: We are sorry to be under the painful necessity of informing you that a gang of jayhawkers or robbers made a raid a few nights ago through the Bottom, a little below here, shooting at one man eight times, taking guns, clothing, and money from some. In some instances they obtained their guns and broke them up in the yards of their owners. By some they were supposed to be soldiers from Kansas. The chairman of this committee was in the neighborhood the night the raid was made, but he was not apprised of their presence until the next morning. Had he been he would have followed them until they stopped and found out the rascals in that way. A watchful eye will be kept upon them by your committee.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD,
Chairman Committee of Safety for Holt County, Mo.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *November 25, 1864.*

Lieut. CLIFFORD THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The scout sent down in the direction of Pocahontas under Captain McClanahan, Second Missouri State Militia, killed 12 of Tim Reves' gang. The force sent by Colonel Hiller from the Cape was in close

pursuit of Reves. Captain Leeper was slightly wounded. Captured a number of contraband horses. Was in ten miles of Pocahontas. No rebel force found in Southeast Missouri. Small guerrilla bands making south.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Third Sub-District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant ROBINSON,
Engineer, Paola:

I wish rough substantial shelter for a full regiment of cavalry at Paola. Try to get a sheltered location under cover of the fort and convenient to water, and see if the ground can be donated to Government, say twenty acres. Consult Colonel Sitgreaves if he is still with you. I think our border force had better be massed there and at Fort Scott. Probably we may need sheds for two companies at Olathe. I have directed General Blunt to attend to these matters and direct economical structures for the district.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 26th day of November, 1864, from the following sources, the statement of Major Llewellyn, late commissary of subsistence at Opelona [Okolona,] Miss., New Orleans, November 26; the statement of John Knox, scout, New Orleans, November 26:

General Richard Taylor was with Hood's army on the 1st instant, commanding the center corps (Hardee's). The headquarters of the Department of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana is at Selma, Ala. Of the troops commanded by General Gardner in Mississippi and Louisiana Gholson's brigade is near Okolona, Miss.; it numbers 1,000, and has attached to it a battery of six guns. Mabry's brigade is near Oxford, Miss.; it numbers 1,000, and has a battery of six guns. Two regiments of old men of the Reserve Corps are stationed at Grenada, Miss. Wirt Adams' brigade is around Jackson, about 800 or 1,000 strong. It is reported that Mabry's brigade has been ordered to East Louisiana to relieve Scott's, which was going to join Forrest. Hood's army is estimated at 30,000, and Forrest's cavalry at 11,000, including Wheeler's command. Lieutenant-General Stewart commands the left and S. D. Lee the right. Hood was expected to enter Tennessee at Decatur, Ala. The convalescents from his army are sent by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Corinth and thence on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Tuscumbia. Major Llewellyn reports 8,000 or 9,000 troops at Mobile, a portion of whom were brought from Virginia. They are mostly Alabama men. There are no troops on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far north as Okolona. There are four months' supplies in Mobile. Mr. Knox, who left Mobile on the 21st instant, reports only

6,000 or 7,000 men there. This does not include the cavalry force on the east side of the bay. They are much dissatisfied, being mostly conscripts. The citizens also are, many of them, anxious for the Union force to take the city. The informant saw three batteries near the Shell road without guns, and was told that most of the heavy guns had been removed from the land to the bay side to resist a naval attack. The principal work on the fortifications is on the island in front of the city. Major Llewellyn states positively that the colored soldiers captured by Forrest are employed on these works. This confirms the previous report to the same effect. At the north entrance of Spanish River are one iron-clad battery and the gun-boat Morgan. The rebels are very active in sinking torpedoes in the bay and river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Pensacola, Fla.:

SIR: By direction of the major-general commanding you will please facilitate the transportation to within the rebel lines, under a flag of truce, such supplies as are intrusted to the conduct of Capt. J. Whytock, aide-de-camp of Major-General Washburn's staff, which supplies are allowed by the rebel authorities to be distributed to Union prisoners in their hands, under his supervision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with paragraph 13, Special Orders, 311, headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, November 17, 1864, I proceeded to Baton Rouge, La., but on arriving there found the division of cavalry, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, on a field expedition, from which it did not return until Monday evening, 20th instant. The hard marching of the troops, and the rains and mud had been such that no part of this command was in readiness for inspection until Thursday. On that day General Davidson arrived and assumed the command of all the cavalry forces assigned to him by Special Orders, 180, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, November 19, 1864. That general's orders for preparation for an expedition, in which the division of General Lee and the brigade of Col. E. J. Davis, from Morganza, constitute the main force, prevented my making an inspection in detail as contemplated by my orders. Nevertheless, I proceeded to make such examination of the condition of the horses, equipments, arms, ammunition, ambulances, and transportation as enables me to report to you the general good condition of the entire command for active field service. The

effective strength of General Lee's division is in round numbers 2,000 cavalry, and that of Colonel Davis' brigade 1,200. The arms in both of the commands are good and are kept in excellent serviceable condition. This is especially the case in the brigade of Colonel Davis. The entire mount of his men is good; their horses are conditioned for active and hard service. In fact, there were not among 1,200 ten that could be exchanged for any better among the horses in the country. Having inspected about 1,200 carbines I found but one that was not clean and in excellent service condition. His horses are well and thoroughly groomed, and all their mounts well kept. From what I saw of this command I should judge its discipline and instruction good. The hard raid General Lee's division just completed, and the little time the troops had had to condition themselves for inspection, would not justify my forming any judgment of its progress and improvement in discipline and instruction, but the arms, horses, and equipments were in better order than might have been expected, and are in good condition for further active service. I found the horse equipments in General Lee's division in many particulars out of repair. On inquiry I ascertained that the colonels of regiments had not been able to get leather from either the ordnance or quartermaster's departments.

It is my intention to make further inquiry into this matter, as there is culpable negligence in regimental commanders of cavalry in this division, or on the part of the ordnance or quartermaster's departments in not supplying leather and other materials for the constant repair of cavalry mounts. If blacksmiths, farriers, and saddlers of companies are required to do their duty daily, regiments will at all times be in readiness for the field. But there is daily and habitual neglect, and these are the great mischief of the cavalry service, and justly attributable to want of diligence and fidelity of company and regimental commanders. Small repairs, that from day to day require but little of the time of saddlers, running on from week to week, accumulate and become a labor of time, requiring companies and regiments to remain in inactivity until put in order, or new purchases are made. Either alternative is the cause of serious delay, when sudden cavalry expeditions are contemplated; and all experience teaches that the effectiveness of the cavalry arm depends almost entirely on unanticipated and sudden movements. Until company and regimental commanders are held to a more strict accountability and more direct supervision by higher commanders, these most serious evils of cavalry service will continue. My attention was directed to the remarkable contrasts in the sick reports of the cavalry division at Baton Rouge and the brigade at Morganza. The aggregate force present at Baton Rouge on the 20th of November was 3,735. Of that number 584 are reported sick. At Morganza at same date 2,843 are reported present, and 280 sick. Thirty-one commissioned officers at Baton Rouge reported sick and 9 at Morganza. I was at first led to inquire into the geography of the posts in the belief that local causes would illustrate a reason for this great disproportion of the sick and well of the two commands, but so far as I could convince myself from personal observation, Baton Rouge, where the sickness so greatly prevails is a healthier locality than Morganza. It is, therefore, my conviction that we must look for the real cause in the care, supervision, and discipline of company and regimental commanders over their men. If company commanders are required by commanders of regiments to attend personally to the cooking at the messes, to the police of camps, the cleanliness and habits of the men, it is believed that the remarkable sick

lists of companies and regiments would be greatly reduced and the lives and services of the best personnel of any cavalry, of whatever army, greatly reduced. I have directed Surg. J. A. Skilton, medical director and purveyor at my headquarters, to make a special investigation of this subject and to report to me its results. When that report is received it will be forwarded for the information of the department commander.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

THIBODEAUX, *November 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The steamer Cornie was sent from Brashear a few days ago to destroy boats on Lake Verret intended to be used by guerrillas. They got aground on account of the north wind driving the water out of the lake. A gun-boat sent to her assistance also got aground. I then sent two companies of cavalry to protect them. The boats have returned to Brashear in safety after destroying twenty-seven small boats. My couriers, eight in number, between Donaldsonville and Plaquemine, were driven back to-day by a party of guerrillas, thirteen in number. Cavalry have been sent out after the guerrillas and the messengers with dispatches re-enforced and sent on.

ROBT. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 26, 1864—7 a. m.*
(Received 8.10 a. m.)

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall be prepared to march to-morrow in spite of the labor of refitting Lee's division. When may I expect Bailey? I shall wait for him or leave a regiment as escort for him, as I deem it of the greatest importance there should be a general officer along in case anything might happen to me. I send copies of my orders and a field return and statement of cavalry left behind here, by the mail. Love to all.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *November 26, 1864.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose you copies of my general orders issued here, a list of the effectives with which I march and a statement of the cavalrymen and horses left by me at Baton Rouge. Out of the last, I think, 250 men and horses can be counted on for the outpost service of this post. I do not think any more cavalry is required at Morganza. The Sixth Missouri Cavalry is on its way down (at least the battalion of it that has been in Missouri), and if really necessary it

might be stopped at that point. General Hurlbut will be prepared for his conscription of horses by the 1st proximo, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts can be mounted here and sent up. I have had a great labor in refitting Lee's division. You can form some idea of the condition of it, when he and three of his principal staff officers report themselves unable to march after their late expedition. I found no bacon at this post to carry with me and sent to Morganza for it, as pork would not answer on account of the bulk. The pontoon train arrived here in bad shape. Some twenty-five drivers deserted and I had to replace twelve complete teams from this post. But all this has been righted and I shall be able to move with about 4,000 men, cavalry, artillery, and teamsters. I wish you would repeat to Commodore Palmer my wish that the navy may keep a lookout for me along the coast from Mississippi City to East Pascagoula from the 7th of December onward, so as to provide for all contingencies. My officers and troops are in good spirits and no exertions shall be spared to win success. I am fully impressed with the delicacy of the enterprise and of the difficulties to be met with on account of the absence of forage and subsistence along our route. We will be watchful for the enemy and my general orders will show you what precautions I am taking.

With many thanks to you and Sawtelle for your kindness and promptness in all that I have asked for, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 20, 1864.*

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the cavalry forces Military Division of West Mississippi, ordered to report to him by paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 189, of November 19, 1864, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

II. The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. A. G. McQueen, First Iowa Cavalry, chief of staff; Capt. A. S. Montgomery, First Louisiana Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Charles H. Thompson, U. S. Volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Asst. Surg. A. Hartsuff, U. S. Army, medical director; First Lieut. Theodore D. Johnson, regimental quartermaster Third Iowa Cavalry, chief quartermaster; First Lieut. E. A. Denicke, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, chief signal officer; First Lieut. B. K. Roberts, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Baton Rouge, La., November 23, 1864.*

I. This whole command will be immediately prepared to march, Lee's division holding itself in readiness to cross the river by the 26th instant,

II. This command will be allowed transportation as follows: To the headquarters of each division, one wagon; to the headquarters of each brigade, one wagon; to each regiment, three wagons; to each battery, two wagons. These wagons must be devoted exclusively to carrying subsistence, mess-kits, and ammunition. Every superfluous article of baggage will be at once dispensed with, and quartermasters are ordered to throw out upon the road every article of baggage beyond the limits herein allowed. The officers will be allowed one carpet-bag each and their mess-kits. The baggage of the men, blankets and overcoats, will be carried on their horses. Forty rounds of ammunition and three days' cooked rations will, at all times, be carried on the person of each trooper. Regimental commanders will carry sixty rounds of ammunition for each man in reserve in the small-arm caissons and regimental wagons. Seventeen days' rations of salt, coffee, and sugar and one-quarter rations of bacon and one-half rations hard bread will be carried in the regimental wagons. Orders were given sixty days ago to have all the regiments of this command supplied with spare shoes and nails, nose-bags, lariat ropes, and haversacks for each man, and commanders of regiments will be held to a strict accountability for their compliance with the same. The saber is the weapon to be used when mounted and the carbine dismounted, and the firing of a carbine when mounted in action is positively forbidden.

III. All division, brigade, regimental, and company records will be left behind, stored, and commanding officers will supply themselves with a small blank book for such field memoranda as may be necessary. All clerks will be at once returned to duty with their regiments, and all extra, special, and daily duty men will be reported in the column "for duty" and march with their regiments.

IV. The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry is temporarily assigned to the Second Division, Col. E. J. Davis commanding, and its commanding officer will report accordingly.

V. Col. J. P. Sherburne, Eleventh New York Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the brigade composed of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, and Pontoniers, and their commanders will report to him accordingly.

VI. The Chicago Mercantile Battery of horse artillery will report to Davis' division.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Baton Rouge, La., November 24, 1864.

Col. J. J. Byrne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, and Capt. John F. S. Gray, of the staff of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, having tendered their services for this expedition, the brigadier-general commanding gratefully accepts the same and these officers are hereby announced as volunteer aides-de-camp on his staff and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Baton Rouge, La., November 25, 1864.*

All plundering and straggling by the troops of this command is forbidden in the most positive manner. Stated halts will be made during the daily marches, and the men will be allowed to leave the ranks for necessary purposes at no other times. All brigade, regimental, and company commanders are held responsible for the execution of this order and are ordered to execute summary punishment upon offenders. Such supplies as may be necessary will be taken from the country by brigade commanders, with the proper staff officers and details sent for the purpose and by none others. This order will be read at the head of every company in this command at reveille and retreat for two successive days.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Baton Rouge, November 26, 1864.*

Order of march: One division in front, one division in rear, pontoon brigade in the center. The leading division will furnish by turn a regiment daily for advanced guard and outposts. The rear division will furnish a regiment daily for rear guard and outposts. The guards of the day will be the outposts for the night. Regiments will be changed in their position in column each day. The batteries will habitually follow the leading brigade of each division. Ambulances will follow their regiments. Wagons will follow their brigades.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *November 26, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Hodge has just sent a flag of truce to our lines asking the special exchange of an officer of his staff. I have informed General Benton that he will make no such exchange; further, that he shall hold no communication with General Hodge until he returns four officers captured by General Lee and improperly paroled by him, and who made their escape from Lee in violation of their parole of honor. Matters have been loosely conducted here. I have told Benton to send away the flag with the above answer. I am all ready, waiting for Bailey; prepared to move to-morrow, which I shall do, and await Bailey in person with an escort. Tell the general we are in good heart, and, considering all things, in pretty fair trim.

Yours, affectionately,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inclose herewith copy of General Orders, No. 71,* assigning you to the command of the Department of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps. You are authorized to retain or relieve any of the officers of the present department staff, and, in place of those relieved, assign officers from the staff of your old corps. Recent advices from Memphis show that everything is quiet in that neighborhood, and that the late heavy rains have made the roads impassable for large bodies of troops; still it is desirable to keep the reserve forces now on the Mississippi in their present position until no apprehension need be entertained, either for the safety of the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi, or of the line of communication to Little Rock. Lieutenant Earl reports that the rebels have, to all appearances, given up the idea of crossing the Mississippi in any considerable force. While I am inclined to believe that they are getting wearied of our vigilance, I think they will require watching a little longer, and at least until Beauregard's movements are more fully developed. The instructions given to General Steele on the 16th instant in relation to fortifying certain posts in Arkansas, &c. (copy of which was forwarded to you), apply with equal force now, and I am specially directed to request that the order for the abandonment of Fort Smith and its dependencies may be carried into effect as soon as possible, and the garrisons and supplies withdrawn to Little Rock. As a matter of course everything that might be of value to the enemy in the neighborhood of Fort Smith, such as mills, &c., will be destroyed.

I am instructed to request that you will examine into and consider the expediency of establishing a post at Batesville, on the White River, with a view of relieving that fertile section of the State from the rebel rule under which it has hitherto suffered, and take such action in the matter as you may deem expedient. Under the authority given you by the President, you are empowered to give any orders, in the name of the commanding general, outside the limits of the Department of Arkansas, which you may think necessary for the good of the service; and it is specially desired that the reserve force on the Mississippi River should be kept under your eye until a permanent commander has been assigned. Your views in relation to the trade in cotton and supplies, under the recent Treasury and Executive orders, as expressed in your dispatch to the headquarters of the army, are concurred in, and General Buford has been directed to issue no more permits. The one already given by him has been revoked. His district being now directly under your command, you can, of course, hereafter regulate those matters yourself. A general order will be issued from these headquarters at an early day fully covering all cases of this character. Until further instructions are received from Washington, no interference with military operations and no modifications of existing orders will be permitted on any account whatsoever. General Davidson starts from Baton Rouge to-morrow morning with the main portion of the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, to co-operate with General Dana's expedition from Vicksburg, which was to have left yester-

* See p. 674.

day. It is to be hoped that you have found it practicable to make a diversion from Memphis. Sherman will probably reach the Gulf somewhere about the 10th of December.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 294. } *Little Rock, Ark., November 26, 1864.*

I. In accordance with General Orders, No. 251, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 31, 1864, the troops composing the commands of the District of the Frontier, District of Eastern Arkansas, and the post of Pine Bluff, being in each equivalent to a brigade, are hereby designated as separate brigades.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: The permit granted by you on the 16th of November to Nicholls, the cotton trader, is hereby revoked, and no more such permits will be granted except by orders from these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

SIR: After leaving you yesterday I landed at Laconia and learned from Mr. Churchill Blackburn, who resides there, that the steamer Rose Hambleton the day before landed and took on board about thirty bales of cotton, with Mr. and Miss Thompson. No gun-boat present. The gun-boats Tyler and Lexington were there when I arrived, and Captain Hill has doubtless made the report of this fact to you, which I communicated to him. I did not arrive at Australia Landing until nearly night. I went to the first plantation, Glover's, but got no information in reference to Sherman. The road to Oakland on the railroad passes a succession of plantations, crossing the Sunflower and Tallahatchie. The distance is estimated at seventy-five miles, to Granada about 100 miles. Had I a mounted force of even 300 men I would have explored this route before this time. I hope I may soon have the pleasure of seeing you at this place, where, as you know, there are several matters requiring a higher authority to adjust them than I am vested with.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 26, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

I earnestly request that you will permit me to have the forage upon the boats now lying at our landing all unloaded for use at this post. The amount of hay that General West directed me to unload I think is a very unjust proportion. Our horses are absolutely perishing for want of long forage. I hope that if the cavalry here cannot get its proportion of supplies when such an easy opportunity is afforded, that for its own preservation it will be taken away from me and used at some point where it will be upon an equality with other cavalry. I do not wish to complain, but really I think we have been very badly used with reference to the distribution of supplies. When there were difficulties in the way of transporting forage to this post I knew it was for us to get along as best we could, and did not complain; but that difficulty is now removed, and yet according to General West's order nine-tenths of the forage now lying at our levee is to be taken to Little Rock. For the past fifteen months the cavalry at this post have not had 100 bales of hay all told. Last winter the fleet brought up a large amount of hay. Our half-starved horses looked at it as it passed by with longing eyes, but not a mouthful did they get. We are allowed to take off 100 bales of hay, which if issued in half-rations would forage our horses for about five days. In the meantime the river may fall and months may elapse before we get another supply. I know, general, that it is not your intention to discriminate against cavalry that have worked as hard and faithfully as have the cavalry at this post. I therefore appeal directly to you, hoping that justice may be done. I refer you to Lieutenant-Colonel Sokalski for corroboration of what I say.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

All troops sent from Missouri must report to General Thomas, any other orders to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Board Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the boats carrying troops of your command proceed as soon as coaled to the mouth of the Cumberland River and await further orders from you. From that point we will proceed in fleet and be governed by the code of signals in the general order accompanying.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 18. } *On Board Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.*

While the troops of this command are on transports the men will be cautioned to avoid as much as possible any change of position. Exact quarters should be assigned to each company, and the men of the company remain in them. On touching any shore guards will be stationed at the quay-ways and no men permitted to disembark unless under orders. The senior officer on each transport will take command of all the troops on board and will be held responsible for the execution of these orders. The following signals will be observed during the expedition by the transports carrying troops of this command: (1) One long whistle, when tied up, to get under way; (2) when under way one long whistle, tie up or land; (3) three whistles, close order; (4) four whistles, open order; (5) five whistles, want to communicate; (6) one short whistle and then a long one, the enemy in sight; (7) two short whistles and then a long one, I want assistance; (8) three short whistles and a long one, the enemy have battery; (9) four short whistles and then a long one, the troops will land.

The signals will be reported [repeated] by the boats carrying division and brigade commanders only. Each division commander will assign the order in which transports carrying troops of his command shall move.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding requests me to say, in addition to the special order sent you to-night, that it will not be necessary for any of your boats to leave this port to-night, but wishes you to have as many as possible ready to move by daylight to-morrow morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Steamer Albert Pearce, Cairo, Ill., November 26, 1864.

Col. S. G. HILL,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Division:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you proceed to-morrow morning at daybreak, or as soon thereafter as possible, with your command, on board the transports to the mouth of the Cumberland, reporting on your arrival to the general commanding on board the steamer Albert Pearce.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *November 26, 1864.*

Col. A. W. MAUPIN:

Captain Leeper is only slightly wounded; he started for Pilot Knob this morning. Guerrillas still prowling on McKenzie Creek. Whenever scouts come in they follow them to within eight miles of this place.

S. W. WHYBARK,
Captain.

ROLLA, MO., *November 26, 1864—10.55 a. m.*

Col. N. COLE,
Chief of Artillery:

I arrived here with battery this morning. Will ship to Franklin as soon as transportation is furnished.

N. BOARDMAN,
Captain Battery M, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 245. } *Warrensburg, Mo., November 26, 1864.*

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2. Lieut. Col. D. W. Wear, commanding Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, will order one company of his command to move without unnecessary delay, via Pacific Railroad, to La Mine Crossing, as guard for the bridge at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. On being relieved by the detachment of the Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, the commanding officer of the detachment of Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now at La Mine Station, will move without delay with his command, camp and garrison equipage, to the vicinity of Marshall, Saline County, select a suitable camping-ground (not nearer than one-quarter of a mile of the town) and cause to be erected thereon comfortable huts as quarters for the men and sheds as shelters for the horses of the command.

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By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 26, 1864—8 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brookfield, Mo.:

It is reported at these headquarters that a party of seven soldiers from your post, accompanied by one Stevens, from Macon, went to the house of a Mr. Cyrus B. Haigler, residing near Buckland Post-Office, in Chariton County, took him out, and murdered him on Tuesday last. The commanding general directs that you use every diligence to arrest the guilty parties and hold them securely confined for orders, reporting to these headquarters.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *November 26, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Fort Kearny:

You must adopt a system of patrols in the vicinity of Plum Creek, about the time for stages to pass, that will prevent the constant attacks in that locality.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 27, 1864.*

Until the general orders or regulations of the Secretary of War, as prescribed in the eighth paragraph of the Executive order of September 24, 1864, for the proper observation and execution of said order, have been duly promulgated, no military officer within the limits of this command will grant any safe conducts or permits authorizing, in any way whatever, intercourse with the insurrectionary district beyond the lines of actual occupation, as defined by the ninth section of the law of July 2, 1864, except such as is exclusively military in its character, and all such safe conducts or permits as may heretofore have been granted are revoked.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

You will send two companies of cavalry from that nearest at hand across the river at Donaldsonville for temporary service there. These companies will report direct to these headquarters for orders until a senior officer is ordered there.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *November 27, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops marched this morning together with train and most of the staff. We are awaiting Bailey's arrival; by sunrise to-morrow we shall be also en route. General D[avidson] has informed me that he considers you a brick. I agree with him. Remember me to all. Military affairs look promising. Good-bye.

GRAY,
Captain.

P. S.—Later: Bailey has arrived.

GRAY,
Captain.

BATON ROUGE, *November 27, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 5.45 p. m.)

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All my forces have moved out. We have 4,000 men, total of everything, and in pretty fair order. Say to Bailey I have provided his messing wagon, &c., and am waiting him in person with an escort, and we can overtake our command to-night or to-morrow. Please say to General Canby that we are in good heart and every one desirous to do his best. I need nothing, when General Bailey comes up to relieve me from the care of one of the divisions. Love to all, and please see my people.

Truly, your friend.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Baton Rouge, La., November 27, 1864.*

Col. D. B. Bush, Second Illinois Cavalry, is appointed provost-marshal-general of the cavalry forces and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Colonel Bush will report at these headquarters for special instructions in regard to his duties, and all orders given by him in the name of the general commanding will be strictly complied with.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Price's command broke up into detachments in Northern Arkansas, and, according to reports of scouting parties from Fort Smith, the main body crossed the river at Fort Coffee, twenty-four miles above Fort Smith by the river. Price put out pickets around Fort Smith while the crossing was being effected. They had one piece of artillery and a few wagons. Another body crossed at Webber's Falls, while another, said to include Fagan's brigade, scattered, some going down White River, and about 2,000 crossing the Arkansas in squads between Clarksville and Fort Smith. Our scouting parties have picked up a good many of these stragglers, both officers and men, and killed some. Captain Hamilton, Third Arkansas Cavalry, killed three at a volley while the squad was crossing near Clarksville. According to the reports of my spies, Price reached Boggy Depot with about 10,000 troops, where they now are recruiting. This is Cooper's depot for supplies, which are obtained from Texas. It is said that Price will soon move down about Spring Hill to forage his command. Maxey is still at Doaksville. Citizens who have means of obtaining information say that Magruder is preparing to operate against the line of the Arkan-

sas, and that he will give us trouble this winter, but it appears from the latest reports of spies and refugees that he is about moving back to Red River, and that the citizens are ordered to go south of the river, and that if they fail to do so he will leave them only thirty days' rations. Colonel Mackey has just returned with the escort to the supply train from Fort Smith. He captured and killed 1 officer and about 20 men, mostly of Cabell's command, and did not lose a man. He reports that rebel citizens are moving south of the Arkansas with trains. He overhauled one train of thirty wagons, and let it pass on after having taken from it everything contraband. These had no connection with Price's men, great numbers of whom crossed the Arkansas in detachments, always avoiding his command. Deserters who came in here and surrendered say they left Price at Webber's Falls, and that they were not pursued by our troops beyond Newtonia. McCray's and Dobbin's commands are probably on the north side of White River, engaged in sending cotton to Memphis. I will inclose memorandum from reports of scouts. I think the telegraph wire might now be kept up to Fort Smith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE, *November 26, 1864.*

COLONEL: Two scouts came in this morning. They were at Murfreesborough, Center Point, Greenville, Paraclifta, Rondo, Spring Hill, Lewisville, and returned by way of Washington. The Reserve Corps is at Greenville, about 500. At Rondo there is a small body of men. The State government is there. At Laynesport, on Red River, there are 1,500 men under Gano, six pieces of artillery. About fifteen miles below Laynesport, at a place called Richmond, General Green, of Texas, has about 1,000 cavalry. A portion of Gano's command has gone to Western Texas to subdue some Indians. It is thought that Gano's entire command will be sent there. Maxey's command is at Doaksville. There was a small force at Lewisville and a large quantity of commissary stores. When in that country, preparations were being made at Lewisville to receive Price's army, and it is thought that Price will reorganize his army there, at Spring Hill, or in that vicinity. Represents that the citizens are leaving the country. Learned that Magruder was leaving the State and going on to Red River. It is reported that Magruder has issued orders for all citizens to move across Red River, or he would only leave them food for thirty days. There is a perfect stream of citizens and wagons leaving the State.

NASH.

Talked with some of Price's men; think he left Missouri with about 10,000 men; has now not more than 8,000. Their horses are in the worst possible condition.

NASH.

McCray's brigade is reported entirely disorganized, and has no force of importance. His men have all been furloughed, and from the best information I can get it will be very difficult to collect his men again.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Mouth of White River, Ark., November 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 190, November 20, 1864, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., without delay and assume command of all troops belonging to Nineteenth Army Corps assembling at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 27, 1864.*

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move immediately, with all transportation, camp and garrison equipage. The troops will embark in the following order: Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry on steamer Southwester; Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry on steamer John H. Dickey; Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Infantry on steamer Schuyler; Twenty-sixth New York Battery on steamer Southwester; Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery on steamer Schuyler.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

J. H. ODLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., November 27, 1864.*

I. Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, having been relieved from command of Second Brigade, Second Division, will assume command of his regiment, reporting to the commander post of Little Rock.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, Ark., November 27, 1864.*

I. The Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry is hereby detailed to relieve that portion of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry now on duty at the saw-mill on the Benton road. The commanding officer Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry will cause all Government property on said place to be guarded and protected, quarters erected for his command, and proper works to be constructed for the defense of the place.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major-General Reynolds has ordered General Dennis, with his brigade and two batteries, now here, to proceed to Memphis.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is just received. General Dennis will, of course, obey General Reynolds' order.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 27, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

It is not going to be possible for me to make much progress on the new forts unless W. McE. Dye's brigade returns. The weather has been very bad for work. It looks very bad to see heavy works laid out and left unfinished.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE,
Commanding Cavalry Depot:

COLONEL: As some of the troops are to leave this post, I have the honor to request that you will furnish the picket up to the Brownsville road, commencing to-morrow morning at 8.30 o'clock. There are four posts to be supplied, requiring one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates at each post, with a commissioned officer for the entire detail. Each post of twelve privates furnishes four sentinels in front day and night, the sentinels to be about 250 or 300 yards apart. It is possible I may need the detail sooner than to-morrow morning; if so, I will notify you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

10.30 A. M.

P. S.—I shall want this detail this afternoon, say by 3 p. m., and daily at 8.30 a. m. hereafter.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 27, 1864.*
(Received 9.50 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Jeff. Williams reports five companies of rebels on Big Bottom, between Clinton and Kinderhook, and others coming from direction of Batesville. I have not sent out scouts there, as it will take all my force to cover the boats near Big Piney and the Annie Jacobs, six miles below here on bar. River falling.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

NOVEMBER 27, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Brownsville, Ark.:

It is reported by Colonel Ryan that five companies of rebels are on Big Bottom, between Clinton and Kinderhook, and others coming from the direction of Batesville. The above is furnished for your information.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. Dists. of West Tenn. and Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

Sir: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant relating to cotton permits and other matters. Under the authority of War Department General Orders, No. 277, paragraph 1, current series, the post of Cairo, Ill., and dependencies, and any other posts between Cairo and Memphis that may have been temporarily detached from the District of West Tennessee, are subject to the orders of the commanding general, and are hereby included in your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
Near Benton, November 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I reached this point, four miles from Benton, last night after dark. Command marched thirty-six miles over bad country and are very tired. I send my poor, bad horses to Yazoo City to-day, as I understand the Prairie Bird reached there yesterday evening. I leave in an hour for Deasonville and the railroad. I anticipate a small fight at Benton. I am compelled to ask the major-general commanding to request the dishonorable discharge from the

service of First Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster Henry P. George, Second Wisconsin Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, for conduct prejudicial to the service. I ordered each regiment to take their extra ammunition in two wagons drawn by eight mules each. All these teams save the Second Wisconsin are excellent and we do not have to wait for them at all. Lieutenant George sent all the poor mules in his train and even went out on the hills to pick up old mules to put into this train, expecting they would give out, but that we would supply their places with serviceable animals. Two are dead; two are left unable to walk, and now I am compelled to give their load to other teams and send them into Yazoo City. I ask the most speedy action possible with this officer's case that the result may work to the advantage of some other quartermaster now in my command. I shall be at work repairing the railroad by 5 p. m. to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,

Colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

[Memorandum.]

Colonel HARRIS:

File this. I know that I have not the power to dismiss this officer, but as it is a case of necessity I will do it. Let the order dishonorably dismiss him from the service for the reason stated in the recommendation of his brigade commander, subject to the approval of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi and of superior authority; also write letter sending copy of this order and copy of Osband's letter.*

D[ANA].

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 315. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., November 27, 1864.*

I. The commanding officer Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will, upon receipt of this order, direct Companies L and M of his regiment, to proceed without delay to Neosho, Mo., with all their camp and garrison equipage, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

II. The commanding officer of the Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia will, upon receipt of this order, direct the squadron of his regiment now at Neosho, Mo., to leave that post upon the arrival of Squadrons L and M, Eighth Cavalry Missouri Militia, and proceed, with all camp and garrison equipage, to Mount Vernon, Mo., reporting to the commanding officer of that post.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 27, 1864.*

General FRY:

The Secretary of War approves the application of General Carleton that a sufficient number of men be raised in California to fill up the

* The dismissal of Lieutenant George by Special Orders, No. 7, headquarters Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, November 28, 1864 (and confirmed by Special Orders, No. 476, December 31, 1864, from the Adjutant-General's Office), was revoked by paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 77, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 16, 1865, and he was honorably discharged to date November 28, 1864.

California regiments in New Mexico and Arizona. It is deemed best to consolidate the companies and raise the recruits by companies through the Governor of California.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 28, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

I approve General Canby's recommendation of relieving Steele with Reynolds most heartily. I hope the order will be made at once. Steele should be ordered to report to Canby to take Reynolds' place. He is a better commander of troops, leaving off the responsibilities of a department, than any general now left with Canby. Whilst this work of changing is going on I would like to see a change made in Missouri and in the Department of the South, giving Dodge the former and Pope the latter. Foster is not fit for duty. I would like to see him appointed brigadier-general in the Regular Army and retired.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,
Washington:

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you report to Major-General Canby for duty as inspector-general of fortifications in the Military Division of West Mississippi. You will join the headquarters of the division by way of Cairo and Little Rock, examining the defenses on the Mississippi and so far as may be possible, without too much delay, on the Arkansas. You will give particular attention to the propriety of breaking up certain posts, as New Madrid, Helena, &c., so as to diminish the number of places to be garrisoned. You will also ascertain any defects of armament and munitions and have them immediately supplied. After reaching New Orleans you will examine the forts in Mobile Harbor and give the proper directions in regard to their repair. Your reports will be made from time to time in duplicate, one copy to General Canby and the other to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Having carried out these instructions you will resume your duties at Bridgeport, Conn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 288. } *Washington, November 28, 1864.*

I. The Department of Mississippi will comprise the State of Mississippi and that part of Tennessee west of the Tennessee River.

II. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned by the President to the command of the Department of Mississippi.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 28, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of Louisiana [the Gulf]:

GENERAL: Upon your return to your command, in pursuance of the order of November 23, you are authorized to communicate to the President any matters relating to the civil administration of your department which you may deem it important to the public service for him to be apprised of by direct communication with him.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., November 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 28th day of November, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Dr. J. H. Weldon, Vicksburg, Miss., November 24; a report from Lieut. Milton J. Roberts, Barrancas, Fla., November 24:

There are no Confederate troops nearer to Vicksburg than those at Jackson, and there is only a small force there. On the 21st instant five companies of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry and 500 of Forrest's cavalry were at Greenwood, Fla., under command of Colonel Maury. One company of the Fifteenth was at Milton, Fla., three companies at Stockton, Ala., and Captain Bowen's company at Pine Barrens. This company is about eighty strong and is doing picket duty. There are picket-posts on all the roads leading to the Perdido River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. JACKSON,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 28, 1864.

Capt. F. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster:

I am directed to inform you that it will be necessary for the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers to leave at once for Donaldsonville. Two companies of cavalry will be at Donaldsonville waiting to be crossed over the river. General Sherman directs that the same boat which takes up the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers cross them over, unless it can be sooner done by a passing boat.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS AND 7TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Little Rock, Ark., November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Commanding Department of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Information (which I think is reliable) has reached this office from General Price's command within the last few days of the following import: General Price's command crossed the Arkansas River near Webber's Falls with about 10,000 men. They made a fording and crossed in eight hours. There were only about 5,000 men armed, the remainder having thrown their arms away. General Fagan's division became mutinous when it reached the Arkansas River and threatened immediate dissolution. General Fagan made them a speech and promised to give them all furloughs if they would continue in organization and cross the river. This to some extent appeased them. Accordingly, all of Fagan's division are on furlough and are scattered through the State. McCray's and Dobbin's brigades, of Fagan's division, are on White River. Their time of furlough expires on the 10th of next month, when all are expected to rejoin their commands at Miller's Bluff, twenty miles below Camden. General Price took with him to Missouri eighteen pieces of artillery. It was all captured, destroyed, or abandoned but two or three pieces, which Shelby brought out. The retreat (or rather rout) of Price from Missouri defies description. They were without food, and one-half of the army without shoes or caps, and armless. Three-fourths of the command were dismounted, their horses being worn out and abandoned. General Price cannot muster more than 8,000 effective men, and from the best information I can obtain he was at or near Boggy Depot, Ind. Ter., and it is thought will remain there or in that vicinity this winter. Information indicates that General Magruder has left Camden with a majority of his force and gone to Lewisville, La Fayette County, this State, or in that vicinity, on Red River, and has gone into quarters for the winter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. B. NASH,
Captain and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 28.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., November 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The commanding officer of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers will proceed with his regiment to Memphis, Tenn., without delay, reporting on arrival to Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, to join Slack's brigade. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:
S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 28, 1864.*

Col. W. McE. DYE, *Brownsville:*

COLONEL: You will move your brigade back to Devall's Bluff as soon as possible, using the railroad to transport such property as cannot be

carried with your limited allowance of land transportation. On reaching Devall's Bluff you will report to General Andrews for further instructions.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., November 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi, Ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

III. Col. C. H. Mackey, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detached from his regiment and assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 28, 1864—9 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

One of my scouts just in from West Point says Rayborne and his company are east of White River. McCoy was at Stony Point four days ago, but is now east of White River.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CARR:

Will the Twenty-ninth Iowa take the place of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin? I desire to know, so that the quarters of the Twenty-eighth may be reserved for the Twenty-ninth.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark, November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Has the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin started? If not, when will it?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *November 28, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

In accordance with the general's order, I have been waiting for the weather to settle before sending the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin to Little Rock. I will have them start Wednesday morning, unless I receive other orders. Will the general please answer my dispatch in reference to the Twenty-ninth.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *November 28, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A force of rebels crossed the river last night near Dardanelle. Could ascertain nothing definite as regards numbers. The rebels were to meet in two places in Perry County this evening for the purpose of attacking steamer Annie Jacobs, six miles below. I have warned the steamer and extended pickets to cover the boat. The Carrie Jacobs is at Evans' Crossing, eight miles below the Cadron, hard aground amidships. I would respectfully suggest sending the steamer Cadot to her assistance. I think that by to-morrow noon her situation [will be] extremely dangerous unless covered from Little Rock. No news from Major Childress or Captain Hamilton. All rebels and bushwhacking companies have received orders to join the main army below. River falling.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 28, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES, *Commanding Indian Brigade:*

SIR: The ox train is so much longer than I anticipated in reaching Fort Gibson that I deem it necessary that you send up some more troops to meet the mule train coming from Fort Scott under escort of four companies already sent by you. The escort which I have directed you to send back with the ox train from Fort Gibson will not, I fear, meet the mule train far enough above Neosho to make the mule train safe. Hence you will start at once two companies of the Second Kansas Colored Regiment and three companies of Indian troops, with orders to go till they meet the mule train coming down. As you will probably take these companies from the troops now with the ox train, I would send up the Eighteenth Iowa to meet the ox train. I suppose some of Colonel Blair's troops are with the ox train or will be with the mule train, these will go back with the ox train, but if they are not sufficient to make ox train safe going back, you will see that it has a sufficient escort through to Fort Scott.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I learn from Colonel Blair that there will be about seventy mule teams with the ox train, but there is another mule train coming down which is the one I refer to in the above communication.

J. M. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 62. } *On Board Steamer Albert Pearce,*
November 28, 1864.

The transports carrying the troops of this division will move up the Cumberland River in the following order: First, Albert Pearce, division headquarters; second, Havana, First Brigade headquarters; third, James Raymond; fourth, Julia, Second Brigade headquarters; fifth, Lilly Martin; sixth, Maggie Hayes; seventh, Victory; eighth, Marmora; ninth, Camelia, Third Brigade headquarters; tenth, Silver Cloud.

The Maggie Hayes will be temporarily detached from the above order, but will not interfere with the order of the remainder of the fleet. A strict adherence will be observed by the transports in regard to the signals and instructions in General Orders, No. 18, headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, dated Steamer Arago, November 26, 1864.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. McArthur:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 23. } *On Board Steamer Wananita,*
November 28, 1864.

On signal from headquarters boat the transports conveying the troops of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will move out into the stream in the following manner: First, Wananita; second, America; third, Thomas E. Tutt; fourth, Mars; fifth, Omaha; sixth, Olive; seventh, Silver Lake; eighth, Kate Kearney; ninth, Spray; tenth, Mollie McPike; eleventh, Prairie State; twelfth, Victory. The boats will continue to move as directed in the above order to their destination. Orders will be communicated by signals, as furnished in General Orders, No. 18, from headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, current series.

By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have ordered one of the cavalry companies from Cape Girardeau to Caruthersville, and a company of six-months' Enrolled Missouri Militia from Jackson to New Madrid. I will go down to New Madrid to-morrow, and perhaps on to Caruthersville, to superintend the establishment of the post.

H. M. MILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
No. 213. } *Rolla, Mo., November 28, 1864.*

In compliance with instructions of November 27, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the district until the arrival of Brigadier-General Ewing.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *November 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans:

I reached this point yesterday, making the through trip in nine days. There is no definite arrangement, either at Fort Scott or here, for supplying Forts Gibson and Smith during the coming winter, and I fear they will see considerable suffering. Just out of Fort Scott I met a train of over 200 wagons, destined for Gibson, fully one-half of them being sutler's wagons. The guard was composed of soldiers returning to their regiments at Fort Smith. There is no preparation being made to send anything further this winter. General Curtis states that he will not have troops from his department to escort any more trains, and that Gibson will have to supply the escorts, should this route be kept open. I find the route a good one for summer, the road being quite level and well supplied with wood and water, and, during the proper season, with grass. The prairies are burnt over in the fall, and the route cannot be used for oxen until spring. It is simply folly to talk of supplying Fort Smith from Scott, the road from Gibson to Smith being entirely impracticable for the moving of heavy trains. The amount of transportation now on the Fort Scott route is not sufficient for the supply of Gibson, and the trains are made up of ox teams. At Scott they have but few supplies, although a large amount could soon be sent there from Leavenworth. The chief quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas is certainly greatly at fault in not having examined into this matter long since, and made proper arrangements for the supply of troops at the different posts in the department. I leave to-morrow for Saint Louis and Pittsburg, and will write you from the latter place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., November 28, 1864.

Lieut. A. HELLIWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Col. John M. Chivington, First Cavalry of Colorado, arrived at this post this day with 1,000 men of the Third Regiment Colorado Cavalry (100-day's men) and two howitzers, on expedition against Indians. This number of men has been required for some time, and is appreciated by me now, as I believe the Indians will be properly punished—what they have for some time deserved. I go out with 125 men and two howitzers to join his command. I have not yet made my proper reports for this month. Have been waiting before making a thorough inspection to see casually the wants of the post, and now, just as I was preparing to ascertain what was really desired by each company and the post, am called away too early to make a regular monthly inspection and report.

Hoping that this excuse will be deemed sufficient by the major commanding district,

I remain, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

PAOLA, *November 28, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The Ninth Wisconsin Battery and Second Colorado Battery have reported at this post for further orders.

WILLIAM B. TOMPKINS,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, November 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of the 22d ultimo, inclosing your Order No. 32, designed to co-operate with movement of General Blunt. I suppose long before this reaches you intelligence may have arrived informing you that General Blunt was attracted north, and soon after a short move against Indians on the head of Smoky Hill was ordered east to assist me in repelling an invasion by General Price. I shall be anxious to hear the result of your movement, which could have been successful if General Blunt had known in time and moved, as your letter suggests, south from the mouth of Walnut to Palo Duro. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes have come into Lyon begging for peace, turning over prisoners, horses, &c., for that purpose. The hardest kind of terms are demanded by me and conceded by some of these Indians. They insist on peace or absolute sacrifice, as I choose. Of course, they will have to be received, but there still remains some of these tribes and all the Kiowas to attend to, and I have proposed a winter campaign for their benefit. This, if successful, must be secret and well arranged beforehand. I have written the War Department, and Governor Evans, of Colorado, has gone to Washington to urge my plans. Among other things, I urge the extension of telegraphic lines in the direction of your country. It seems to me absolutely necessary that we should have such facilities. You see in the instance of your move toward Palo Duro how convenient and important it would have been to Colonel Carson and General Blunt. I hope you will unite your influence in this matter. However this matter may be, I shall press war measures, only making terms with such Indians as actually come in and make the most absolute surrender, submission, and restitution.

Hoping that you will continue to co-operate as you have begun, I shall be glad to hear from you frequently, and remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, U. S. Volunteers,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having reported in this city, in compliance with telegraphic instructions, you will proceed to report in person to General Grant, at his headquarters in the field, near the Army of the Potomac.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
No. 198. } *Milwaukee, Wis., November 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. T. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the temporary command of the Military District of Wisconsin during the absence of Brig. Gen. T. C. H. Smith and until further orders.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. Sully:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to reply to your dispatch of 23d instant directing me to report in writing briefly and as soon as practicable my opinion on certain specified points, to wit:

First. I believe our Indian system to be essentially defective in the mode of making treaties and in the loose manner in which their stipulations are carried out. There should in future be no recognition of the Indian tribes as quasi independent. That equivocal relation has been the main cause of trouble in dealing with these people. The British Government admits no right of possession, far less of eminent domain, on the part of the tribes resident in their territories.

Second. The policy of treaty making, involving large annuities to the Indians, is a direct incentive to fraud on the part of unprincipled men, whether Government agents or traders, and is a fruitful source of discontent among the savages, leading more or less directly to hostilities against the whites.

Third. I have always held the opinion that the Indian Bureau should be attached to the War Department, as it was previous to the creation by law of the Department of the Interior.

Fourth. In my report of 12th of August last* I indicated in strong terms my conviction that a permanent peace with the hostile Sioux bands could only be effected by placing them at a remote distance from the whites under the immediate charge of a competent military force. I mentioned Devil's Lake as a proper point of concentration for all those Sioux who are already under the protection of the Government, or who may hereafter submit to the conditions of peace offered them.

Fifth and Sixth. I am satisfied that all the intercourse between the Government and the Sioux and Chippewa tribes, including the regulations for trade, would be much more simple and satisfactory if confined strictly to the military channels.

Seventh. It is generally conceded that the country on the Missouri River selected as a reservation for the Sioux and Winnebagoes is entirely unfit for purposes of cultivation, while its geographical position is objectionable, as the Indians cannot be confined within its limits, but stray away at pleasure. Many of the Sioux prisoners who were removed from this district in the spring of 1863 to that reservation have already made their way back to their old hunting grounds in Minnesota, and are a source of embarrassment to the military authorities, as it is difficult to distinguish them from the hostile Sioux. They will prove a great annoyance also to the white settlers on the border, unless effective measures are taken to return them to their own country.

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* See Part II, p. 676.

I have given instructions to commandants of the frontier posts and stations to permit none of these stragglers to remain east of the James River, and to break up any trading establishment intended for trade with them. It has been necessary for me to furnish military escorts on two different occasions for Indian Department trains of supplies to the reservation on the Missouri at an inclement season of the year.

Eighth. In my report to you of military operations for the past year I stated that the Chippewas were discontented and dissatisfied on account of the payments of money being made to them in paper instead of gold. The influence of the British half-breeds is great among those bands of Chippewas who inhabit the region near the northern boundary line, and is used, as it is with the Sioux of the plains, to foment ill-feeling against the Government. In fact, there is general disaffection among the Chippewas, who believe themselves to have been defrauded by the agents and traders heretofore, and nothing but a fear of consequences prevents an outbreak among them. I have too many evidences of the existence of this semi-hostile disposition to permit me to doubt it. Until there are such changes and modifications in our Indian system as have been suggested, the savages of the Northwest can never be depended upon. If they do not, as heretofore, form combinations among the various bands to make war upon the whites in force, it will be simply because they feel the hopelessness of such attempts. If it is the object to change their hatred to the Government into respect and attachment it can be effected by imitating the policy of the British Government, which has succeeded so admirably, and which may be comprised in one sentence: of making no promise that is not faithfully performed and no threat that is not promptly carried into effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., November 29, 1864.*

Surg. E. H. Abadie, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 324, paragraph 30, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 29, 1864, is hereby assigned to duty as chief medical officer of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 290. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 29, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. F. Steele is relieved from the command of the Seventh Army Corps and the Department of Arkansas, and Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command in his stead.

II. Major-General Steele will report to Major-General Canby for assignment to command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mouth of White River, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Have received your several dispatches, the last by Captain Melville, also verbal dispatch by Captain McAlester. Have nothing official from General Steele; have been waiting several days for word from him. Will probably leave here to-day for New Orleans, stopping at Vicksburg, Natchez, and Morganza. Have made a number of consolidations and have one or two more in hand; they very much increase the efficiency and spirit of the troops. While at Memphis ordered Shaler's brigade to concentrate at that point as soon as practicable. Slack's brigade is now there, and Dennis' brigade hourly expected from White River for Memphis. An officer of General Kilby Smith's staff is now here in search of Company K, Ninety-fifth Illinois, for some time stationed at this point; the company has been ordered to rejoin its regiment. This officer (Captain Scott) reports that General A. J. Smith's command was being paid and refitted in Saint Louis, and is probably now arriving at Paducah, Ky., en route for Tennessee.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SHALER,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps:

SIR: General Reynolds has been here since he left Memphis, and directed that the Twenty-third Wisconsin should remain at this post until it is relieved by the Sixth Minnesota. He has also made an application to Genral Canby for instructions to transfer the Sixth Minnesota to your brigade, leaving the Twenty-third Wisconsin in my command. The Sixth Minnesota is much the largest regiment.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 29, 1864.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

The brigadier-general commanding the district directs me to say that it is not intended to send the Twenty-ninth Iowa to Pine Bluff at present.

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LEWISBURG, *November 29, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Courier just in from Major Childress states that he arrived at the wreck of the Doane at 2 p. m. yesterday. He reports her as a complete wreck. The Chippewa and Ad. Hines are afloat and in good position. The water has fallen thirty inches since the accident occurred. The Hines and Chippewa will have to remain where they are till river

rises. At present stage they can get neither way. The principal portion of the cargo of the Doane has been saved. The river men consider the prospect for a rise as good. I will try and get the Annie Jacobs to this point if possible.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 29, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES, *Commanding Indian Brigade:*

SIR: I sent you an order yesterday by Mr. Foreman to send up five additional companies to meet the mule train. That order is countermanded, as I am satisfied, upon a further examination of Colonel Blair's last dispatch, the mule train is coming with the ox train. Your dispatches of 9 p. m., 27th instant, reached here last evening. I fully approve of what you have done in sending up re-enforcements to meet the train. I trust you have sent the same information as to the movements of the enemy to the commanding officer of the train. I would send again to Colonel Moonlight, if he is not beyond your reach, urging him by all means to join the ox train and come back with it to Fort Gibson. The First Arkansas Infantry will start immediately for Fort Gibson and will push through by forced marches. If you can send up any more troops from Fort Gibson to re-enforce the train, do so by all means. If the two companies of colored troops and two companies of Indian troops ordered several days ago have not already left the ox train and started for Fort Scott, countermand the order and keep them with the train. I trust you will keep me posted as to the movements of the enemy. Be sure and make the train safe.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., November 29, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

DEAR SIR: I have directed Colonel Williams to proceed with all haste to meet the train and take command. Give him as much of an escort as you can. Is it possible for you to furnish him with some mounted Pin Indians? Do so if you can. Send forward more troops if you can spare them. The train might be parked on the other side of the Neosho and be defended till the First Arkansas could be sent up. I should think, however, that troops enough had been sent to make the train safe, but do the best you can. I would have directed you to go up and take command of the train but for the reason that I wanted you to look after Gibson. Do whatever you think ought to be done without waiting to hear from me.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Colonel Blair sent one section of artillery and some of his troops with the train. It is possible they may turn back on meeting our troops. Send up and have them come through to Gibson.

J. M. THAYER.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 214. } *Saint Louis, Mo., November 29, 1864.*

Frequent complaints having been made at these headquarters of the conduct of troops in traveling over the various railroad and steam-boat routes in this department, the following regulations are prescribed for the government of all concerned, and will be rigidly enforced:

I. The officers and non-commissioned officers will remain with their command while en route, and will see that good order is preserved.

II. The conductors of trains have the right to assign the cars or the seats in the cars to the troops to be transported, whether traveling in detachments or singly. Soldiers will conform strictly to the regulations of the trains or steam-boats prescribed for the government of passengers.

III. Whenever soldiers take passage on any train and fail to exhibit proper transportation passes, or refuse to pay their fare, the conductor of the train may telegraph the fact to the next military station on the line of the road, and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to arrest the guilty parties and send them under guard to their proper commands for trial and punishment. The same instructions will apply to soldiers traveling on steam-boats.

IV. In case of any violation of this order, or misconduct of any kind on the part of officers or soldiers, while on railroad trains or steam-boats, the conductor or clerk may telegraph to the commanding officer of the post or city where the detachment is to disembark, whose duty it shall be immediately to arrest and place in confinement the guilty parties, forwarding a full report to these headquarters, with the names and rank of officers or soldiers arrested, and the regiments to which they belong.

V. Commanding officers of posts sending troops away by railroad or steam-boats will furnish the officer in charge with a copy of this order in each instance.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *November 29, 1864:*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pleasant Hill:

Captain Henslee leaves here to-night with detachments of First and Seventh Cavalry, and will move, via Hall's Mills and Big Grove, to Greenton. You will detail an officer and forty men with four days' rations to move at daylight to-morrow, 30th. The officer in command will report to Captain Henslee, at or in the vicinity of Greenton, and will endeavor to reach that point by noon.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 317. } *Springfield, Mo., November 29, 1864.*

I. The commanding officer of the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia will, without delay, make the following distribution of the squadrons of his regiment: Two squadrons will be sent to Lebanon, Mo., with

instructions to report to the commanding officer of that post; one squadron will be sent to Gasconade Crossing, with instructions to report to the commanding officer of that post; three squadrons will be sent to Quincy, Mo., with thirty days' rations. The commanding officer will be instructed to obtain full rations of forage and to remain at or near Quincy as long as this can be done and then return to this post. Operations against the enemy will be regarded as of secondary importance, the principal object being to recuperate the horses.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *November 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Quantrill is not killed. At last accounts he was in Saline County. If an adequate mounted force was here, scouting after bushwackers would be successful, and the enemies of the Government could be driven from the district. Guerrillas still roam in Howard and Chariton Counties, but in small parties.

E. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel, &c.

STURGEON, *November 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Fifteen men in Federal uniform, supposed to be guerrillas, robbed Tucker's store, at Middle Grove, last night of $500 in cash and $1,000 in goods.

J. W. BRADLEY,
Lieutenant, Third Missouri State Militia.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., November 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

A band of guerrillas are burning and destroying property of Union men near Arnoldsville, in this county. This band, headed by a man named Williams, has been in that vicinity for weeks. Lieutenant Mathews' command is inefficient and ought to be relieved. If you would order a company of Colonel Harding's paroled prisoners of the Forty-third to go into that vicinity and mount themselves on the horses of rebels they would subjugate that God-forsaken region. We ought to have a small mounted force here to run down thieves who are becoming numerous.

J. M. BASSETT,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
No. 122. } *Omaha, Nebr. Ter., November 29, 1864.*

I. Subject to the approval of the War Department, reservations for military purposes are hereby declared and established, with locations and boundaries, as follows:

Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter.: Commencing at the flag-staff in the center of the parade ground at that post, thence east three miles,

thence north three miles, thence west six miles, thence south three miles, thence west twelve miles, thence south fifteen miles, thence east thirty miles, thence north fifteen miles, thence west twelve miles to a point three miles east of the place of beginning.

Julesburg, Colo. Ter.: Commencing at a point in the center of the parade ground at such post, thence east four miles, thence north four miles, thence west eight miles, thence south eight miles, thence east eight miles, thence north four miles to a point four miles east of the beginning.

The military commanders at the posts of Cottonwood Springs, Nebr. Ter., and Julesburg, Colo. Ter., will exercise the requisite supervision over the territory comprised in the boundaries designated, preventing all cutting of wood or timber and all camping or grazing within the limits named in this order. These reservations are required for the purpose of procuring and retaining for the use of the troops necessarily placed at the points named the necessary supplies of fuel and forage for their use and for the purpose of exercising the requisite jurisdiction in the vicinity of these posts. All persons who had prior to the issuing of General Orders, No. 17, headquarters Fort Cottonwood, May 18, 1864, made actual settlement and established a claim upon territory comprised within the limits of the reservation as declared therein, or who have made such settlement or established such claim prior to the issuing of this order upon the territory comprised within the limits of the reservations as described herein, will be allowed to retain 160 acres and will also be permitted to graze their stock within the reservation, subject to rules and regulations to be made by the commandants at the posts named. The stage company will also be allowed to retain their buildings and the grounds contiguous thereto and necessary for the keeping of such station at Julesburg, Colo. Ter. All persons found trespassing within the limits of these reservations will be tried before a military commission.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff of the Army:*

GENERAL: I have just dispatched to you requesting that the Departments of the Northwest, Missouri, and Kansas be erected into a military division and that General Pope be assigned to the command. I think it is highly essential that the territory embraced in these three departments should all be under one head. The importance of this change is much increased because of the inefficiency of two of the commanders of departments named, one of whom I suppose cannot well be removed. I do, however, think it of very great importance that General Rosecrans should be removed. There is no fault with General Canby that induces me to recommend a curtailment of his command, but being at such a distance from Missouri he cannot direct affairs there as well as it can be done from Washington. I wish you would lay this matter before the Secretary of War and urge that the change be immediately made. With Pope in command we secure at least two advantages we have not heretofore had, namely, subordination and intelligence of administration.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Pope is here and has objections to the command which I proposed for him that I think well founded, and will not urge it further. I would be glad, however, to have the Department of the Missouri taken from the command of General Canby, being so distant from him in point of time it takes to communicate, and have it, with the Departments of the Northwest and Kansas, put into a military division under General Pope.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 30, 1864.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 21st instant, and to tender to you his sincere thanks for your expressions of sympathy and for your approval of Lieutenant Hill's action in placing the Cricket at his disposal. He desires me further to say that the cordial feelings which you have expressed in a previous letter as to your mutual personal, as well as official, relations have been exceedingly gratifying to him, and that, as soon as he is able to leave his bed sufficiently long, he will write to you fully on matters of general interest to the service. You will be pleased to learn that, although the general's wounds were of a very serious character, still no day has passed but that he has been able to attend to all official business that imperatively demanded his personal attention. The wounds are now rapidly healing, and his physicians encourage him with the hope that before two weeks are over he will be able to take some exercise on crutches.

With the assurance of my high regard, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 169. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, November 30, 1864.

The following orders and instructions relating to the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Headquarters:

Until further orders the headquarters of the several organizations of the U. S. Colored Troops of this department will be as follows:

First. Headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, at Port Hudson, La.

Second. Headquarters First Division with the division in the field, now at Morganza, La.

Third. Headquarters First Brigade, First Division, with brigade in the field, now at Morganza, La.

Fourth. Headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, with the brigade in the field, now at Morganza, La.

Fifth. Headquarters Second Division at Port Hudson, La.

Sixth. Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, at Port Hudson, La.

Seventh. Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Divison, at Port Hudson, La.

Eighth. Headquarters Third Division at New Orleans, La.

Ninth. Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, with Ninety-sixth Infantry, now at Mobile Point, Ala.

Tenth. Headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, with Ninety-third Infantry, now at Berwick City, La.

Eleventh. Headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, with Seventy-eighth Infantry, now at Fort Saint Philip, La.

Twelfth. Reports, returns, and other official papers for headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, from officers of colored troops, except such as are required to be sent direct, will be forwarded through the proper channels to the commander of the division, who will take measures to have such papers promptly forwarded.

Officers of U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, stationed at posts, or in the field, south of New Orleans, may send official papers through the proper channels, and properly directed to the officer or headquarters for which they are intended to headquarters Third Division, U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans. The commander of this division will promptly forward such papers to the proper headquarters. This applies to returns, &c., from regiments to brigade headquarters, whenever greater dispatch may be expected by such a course.

I. Staff of divisions and brigades:

The staff of divisions and brigades serving together will be that allowed by existing orders. The staff of a division not serving together will consist of one assistant adjutant-general, with rank not exceeding that of major; one assistant inspector-general, of similar rank; one judge-advocate, a first lieutenant; one aide-de-camp, a lieutenant, who will also act as quartermaster for division headquarters. The assistant adjutant-general will also assist in making the regular inspections.

The staff of a brigade not serving together will consist of an assistant adjutant-general, with rank not exceeding that of captain; and one aide-de-camp, a lieutenant, who will also act as quartermaster for brigade headquarters. These positions under present circumstances will mostly be filled by details.

II. Promotions and appointments:

First. Promotions and appointments in the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, will be made, requiring, as an indispensable condition, that the applicant or officer shall first pass a satisfactory examination, before a duly authorized board of examiners, for the grade to which he desires to be appointed or promoted.

Second. At least one-half of all promotions in regiments or batteries shall be made by seniority, subject to the above condition and the regulation following.

Third. Promotions to the rank of captain, inclusive, shall be made regimentally; to that of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, according to the arm, as infantry, artillery, &c.

Fourth. In case of distinguished conduct in action, meritorious services, marked ability and faithfulness in the performance of duty as an officer, promotions not exceeding one-half the whole number thereof in

each grade may be made by selection under the following condition, viz: the officer must be recommended for such promotion by some one of his commanding officers, without solicitation or application on his part; the recommendation to set forth briefly and precisely the facts upon which it is based; he must be examined by a duly authorized board of examiners, who will determine whether he possesses the qualification required for the grade to which his promotion is recommended, whether there is sufficient ground for his promotion by selection; and in case of more officers recommended than vacancies subject to be filled by promotion by selection, which officer is best entitled thereto, and then promotion shall be acted upon according to the report of said board. No officer shall apply for his promotion by selection, nor shall any petition for any promotion whatever be circulated or signed by officers of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf.

Fifth. A suitable standard of qualifications to be required by boards of examiners shall be prepared by the commanding officer of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, which, being approved by the commanding general of the department, shall be duly conformed to.

Sixth. Boards of examiners will be appointed by the commanding general of the department, upon the application of the commanding officer of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf.

Seventh. Boards of examiners, under section 10 of the Act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, will be appointed when necessary by the commanding general of the department. The commanding officer of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, is hereby authorized to order before such boards such officers of colored troops of this department as may be reported deficient in capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct, or efficiency.

Eighth. No recommendations for appointments or promotions in the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, will be made or given, except as herein prescribed or in accordance with the report of a duly authorized board of examiners, duly approved.

Ninth. Such instructions from headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, as may be given to carry out the foregoing provisions will be duly observed.

III. Sending official papers relating only to colored troops:

Official papers relating only to matters subject to the action of the commanding officer of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, or to that of subordinate commanders in that organization as such, will be sent only through the proper channels of the U. S. Colored Troops. All official papers relating to matters properly under the control of other commanding officers, under whom any of the colored troops of this department may be serving, will be sent through such commanding officers. Of the first class above mentioned, are papers relating to promotions and appointments in the colored troops; returns and reports required at the headquarters of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, or at those of divisions or brigades not united and serving together.

IV. General courts-martial:

General courts-martial for the trial of officers or enlisted men of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, who may be serving under other commanding officers competent to appoint general courts-martial, will be appointed by such commanding officers, or higher competent authority. Except that for the trial of officers relating to matters under the control of the commanding officer of the U. S. Colored

Troops, Department of the Gulf, or subordinate commanders of colored troops as such, general courts-martial will be appointed by the proper commanding officer of colored troops if the accused is serving under his direct command, otherwise by the commanding general of the department. Commanders of divisions, or of separate brigades, may appoint general courts-martial for the trial of officers and enlisted men who may be serving under their command, and not serving away from the division or brigade under other commanders competent to appoint general courts-martial.

V. Instructions from headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf:

All instructions from headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, relating to matters of organization, promotions and appointments, drill, discipline, and the proper performance of military duty, will be strictly observed by all officers of colored troops in this department.

VI. Headquarter flags:

The flags to designate the different headquarters of the organizations in the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, and the positions of commanders on the march and in the field, shall be as follows:

First. Headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf: Flag four feet square, with a blue border nine inches wide, around a white center two feet six inches square, in the center of which a red shield eighteen inches wide and eighteen inches long, with the letters "U. S. C. T." in white thereon.

Second. Headquarters of divisions: Same pattern and size as the above, with the following exceptions: The border will be red instead of blue; the shield blue instead of red, with the number of the division in a white figure one foot long in the center thereof.

Third. Headquarters of brigades: Flag four feet square, with a blue border nine inches wide, around a white center two feet six inches square. The number of the brigade, a black figure ten inches long in the upper corner of the white square nearest the staff; the figure three inches from the nearest edges of the square. The number of the division in red; same sized figure similarly placed in the lower corner of the white square farthest from the staff.

VII. Corps badge:

A corps badge shall be worn on the center of the top of the cap by all officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf. The badge shall be a shield two inches long by two inches wide, of form according to pattern to be prescribed and made known: red for the First Division; white for the Second Division; light blue for the Third Division. General and staff officers, or officers acting as such, of divisions and brigades will wear a double shield, the second on the first and one-fourth of an inch smaller all around; red or white for First Division; white or light blue for the Second Division; blue or red for the Third Division. General and staff officers, or officers acting as such, of the whole corps to wear a triple shield, each one-fourth of an inch smaller all around than the one on which it is placed, arranged in this order: red or white, on light blue.

VIII. Regimental and corps instructors:

The office of regimental and corps instructor is abolished. Chaplains of regiments will, as far as practicable, perform the duties heretofore performed by regimental instructors.

IX. Returns of quartermasters' property, &c.:

All officers of U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, who are, or may be, required to make returns of quartermasters' property, camp and garrison equipage, or other returns to the Quartermaster-General, will send the same direct to headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, except such as are required to pass through intermediate commanders, for the following purposes: First, to see that officers responsible for such property forward the required returns promptly and regularly; second, to see that they are in proper form and properly made out; third, to see that the action of such officers in relation to such property is just and correct. A letter of transmittal, directed to the Quartermaster-General, to accompany such returns. The above does not apply to returns from post quartermasters, or those properly under the control of other commanding officers.

X. Returns of ordnance property:

All officers of U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, responsible for ordnance property or stores, will send the required returns for the chief of ordnance, with letter of transmittal directed to him, to headquarters U. S. Colored Troops, Department of the Gulf, for these purposes: First, that officers may be obliged to forward returns promptly and regularly; second, to see that they are in proper form; third, to see that they are correct and just. This section is limited in its application in the same manner as the preceding section.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., November 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Inspector-General, Donaldsonville:

General Cameron reports some of the party opposite Donaldsonville were captured by the enemy before his cavalry got over. Give orders to have the whole country this side the Amite thoroughly scoured and these fellows captured if possible. Give the officers a good idea of the roads.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, November 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Inspector-General, Donaldsonville:

Telegram received. Use your best judgment in clearing out that country of the guerrillas and catching them if possible. If General Cameron has not sent enough cavalry across order any or all that you may find at Donaldsonville.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. ULLMANN,
Commanding, &c., Morganza:

Be pleased to send an officer by first boat going up, with orders to deliver the following dispatch:

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, or
COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of White River:

Send one brigade back to Morganza without delay.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Please acknowledge receipt.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Tri-monthly report of Corps of Special Scouts, organized by order of Major-General Canby and commanded by Lieut. I. N. Earl, for the ten days from November 20 to November 30, 1864, inclusive.

On the 24th I went with my command on board the steamer Colonel Cowles and proceeded to a point twelve miles below Rodney, Miss., and seized 67 bales and 17 bags of cotton on the plantation of a Confederate by the name of Robert Scott. Placed the cotton on board the Colonel Cowles and proceeded up the river to a point five miles above Saint Joseph, La., and landed and proceeded to Saint Joseph by land, capturing 3 prisoners on the way, arriving at Saint Joseph on the morning of the 26th. I then started westward, and when about twelve miles from the river discovered twenty-five boxes of tobacco, which had been brought from the east side of the river and stored there by the Confederates to await transportation. I took the tobacco to the boat during the night of the 26th and also captured 2 other prisoners, making 5 on this trip and 17 during the month. Just before dark on the evening of the 26th, while I was in the country with my command, a party of Confederates attacked and drove to their boats eighty marines from one of the gun-boats, with a loss of 1 killed and 1 missing. The skirmish took place only a few hundred yards from where my boat was lying. A portion of my command passed over the only road which led to the interior twice during the night, escorting teams, but were not molested. At daylight on the morning of the 27th I started down the river and arrived at Natchez about noon.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Lieutenant Earl, while passing through Fayette, twenty-eight miles from here, last night, was fired upon and, I fear, fatally wounded by a buckshot in the breast. His men returned this morning, leaving

him unable to be removed. My cavalry being with General Dana, I can only send out a surgeon with Lieutenant Earl's wife, under flag of truce, there being no competent surgeon or surgical implements at Fayette. I doubt whether the enemy will allow him to be brought away, even if that be possible. I apprehend a fatal result, as he was bleeding profusely and destitute of proper medical aid. I will do what I can to bring him away and to save him. It was not in a fight, but a murderous fire from houses. It appears that Lieutenant Earl went up on the Cowles last night about ten miles, and with his party started for Brookhaven, via Fayette. I was not aware of the movement until now, Lieutenant Earl not being under my directions.

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The wound in the breast was a ball, the buckshot breaking his jaw.

B.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 30, 1864.*

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Aggregate of votes cast in Arkansas at last election, 12,426; only 222 against the new constitution. I hope the delegation to Congress will be received. There is no doubt of their loyalty, and they all sympathize with the present Administration. But a small portion of the State is now occupied by rebel troops, *i. e.*, a line from Camden to Red River, and they can be expelled when the roads become practicable if a small addition be made to my present force.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 30, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: There is nothing of particular interest to be reported from here now. We have just had three inspectors here, and the practice of sending round inspectors frequently is of great advantage to the service. The two brigades of the Second Division (commanded by Brigadier-General Dennis), Nineteenth Army Corps, which were here a short time, have gone down the river, destined for Memphis; but before they had all got started we heard that the Memphis scare was over. The Arkansas and White Rivers are falling, so that navigation on the former river will be but temporary. The weather here is now quite mild.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., November 30, 1864—9 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

White River is falling. Gun-boat 30 arrived yesterday afternoon. The Zephyr came in about 10 last night and reports a few rebels crossing to the west side of the river at Crockett's Bluff, and that the Dickey was fired into; also that tracks of a good many troops with wheels having crossed at Harris' Ferry, just above Aberdeen, but does not know which way. I think it is Dobbin trying to get across the Arkansas.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, *November 30, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eight deserters returned to this regiment yesterday bringing in with them as prisoner Lieutenant Isom, of Hill's regiment. They report 800 rebels on Spring Creek, Yell County, preparing to go south. Many families are going with them. I have sent a scout of dismounted men under Lieutenant Wylie to Perry County. I went down to the Annie Jacobs yesterday; saw her in a good position and I think her safe. River falling.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., November 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. Dists. of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: Your communication of the 24th instant in relation to the cotton traffic by the steamers Mattie Cooke and Virginia came to hand this afternoon. The commanding general directs me to say that in all cases of violations of the blockade, and of existing orders which come within the military jurisdiction, you are competent to act, but that whenever they are beyond that jurisdiction the necessary action devolves upon the commander of the naval district, to whom the case should be reported, with a request that the proper action be taken, and the offending persons and property be turned over to you for the institution of the necessary proceedings. Any boat that has once violated existing orders may be seized by you the moment she comes again within your jurisdiction, but under the order of Admiral Porter, which, while it exists, we are bound to respect, it is desirable to avoid a conflict of authority, which might lead to serious results. On the river the Navy is the supreme authority, the same as the Army is on land, and while the commanding general sincerely appreciates your zeal in using every endeavor to stop illegal traffic, he is also anxious to preserve that harmony between the two arms of the service, which is so essential to the success of our cause. Admiral Lee has been written

to very fully (with copies of your letters and other papers bearing on this question), and has been earnestly requested to give such orders as will effectually put a stop to the evils complained of.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DETACH. NINETEENTH CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

In obedience to paragraph 2, Special Field Orders, No. 27, November 27, 1864, headquarters Nineteenth Army Corps, I hereby assume command of all troops belonging to the Nineteenth Corps assembling at this place. Commanding officers of brigades, detachments, and batteries will cause to be made out and forwarded to these headquarters, with as little delay as possible, full rosters and reports of their respective commands. The following officers are announced upon the staff: Lieut. Col. Willard Slocum, One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general and chief of infantry; Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Surg. Otis E. French, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, surgeon in chief; Capt. J. J. Huntley, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. F. X. Cottin, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. L. Hawk, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, ordnance officer; Capt. Gallio H. Fairman, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, judge-advocate.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

BLUFORD WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST HEADQUARTERS,
Weston, Mo., November 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to send by Lieutenant Waite a few lines. The situation of matters here, political, civil, and military, is of the mixed order. The Radicals are vexed that the election in this county and Congressional district has gone against them. They claim that advantage was taken of my absence to bring about this result; that Lieutenant Shapley is to blame—of that I cannot say. Bushwhackers and Confederate soldiers are lurking about the country, occasionally robbing and plundering, but to no great extent. I keep my men on the move, but with some exceptions they elude the utmost vigilance, for the reason that disloyal men still live and are protected in the country. They both hide and feed these thieves; the difficulty lies in the proof. The circuit court is in session at Platte City with a strong guard for its protection. The judge tells me that the docket will not be cleared under two weeks. He deems it advisable to remove the records as soon as the court adjourns. The people about here who are possessed of rebel proclivities have not lost hope by their recent disasters. On the contrary, they are as rampant as ever and fully as hopeful. Nothing, general, will ever cure this unhappy people of their fatal delusions but the session of a military commission to decide on who shall emigrate and who stay. You have in a recent memorable paper given strength to my own opinions in the same direction. The two

elements cannot live in peace together. Matters are infinitely worse in Clay than this county. A good strong campaign on the Fishing River and the north and northwest part of that county would, perhaps, be a good thing; but my little force has all it can do to protect the people of this county. There is no other military force in the county now that I know of. When the rebels get tired up this way, or get too close pressed, they cross the river and retire to Howard County, which is now, it seems from information I get here, the rendezvous for them. I am at present suffering from lameness and not able to ride, but I am doing post duty, which keeps me busy; but I hold myself ready for orders at any time, and will be obliged for your kind advice and direction in conducting affairs here in my poor way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

WESTON, *November 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I have sent guard to Platte City, Captain Butts, to guard the circuit court now in session. I send some men to-morrow morning to Ridgeley and Smithland to remain there until further orders. Some stragglers, whackers, are heard from occasionally. Confederate officers and men are constantly crossing the river back and forth. I am much in need of horses to mount my command, and cannot, therefore, do as much work as I wish to. I am making efforts to capture several Confederate officers known to be prowling about. Matters are worse in Clay County than here, but owing to my small command I cannot do much there. I am having some trouble with whisky venders, but have fined them. With your consent will apply the proceeds to hospital use. You will undoubtedly have a deputation from Weston soon.

H. HILLIARD,
Major.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: The Enrolled Militia lately under my command have captured considerable property, and turned most of it over to the U. S. quartermaster at Saint Joseph. There is still in their possession a few horses, some revolvers, and some $500 in money. The militia that were called out in July last left their harvests to rot in the field; and many of them have remained in active service until the present, and have, of course, had no chance to provide for next year by sowing wheat this fall. Many are poor and have families to provide for. I respectfully ask you to issue an order permitting me or some other officer to ascertain such meritorious militiamen as have lost horses in battle, or in any active service, and to present such the few horses not yet turned over to the quartermaster. The number will be less than twenty, probably not more than ten. In the fight in which Bill Anderson was defeated and killed some five or six of the militia were wounded, one of whom died a day or two afterward, leaving a mother in destitute circumstances; one other was badly wounded in the arm, and the arm

is paralyzed, and will probably remain so. I gave the mare of Bill Anderson to Lieut. Col. S. P. Cox, who commanded in the fight (subject, of course, to any order you might make in the premises). There are still in the hands of the officers who commanded four revolvers, two watches, and about $500 in gold and greenbacks, which I hope, general, you will feel authorized to dispose of as follows: Give the gold watch to Major Grimes, who was second in command; the silver watch and revolvers to such officers and men as Colonel Cox and Major Grimes shall indicate as most deserving, and the money, in such proportions as may [be] deemed right, to those who were wounded in the fight. I need not remind the general commanding that the militia have served almost without pay. Cox was in command at my request without a commission, because I believed he would find and whip Anderson. The Government issued him a commission to-day as lieutenant-colonel, which I will carry to him. Will you favor me with an early reply to this hasty letter?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. CRAIG,

Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[Memorandum.]

Captain ENO:

Make special order in conformity with this request, specifying that the distribution of property is authorized in consideration of the gratuitous services of the militia and their gallantry in chasing and killing Bill Anderson, and requiring a certified list of the property, from whence and by whom taken.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, November 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,

Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: The letter of J. Harlan, U. S. Indian agent, to Commissioner Dole, dated Washington, September 30, 1864, and the letter of Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army, dated October 3, 1864, referred to me for report, are herewith respectfully returned, with the following statement of facts:

During a portion of the year 1863 the Indian Territory, including the Cherokee country, was under my command, but I am not advised that any outrages were committed upon citizens of the Cherokee Nation, except, perhaps, some little irregularities that are incident to all armies when marching through an enemy's country, and which cannot always be guarded against by the utmost vigilance on the part of commanders. When forage was required, and could be obtained in the country through which we passed, it was taken and loyal owners remunerated. The only events worthy of note during that portion of the year 1863 that I commanded the Indian Territory are briefly these:

First. Contrary to the expectations and against the wishes of the then Brig. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the department in which I was serving, the short campaign of July, August, and September of that year (1863) resulted in the defeat and rout of the rebel forces, three times our numbers, and the recapture and occupation of Fort

Smith, Ark., which gave me complete control and jurisdiction of the Indian Territory 100 miles south of the Arkansas River, as well as of Western Arkansas.

The second event deserving a special notice was the sending of a smelling committee—dubbed with the respectable cognomen of a board of inspection—into my district. This committee was sent by Brigadier-General Schofield, whose imbecility and cowardice I represented in communications to the President and Secretary of War more than one year ago, and consisted of Colonel Du Bois, Captain Benham, and Captain Howard, of whom the two latter signed a report* previously agreed upon at department headquarters, Saint Louis, by Schofield and conspirators against myself and my command, which in character and statement was not only maliciously false, but infamous and criminal. This board only went through a part of the formula of inspection, viz, traveling with an escort through a portion of my district. They refused to come to my headquarters at Fort Smith, where the greater part of my command was then stationed, although I urged them by letter to do so when they were within forty miles of that place. Neither did they make an examination into the transactions of my staff departments, but their conduct while fulfilling their special mission (especially of the two last-named of the board, Captains Benham and Howard), for drunken debauchery and being the recipients of cheap bribes, was such as to disgrace the uniform they wore and excite the disgust of every soldier of my command.

This report of Benham and Howard, which was evidently premeditated for malicious purposes, came into my hands by accident, it being the design of its authors and instigators to use it against me without my having a knowledge of its character or an opportunity to refute its falsehoods, and I presume it is from this document that General Halleck has obtained much of his information relative to my command in the Indian Territory.

On the 19th of October, 1863, by order of Brigadier-General Schofield, I was relieved of the command of the District of the Frontier, and succeeded by Brigadier-General McNeil, and the following day, 20th of October, the Cherokee Legislature, then in session, passed a series of resolutions, official copy of which I herewith transmit. These resolutions, coming from the source they do, and after my removal from the command of the Indian Territory, are a better refutation of the aspersions contained in General Halleck's letter than any statement I could make. On the 1st of January, 1864, the Department of Kansas was re-established, placing you in command, and in February, by your orders, I was assigned to the command of the District of the Frontier again, embracing the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, and notwithstanding when I left Washington, on the 7th of February, I was assured by the President and the Secretary of War that I should have sufficient troops for active field operations, yet, when I arrived at Fort Smith on the 12th of March, to assume command of my district, I found that nearly all of the troops that properly belonged to my command, by reason of their location at the time the Department of Kansas was reinstated, had been transferred by Major-General Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, to his command. After a controversy as to jurisdiction over the troops in question, the action of General Steele was sustained by superior authority, and by order of the War De-

* See foot-note, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 595.

partment I was relieved of command at Fort Smith, which, with all the Indian Territory, was transferred to the Department of Arkansas. I was only in command of the Indian Territory in 1864 from March 12 to April 18, and having no troops during that period my command certainly cannot be charged with bad conduct. I have not operated in the Indian Territory since, except to pass through a small portion in the recent campaign against the rebel army under General Price while we were pursuing him through the Department of Missouri and Arkansas, and driving him across the Arkansas River; and in this instance the march was so rapid, and through a section of country entirely depopulated, that I am quite certain that no citizen of the Cherokee Nation suffered from depredations committed by my command.

I am credibly informed from reliable sources that since the transfer of the Indian Territory to the Department of Arkansas, that not only have gross military blunders occurred in the department—the result of either incompetency or cowardice—which has given the control of the entire country (outside of garrisoned posts) to the rebels, but that gross corruption has prevailed throughout the various staff departments, and I would suggest that it is quite probable that my name has in some way become confounded with the names of General Steele or General Thayer. But in relation to the administration of military affairs in the Department of Arkansas, embracing the Indian Territory, the War Department will soon be fully advised from the report of Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, who has recently made an inspection of that department by direction of Major-General Canby.

In General Halleck's letter of the 3d of October, the following paragraph occurs:

> If we are to believe one-tenth of what has been stated in letters sent through the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the conduct of a part of your troops, especially those under the command of General Blunt, both officers and men are little better than highway robbers or rebel bushwhackers.

I regret very much that this portion of General Halleck's letter can only be construed as personal and insulting. In it I readily recognize the same animus and spirit of persecution that has persistently followed me from the same source for nearly three years, and which nothing but a spirit of forbearance for the good of the cause in which we are engaged would have so long permitted me to pass by without complaint. The history of the troops that I have commanded has been written in blood. Their history is the history of successful military operations west of the Mississippi River in spite of all the embarrassments thrown in their way, of which the country yet knows but little. In me they will ever find a defender of their reputations and their honor, and when a true history of this great contest for the preservation of the Government shall be written, I have no fears that their reputations as soldiers will suffer when compared with the record of those who, although holding high official positions in the military service, have never yet since the commencement of the war seen the smoke or heard the sound from the enemy's guns.

In concluding this report I would respectfully suggest that application be made to the Secretary of War for the appointment of a board to make a complete investigation of the administration of military affairs in the Indian Territory since its first occupation by Federal forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *November 30, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A great many families in the vicinity of Mine Creek and in the locality through which Price marched in Kansas are entirely destitute. I would ask authority to issue rations to such families.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

NEOSHO RIVER, *November 30, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I arrived here to-night and found the train for Gibson and Smith encamped on south side. I received a dispatch from Colonel Wattles last night stating that the enemy in large force crossed the Arkansas River twenty miles north of Gibson on the 27th, coming this way. The train will remain here until the scouts find out positively the strength and object of the enemy. The train is very large and unwieldy. To move on the enemy would be madness should he be coming. If the alarm is false the scouts will find it out, then the train will move. This course is pursued by my advice and judgment.

MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

CAMP AT NEOSHO, *November 30, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I arrived at this point yesterday and find from dispatches from Colonel Wattles that there is in all probability a heavy force of the enemy in my front. Upon consultation with Colonel Moonlight, I deemed it best to remain here until I can find out by my scouts the strength, whereabouts, and designs of the enemy. I have no cavalry for scouting purposes, which leaves me, in this respect, at the mercy of the enemy. Colonel Moonlight has not a horse that can raise a gallop; cannot some be sent from Fort Scott?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. PHILLIPS,
Major First Regiment, Indian Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, November 30, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that according to reliable information there are a few parties of Fort Thompson Indians on the east side of the Big Sioux River for the purpose of trading, as intimated in one of your late communications. John Moore emphatically denies that he had or has anything to do with their leaving their reservation for the purpose mentioned, but Joseph La Framboise states that John Other-Day and Henry Eau Claire are the parties who invited the Indians to come across, and I know that John Other-Day some time since

went out west for the purpose of trapping, as he said. If the commanding general will allow me to send out a small scouting party to ascertain the truth of these statements I think that I shall be able to do it to the satisfaction of the general, and would respectfully ask for instructions what should be done with the Indians and with the parties found trading with them. The scouts have all been notified of their discharge, and as far as the half-breed scouts and their families are concerned I shall, according to instructions, in case of necessity issue the most necessary articles of food to them, but I am confident that this will not be necessary, as they are very successful in trapping.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., November 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Princeton, Mille Lacs County:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you make immediate report to these headquarters whether there are any Chippewa Indians in the vicinity of your post and whether they are disturbing the settlers in that neighborhood. You will make reports in future in case matters of importance occur.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. TELFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer at Chengwatona.)

SAINT PAUL, *November —, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Minnesota, respectfully represent that in their opinion the line of military posts now existing on the frontier between Fort Ridgely and Sauk Centre should be materially shortened and straightened and put in such condition as to afford more ample protection than heretofore to the settlers west of the Big Woods (so called). The unsettled condition of Indian affairs west of us would seem to render this a measure of simple justice to our western border. During the years 1863 and 1864 we have had eight military stations garrisoned between Fort Ridgely and Sauk Centre. Many of them of little practical use in an emergency, and some of them are situate where no emergency is ever likely to happen. The undersigned therefore respectfully ask and recommend that a permanent military post be established at a point to be designated among the Kandiyohi Lakes and a temporary one between that and Fort Ridgely, and two temporary ones between Kandiyohi and Sauk Centre, one at or near Norway Lake, and one at present at Lake George; all the others to be abandoned. With this arrangement the line is materially shortened and straightened and thrown a convenient distance outside of present settlements and among or west of those points where the Indians have been in the habit of making their temporary homes. This arrangement the undersigned

believe will give great additional security to the settlers and promote future emigration to that section of the State, and at the same time save a large amount of expense to the Government.

A. C. SMITH.
GEO. L. BECKER,
President First Division Saint Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
STEPHEN MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota.
[And twelve other citizens.]

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	17	.....	17	17	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	86	.....	87	99	.....	.....	
Infantry	1,192	27,406	36,419	47,529	132	7	
Cavalry	303	7,496	10,110	13,551	.....	.....	
Artillery	175	5,866	7,097	8,237	139	109	
Total	1,756	40,768	53,713	69,416	271	116	
Department of the Missouri (Rosecrans):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	51	.....	51	58	.....	.....	
Infantry	266	6,819	8,596	10,363	23	2	
Cavalry	347	9,393	11,717	15,412	.....	.....	
Artillery	16	666	762	930	.....	40	
Total	680	16,878	21,126	26,763	23	42	
Department of Arkansas (Steele):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....	
Infantry	507	13,041	17,538	23,259	24	3	
Cavalry	277	7,285	10,785	18,063	.....	14	
Artillery	31	992	1,140	1,449	.....	63	
Total	855	21,318	29,503	42,811	24	80	
Grand total	3,308	78,964	104,359	139,007	318	238	

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	11	117	139	163	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	43	719	901	1,469	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	56	1,416	1,583	2,324	.....	.....	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	10	127	273	746	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (Blunt)	59	1,640	1,941	3,000	8	14	Paola.
District of Upper Arkansas (Henning)	7	289	451	1,039	.....	.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
Grand total	186	4,308	5,288	8,741	14	18	

* Includes escort and signal corps.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	30	.....	31	32	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	45	54	61	.....	4
Fort Bascom	5	114	124	244	.....	.....
Fort Craig	7	146	171	238	4	13
Los Pinos	1	35	39	54	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	46	59	64	.....	.....
Fort McRae	1	75	81	90	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	1	42	54	114	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	9	350	387	525	.....	.....
Fort Union	15	346	425	630	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	.....	21	31	38	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	2	92	105	173	.....	.....
En route	2	76	78	78	.....	.....
In the field	4	140	146	271	.....	2
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	11	229	268	281	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	2	68	76	79	.....	2
Fort Cummings	1	49	60	87	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	2	107	132	159	.....	.....
Las Cruces	6	81	89	91	.....	.....
Tubac	1	79	99	101	.....	.....
Grand total	103	2,150	2,519	3,420	8	25

*Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of November, 1864.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	10	12	22	22	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa (Sully)	77	1,926	2,268	2,398	.....	.....	Dubuque, Iowa,
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	93	2,147	2,940	2,940	.....	22	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Campbell)	9	98	252	343	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	189	4,183	5,482	5,703	.....	22	

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 76. } *New Orleans, La., December 1, 1864.*

The following is the maximum amount of transportation to be allowed in the field: To headquarters of an army corps, two six-mule wagons, harness, and twelve mules; to headquarters of a division or brigade, one six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules; to every ten staff officers not attached to any headquarters, one six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules. Infantry and cavalry: To the field and staff of a regiment, one six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules; to every twelve company officers, one six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules; to every eighty noncommissioned officers and privates, one six-mule wagon, harness, and

* Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully in temporary command during absence of General Pope.

six mules. Artillery: To every battery, light or heavy, the effective strength of which is not greater than three commissioned officers and sixty enlisted men, one six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules; to every battery, light or heavy, the effective strength of which is greater than three commissioned officers and sixty men, two six-mule wagons, harness, and twelve mules; to every heavy field battery without caissons, and to guns belonging to the siege train, one additional six-mule wagon, harness, and six mules to a section will be allowed when the batteries are about to engage in active service, for the purpose of carrying as many rounds of assorted ammunition as possible for immediate use. The above will include transportation for all personal baggage, mess-chests, cooking utensils, desks, papers, &c. All excess of transportation now with army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and batteries over the foregoing allowance will be immediately turned over to the quartermaster's department to be used in trains. Commanding officers of departments, corps, divisions, &c., will immediately cause inspections to be made, and will be responsible for the strict execution of this order. Within ten days after the receipt of this order at their respective headquarters, all inspectors will report directly to the inspector-general at these headquarters every violation of this order, certifying in their reports that they have thoroughly inspected the several commands, and have reported therein every deviation from this order in regard to allowance of transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., December 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I forward for the information of the major-general commanding copies of letter from Governor Hahn and my reply. I have been very careful in this correspondence to avoid any injuring the susceptibility of this office, and to state as clearly as I could the line of distinction which I conceive to exist. His authority as military governor has been merged by his installation into office as civil governor, and were it not so merged is under control of superior military rank. His allusion in the letter to a communication addressed by me to the mayor, Mr. Hoyt, is thus explained. I learned that the Legislature was about to pass laws largely increasing the number of officers and the amount of salaries in the city organization. I informed Acting Mayor Hoyt that no legislation relating to the change of the machinery of the city government would be valid until approved by the military commander. This was done because I considered the city under a military government, and until that military government is given up by proper authority it appeared manifest that it should not be yielded to the control of others.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, December 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, *Commanding Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: I this morning received from your headquarters an order dated yesterday, wherein you declare the office of commissioner of the first drainage district vacant and appoint Mr. John A. Roberts to fill the vacancy. In all my private and official acts I have always endeavored to prevent even the slightest conflict between the military and civil powers of the Government. The declaration made in my inaugural address that for "the moment civil government must necessarily harmonize with military administration" was repeated in my recent message to the Legislature. In all my official conduct I have studiously and faithfully observed this principle. I would be the last man in the world to complain of the act of any officer of the army of my country, however harsh it might appear, which might tend to strengthen the Union cause or administer to the comfort or welfare of the Union soldier. Even in questions of doubtful jurisdiction I have counseled cheerful obedience to military orders. I deem it my duty to state officially to you, general, that you have frequently, since taking command of the Department of the Gulf, given orders and written letters which appear to me and others interested in the formation of our loyal and free State government as dealing rather harshly with matters purely civil.

I and others have borne much in the hope that you would on more mature reflection modify your course. Your communication of the 25th of October last to his honor the mayor of the city, who holds his office under me and by my authority, prohibiting him from carrying out a recommendation of the two houses of our Legislature, even if accompanied by my orders, on a matter of civil municipal government alone, will be fully replied to at the proper time. At present I desire only to say that as your order relative to the drainage commissioner was in effect just the change I would have made or instructed the mayor to make, it will therefore be sustained and approved by me. But I cannot admit your right to appoint the civil officers of the State. The responsibility, among others, of making appointments to civil offices, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, is imposed upon me by the people of the State and the President of the United States, and is one from which I will not shrink. I would repeat, general, that as the order referred to embodies what would have been my own action in this matter, it will be recognized and sustained by me, and whilst I will gladly accept any suggestions or carry into effect to the best of my ability any measure to strengthen and sustain the Government, I must protest against any interference with powers exclusively vested in me by the highest authority in the land.

I am, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL HAHN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 1, 1864.

His Excellency MICHAEL HAHN, *Governor of Louisiana:*

I am in receipt of your favor of this date in relation to appointment of Mr. Roberts to first drainage district in place of George Ingram.

Of this Your Excellency complains as an infringement on your rights and prerogatives. You affirm that these temporary officers are or should be appointed from your office. I do not so understand it, though I very sincerely wish that I could take that view. The man Ingram was not the constitutional successor to a previously existing officer, nor was he appointed under any civil rules whatever. As I am informed, the existing law places the drainage of the first district in the hands of a board. This board I am informed was broken up by a military authority and a single officer substituted to perform the duty. If these facts be so there can be no question that the appointment to the vacancy must be made by the military authority, for the simple reason that there exists no other authority which can legally do so. The same state of affairs exists as to the acting mayor of the city of New Orleans. The charter government of the city has been broken up, the elective mayor and boards abolished, and a temporary or acting mayor and bureaus constituted by military authority. These are therefore not constitutional officers of the State of Louisiana. They were appointed upon a necessity which arose from a state of war and by an authority which is not limited as is Your Excellency's by constitutional limitations. Until, therefore, the officers constitutionally and legally provided for under existing or future laws can be elected in proper form and enter upon their duties, this irregular and temporary organization, constituted by military authority, and deriving its whole vigor and vitality from that authority, must of necessity and not of choice continue. Acting upon this principle, and being satisfied that Mr. Ingram should be removed, I requested you to name some proper person to take his place. This you unwisely, as I think, declined to do.

I take this occasion to say distinctly and plainly that you labor under a most serious error, I trust not a willful one, in supposing that I have any ill-feeling whatever to the State of Louisiana or her officials, or that there is any disposition on the part of the military authorities to intervene in your peculiar province. It is occasionally difficult to draw the precise line, especially in such a State as this, which in one point of view is recognized as loyal, and in the other as still insurrectionary. For the great purpose of carrying into effect the declaration of freedom in your constitution, and of organizing the free State of Louisiana, the State and its officers are recognized by the President, but the proclamation declaring the State in insurrection and the people subject to military law remains in force. This of necessity complicates the relations between the new State and the military officers, and specially demands full and explicit conference and mutual good understanding between the representatives of the United States and the State.

I regret to state that from the time I entered upon my duties until now I have never been conferred with or consulted by Your Excellency. This is matter of your own election, not of mine. To me personally it is a thing of complete indifference, but to me as a representative of the Government it is a hinderance in the discharge of public duties. I came here a stranger to all of you, wholly separated from all connections with the factions and parties which exist here, with no friends to be elevated, and no enemies to be pulled down. I found immense and peculiar interests almost inextricably involved with the military administration of the department. I found a partly organized State government, the executive and legislative departments complete, the judiciary incomplete. The district courts of the city, I am informed, are held by judges appointed under military orders. No supreme court in existence. I found

the State bankrupt. The convention had long since passed a constitutional provision, for which they, as a body, deserve great credit, abolishing slavery. But constitutional provisions require laws to carry them into effect. No system has been enacted by which these freedmen shall be controlled, educated, or maintained. This burden, therefore, remains upon the United States and is borne by them now. The poor of the city and of the State are supported by the United States. The free schools for colored children are supported by the United States. In default of a supreme court questions of large importance are constantly and from necessity adjudicated by the commanding general. The militia is unorganized, and at last, after four months waiting for the action of the State, it is being done by military authority. The taxes of the city are collected by military orders. In fine, every disagreeable and expensive duty appropriate to civil government is allowed to rest upon the broad shoulders of the United States, and the State government takes no steps toward the discharge of these its primary duties, the duties to which earnest men thoroughly devoted to their work would first direct themselves. It is not the receipt of salaries, but the performance of duties that make government desirable to the governed. The military authorities are desirous to be relieved from these burdensome charges. They anxiously desire that Congress may so act that the State government of Louisiana may be a reality. They are ready to co-operate with and sustain Your Excellency and the Legislature in every good work and to turn over from time to time such portions now covered by them as you are able and willing to take charge of, but they are not willing that while these duties are being discharged by them that the military control should be interfered with.

I beg Your Excellency to understand me distinctly, so that there may be no pretense for collision hereafter. You will, of course, admit that the city of New Orleans is not now governed in the forms prescribed by law. You, as civil Governor of Louisiana, can only secure to the city the form of government prescribed by law. If you, as civil Governor, have commissioned any other or different class of officers than as prescribed by law, your commissions are void, and would be so held by any court. But under military law the change has been made, and it can only be sustained by military law. It is of no consequence through what channel the commission comes or by what agent, the acting mayor and other temporary officers of the city are military appointees, and can only then [thus] be sustained. Whenever the ordinary course of government as provided by law can safely be restored to the city of New Orleans then these temporary officers will cease. Until that time they cannot. Your Excellency, as the agent of the military government, will, I trust, recommend such parties as you consider fit for these offices, or if you desire and ask for it the control of these appointments will be given you. Your Excellency will remember that I had the honor to call upon you for engineers to superintend the levees. These great works, on which the very life of your State depends, have been wholly neglected by the State authorities, and the burden of these also is cast upon the United States. Your Excellency has the reputation of being a good lawyer, and I very respectfully submit to you that the propositions contained in this communication are undeniable. If Your Excellency can satisfy me that these temporary and acting officers are officers of the State of Louisiana I shall refrain from any interference with them, as I have from interfering with those who are known to be such; otherwise, the control of them must rest with the power that created them. It will be Your

Excellency's own fault if the relations between the commanding general of this department and the Governor of the State are inharmonious.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MORGANZA, *December 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

I first learned of your order for Arkansas yesterday afternoon at Vicksburg, and, being very desirous of a personal interview, decided to continue to New Orleans; will delay there but a short time. Your dispatch of yesterday for one brigade to come to Morganza goes up by a tug and will be complied with at once. I will be in New Orleans before daylight to-morrow.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1864.

Maj. S. C. FARRINGTON:

I arrived here on the morning of the 29th ultimo. Found Colonel Slack's brigade in camp two miles from town on the Pigeon Roost road. Yesterday General Shaler arrived and reported in person. His brigade was expected last night or this morning. The Twenty-eighth Illinois was already here. The Fourth Massachusetts Battery reported to me yesterday. I have heard nothing from General Dennis yet. Colonel Dornblaser has this moment reported his regiment, the Forty-sixth Illinois, and a camp has been designated for it and his brigade adjoining Colonel Slack's. I have no information of the enemy. Since commencing this communication General Shaler's brigade, with the exception of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, which is at Helena, has arrived and been assigned a comfortable camp on the Bolivar road near the Fair Grounds. Please inform me if we are to expect the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. I find the troops healthy and in good condition, and just as soon as they are settled in their new quarters I shall inaugurate and enforce daily drills in the school of the company and battalion, with an occasional brigade drill and grand review. The large number of new recruits in the different regiments renders some such course necessary. A full report of the detachment will be forwarded just as soon as the returns can be got in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
No. 80. } *Little Rock, Ark., December 1, 1864.*

Capt. C. A. Henry, assistant quartermaster volunteers, is assigned to duty at these headquarters as acting chief quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 1, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

The general commanding the district wishes to know how many scouts you have out on the north side of the river, and if there is any late news of the enemy. He also wishes to know if you have any further use for the 500 cavalry of Colonel Geiger's brigade at Lewisburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LEWISBURG, *December 1, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Capt. S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Aide-de-Camp:

Major Childress and Captain Hamilton, with eighty men of the Third Arkansas, are guarding the boats near the Piney. I have a scout below Norristown, and scout with forage train near Gallarock, and one returned yesterday in from forks of the Cadron.

Two hundred rebs are at Buck's Mountain, near Dover; they are the only ones collected that I know of. There are quite a number of small gangs all through the country, but no formidable ones. With the exception of the boats above, there is no particular use for Major Childress' command up here. About 200 rebs are near Danville, Perry County. They have come up from below. A few small squads are gathering stock in Perry County. I have sent scout over to break them up.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 1, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

The brigadier-general commanding the district directs that you leave the eighty men of Third Arkansas with the steam-boats, and that you have the 500 cavalry under Major Childress move on to Dover and clean out the enemy, and then communicate with Lewisburg. In the meantime the general will confer with Major-General Steele as to whether the 500 cavalry are to remain or return to Brownsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, *December 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

General Andrews telegraphs from Devall's Bluff that quite a force of rebels, supposed to be Dobbin's, going south, crossed White River at Harris' Ferry, just above Aberdeen. Keep a watch out.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *December 1, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Four boats started down the river at 9 a. m. to-day. I thought it best to send Colonel Erskine, with seventy-five cavalry, on board, with orders to disembark at Arkansas Post and come up on the north side.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *December 1, 1864—9.50 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Shall I assume command? I am the ranking officer in the district.

Very respectfully,

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 1, 1864.* (Sent 10.20 a. m. 2d.)

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Springfield, Mo.:

I think if you can get to Batesville you will not have much trouble with your stock from there. The canebrake alone will subsist the horses on easy marches, and I judge that Izard County has a great deal of forage in it. You can move on two or three lines to or near Batesville. We had much rather you would go that way and clean up the country, but if the march cannot be made without much loss in stock the route should be changed. When will you be ready to leave? I expect to have all your officers relieved in time to go with you.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *December 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Reliable information on yesterday states a band of guerrillas to have been doing some damage near Richfield. If Colonel Harding could be stationed at the U. S. arsenal in Clay County he would be only fifteen miles below Kansas City, and on the river five miles from Liberty. Liberty arsenal is only eight miles from Richfield. You know the guerrillas for the last two years have done all their crossing at Richfield and at different points ten miles below. Colonel Harding says his men are so insubordinate that he desires them away from towns, if possible. Colonel Harding thinks if his men were thus stationed he could be of great service against guerrillas.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. BASSETT,
Colonel and Acting Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

I think the foregoing advisable, and it would be of great assistance to me not to take the men out of the district until the question of their exchange is definitely settled.

HARDING,
Colonel Forty-third.

HEADQUARTERS,
Macon, December 1, 1864.

Col. D. P. DYER,
Mexico:

My general order designating sub-districts will reach you in a day or two. Your sub-district comprises the counties of Saint Charles, Warren, Lincoln, Pike, and Montgomery, with headquarters at Warrenton. The counties of Audrain, Boone, and Callaway will constitute a sub-district, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, with headquarters at Mexico. You will go to Warrenton with half the regiment and care for your sub-district. You will not in any case station troops in the same locality of their homes. Direct Lieutenant-Colonel Smart to send one company to Fulton forthwith to relieve the Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now on duty at that post, and one company to Columbia. Let Captain Stewart be sent to Fulton. I shall recommend him as assistant provost-marshal at that post. Serious charges are made against Lieutenant Ludwig, and his removal will soon be made. Captain Kempinsky's company will go with you, where you can put your vigorous disciplinary hand upon them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
December 1, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I am informed by telegraph from Neosho Crossing, about 120 miles below Fort Scott, that the trains carrying supplies to Fort Gibson are halted because of a large rebel force in front. This is beyond my department lines, and I am unable to do much, but have ordered a regiment of my troops, under Colonel Moonlight, to support the escort. commanded by Major Phillips, in going forward or back, as circumstances seem to require. Indian troubles now demand all my force, and large numbers are crowding into Fort Lyon as prisoners of war, while others in small bands are attacking stages and trains. Under these circumstances, I cannot furnish escorts to carry provisions for Indians and troops beyond my department lines, and your attention is called to the necessity of furnishing General Steele with forces sufficient and in position to guard the lines to Fort Gibson, Fort Scott, or have the troops and Indians now there to fall back where they [can] get provisions.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 1, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have been at this post since the 10th of October last awaiting orders. Although senior to every officer in the department except its commander, I am unemployed. In a conversation recently held with General Curtis he informed me that my late command was given to a junior because my health was not supposed equal to the fatigues of

the campaign against General Price, and for no other reason. Subsequently, in an official letter General Curtis tells me that my being relieved was without prejudice to my character as an officer or associate in his command. With these views of the general before me and with the remark that my health has been, and I hope will be, sufficient for whatever is required of it, I trust the general will see the necessity of placing me on duty in a position commensurable with my rank in the army, and no longer subject me to the mortification of remaining idle at a time when the Government has a right to the service of all its servants.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 1, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

If you can spare cavalry with fast horses send some to re-enforce Major Phillips. Also send word to Colonel Moonlight to support the command of Major Phillips to the best of his abilities in going forward or back, as circumstances seem to require.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 1, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Since my last telegraph I have seen a report of the robbing and other rascalities committed by a part of the escort. I suppose the troops do not belong to our command, still we must do all we can to ascertain the men and officers implicated in this affair, and they must be severely and publicly punished. Put an immediate stop to such villainy. Call Colonel Moonlight's attention to it, and tell him it is my desire that he will redress such outrageous wrongs, no matter whose command the troops belong to.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 2, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Where shall Rosecrans be assigned or sent by the order placing Dodge in command of the Department of the Missouri?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

Immediately on receipt of Thomas' dispatch I sent him a dispatch, which no doubt you read as it passed through the office. Rosecrans will do less harm doing nothing than on duty. I know no department

or army commander deserving such punishment as the infliction of Rosecrans upon them. His name could well go on the list I sent up a few days ago.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

U. S. NAVAL HEADQUARTERS,
No. 148 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Rear-Admiral Farragut sailed with the Hartford for New York on the 30th ultimo, and that Commodore Palmer now commands the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

By order of Commodore Palmer:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. FRANKLIN,
Fleet Captain.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 2, 1864.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

SIR: Your letter of the 5th ultimo has been the subject of the commanding general's constant and careful consideration, and he trusts that he will soon be able to meet you in person and confer with you upon the important subject referred to therein. In the meantime, he directs me to say, that in view of present and prospective operations in this and General Sherman's divisions, he has found it absolutely necessary to forbid all communication with the enemy, of whatsoever nature, and that he has revoked all permits, given by military authorities, which are not in strict accordance with existing orders. The act of July 2, 1864, fully defines this prohibition of intercourse, both as to persons and property. Under that law and the trade regulations, published July 29, 1864, the only shipments that can be made are those authorized by the thirty-eighth and fifty-fifth articles of the latter. The thirty-eighth article is sufficiently clear and definite, but the fifty-fifth is so incomprehensible and indefinite as to bring to designing minds almost all products inside of the rebel lines within its scope. It is abundantly proven that large quantities of cotton belonging to the rebel Government have been shipped under that construction to their agents within our lines, and that in return army supplies and foreign exchange has been furnished. To meet this difficulty General Orders, No. 51, was issued, directing that all such property be seized and turned over to the Treasury Department as captured property, and has, with one single recent exception, caused by a misconstruction of the new cotton permits, but which has already been remedied, been strictly enforced so far as the military authorities are concerned.

I have the honor to submit herewith inclosed copies of General Orders, Nos. 31, 33, 51, and 72,* from these headquarters, and respectfully to suggest, in order to make their operations more complete, that orders to the same effect be issued by the naval authorities. The inclosed collec-

* See Part II, pp. 465, 533, Part III, p. 264, and p. 695, *ante*.

tion of documents relating to intercourse with the insurrectionary districts will clearly show that no cotton is permitted to come through the rebel lines unless the rebel Government is secured a direct interest, and it is susceptible of proof that cotton belonging to that Government and sent to Mobile for exportation has, in consequence of the effective blockade there, been returned to the Mississippi River, and is now trying to find an outlet there. It seems, therefore, reasonable, first, to regard all attempts to export cotton from points on the river not under surveillance as violations of the blockade as direct as any attempts to export it from Mobile or any other sea-port, and, second, to hold all such cotton legally and properly subject to capture.

In connection with these remarks, I am instructed to call your attention to the fact that military operations have frequently been embarrassed by persons passing beyond our lines at different points, by authority from commanders of gun-boats. The inclosed copy of General Dana's letter of the 16th ultimo illustrates this fact; and we have now in custody several persons awaiting trial under the fifty-seventh Article of War, who procured passes from one military post to another and were landed from a gun-boat at Bayou Sara, whence they proceeded to Woodville, with information of important military movements; in fact, scarcely any military operations have taken place during the past three months, without timely information thereof having been conveyed to the rebels through such agents. With a view of securing that harmony in the exercise of naval and military authority so desirable and necessary, the commanding general suggests that an order be issued to commanders of gun-boats, forbidding all boats navigating the Mississippi River, and all persons on such boats, to land at any point, except at military posts, or when under the direct observation and protection of gun-boats. Special cases, authorized by paragraph 9 of General Orders, No. 33, are excepted, but permits should in all cases be approved by both naval and military commanders of the respective districts where the landing is to take place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Vicksburg, Miss., November 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I think it proper to report to you of information reaching me of disloyal persons who fail to get passes from me to go without the lines of the District of Vicksburg, and of persons who do not apply to me, knowing they would be refused, going occasionally to New Orleans and there procuring passes, on which they are transferred from steamers to gun-boats at mouth of Red River and at Bayou Sara, and from them are set ashore at their destination. Once landing, they can visit any part of the Confederacy behind my lines at pleasure. I am informed that a Mrs. White, who formerly kept a drug store in Vicksburg, whose house was a notorious resort and rendezvous of rebels, and whose requests I have several times refused, visited Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, about 10th instant, and applied for a pass to land at Bayou Sara, for the purpose of going to Woodville to see her children. Woodville is within my district, and Fort Adams, also in my district, is its proper port. I had

refused her permission to go there. I am told General Hurlbut indorsed her application that he would require proper proofs of loyalty before he would issue a pass to her. Now, in my opinion, paper proof of loyalty can be obtained by almost any person. Whether she produced proof of loyalty and procured a pass I do not know. I may not understand the general orders from the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi on the subject properly, but according to my present construction of them all the proofs of loyalty possible would not authorize me to pass a person through my lines, except for military purposes or on the leased plantation business. I have just ordered the steamer Joseph Peirce to be fined $500 for landing a woman and her child, through the assistance of a gun-boat, at Fort Adams, on 13th instant. I am informed also that she landed a Mrs. Patrick and her daughter on the same day at the mouth of Red River; also, on same day, landed a Mrs. Maunsell White, niece to Jefferson Davis, at Bayou Sara, also through gun-boat assistance; but, as the two latter places are not within the limits of my command, I have not taken action in the cases of Mrs. Patrick and Mrs. White.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

U. S. GUN-BOAT OCTORORA,
Off Mobile, December 2, 1864.

Capt. T. A. JENKINS,
Commanding First Division, Mobile Bay:

SIR: Since the four deserters were sent down to the lower bay, that last came off, I have learned that they stated while on board here that the colored Federal troops that were taken by Wheeler and sent to Mobile were employed at the time of the departure of these men upon the rebel earth-works; that not only the rank and file but the officers were compelled to labor, and that the men were maltreated and abused if they showed an unwillingness to work. We have no further news. The transfer of clothing by Captain Whytock has not yet been made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOW,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

The foregoing is sent to General Canby for his information.

Very respectfully,

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Captain, Commanding First Division, West Gulf Squadron.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ALABAMA AND WEST FLORIDA,
Fort Gaines, December 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Division of West Mississippi through headquarters Department of the Gulf.

I have taken no measures to ascertain the truth or falsity of the within report. The same report has been made through other channels. I know nothing of the operations of Captain Whytock, as no orders concerning his movements have been received at these headquarters.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., December 2, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: In relation to the method of procuring and issuing beef for this command, I have the honor to report that I have thoroughly investigated the matter and find the facts as follows:

A squad of Mexicans, ten or twelve in number, were employed driving the cattle from the head of Padre Island, and were in charge of William H. Jones, a private in Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. These cattle were taken up by Captain Chamberlain, commissary of subsistence, as "purchased" at $5 per head. They were not weighed and an account kept of them, but the weight averaged at the close of the month to accord with the issues made to troops, refugees, employés, &c. The $5 paid per head by the commissary of subsistence was paid nominally to a Mexican and divided among the cattle drivers, Jones, of course, getting a share. What the ratio of division was is impossible to find out, as there were no accounts kept and there is no reliability in the statements made by the individuals concerned. Immediately on assuming command I changed the whole thing by ordering the commissary of subsistence to take the cattle up as captured property (as they really are), the proper record of brands and owners made, the cattle weighed and issued in accordance with subsistence regulations, and these cattle drivers employed at a stated price per month, paying the money to each individual performing labor. I should have discharged these men and procured the cattle by soldiers, but there were only thirty mounted men in the command, with broken-down horses. The cattle had to be driven from the head of Padre Island, 120 miles. There is no possible way to get beef for the command until more cavalry are sent here but to employ these drivers. I am of the opinion that small amounts of the beef were sold by parties engaged in butchering and handling the beef, but the matter was so managed that it is impossible to get such evidence as would make a case. The transportation department was also very loosely and irregularly conducted. From fifty to seventy-five persons pass this way from Matamoras to New Orleans per month who pay their fare. In some cases where the parties had no currency specie was taken dollar for dollar. No record was kept at headquarters of the orders given for transportation, and a very imperfect record at the quartermaster's office. All that there is to show is so much money taken up and accounted for as "received for transportation," without any data from which to verify the correctness of these accounts. I have endeavored to get at the facts in the case, but the whole thing was managed by Colonel Day, Captain Jordan, acting assistant quartermaster, and a Captain Brett, who is now out of service. No employés, clerks, or other parties had anything to do with it. No records were kept, and it is impossible to get reliable information about the matter.

I have relieved Captain Jordan with Captain Lombar, Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, whom I know to be honest and reliable; [*sic*] keep a record of all orders for transportation given, specifying name, date, where to, name of vessel, free or paid, whether in specie or currency, &c., and have a similar record kept in the quartermaster's office. I have established a post bakery from which I am furnishing good bread to the command for their flour ration, pound for pound, the saving going into a post fund that I have also established, which fund I am disbursing under the specific resolutions of a council of administration

in procuring books for headquarters, lamps, stoves, and the relief of destitute refugees passing through here north, many of whom come in naked and barefooted. I found a loose system of taking care and disposing of property coming on shore from wrecks. Private individuals were allowed to take charge of this property and appropriate it if not claimed, and if claimed to charge and appropriate the salvage. I have appointed the bar pilot wreck master; require him to make a report of all property and vessels rescued. I allow him 5 per cent. of the salvage money, the balance to go into the post fund. There is but little of this class of property, yet enough to bring $200 or $300 per month to this fund.

I have been thus particular, general, to give details, because I wish you to know precisely what action I have taken in these matters. I have corrected all other irregularities discovered, and restored as far as possible the discipline and morale of the command, established regular daily drill and target firing once a week. The construction of the fortifications on the island is progressing rapidly. I respectfully recommend that the Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers be relieved by a regiment that has an efficient and capable colonel who can command the forces at this place; that two or more companies of cavalry be sent here immediately, and three companies of heavy artillery be sent to take charge of the artillery in the fortifications made. The store-houses for commissary of subsistence and quartermaster's departments are inadequate and indifferent; all the public buildings are temporary. If this is to be an established military post, buildings and barracks should be erected as soon as possible. The dampness and violent winds destroy tents in a few months. I shall have completed the work assigned to me by the time the change of regiments referred to above can be effected, and unless more troops are to be sent here and active operations assumed on this coast I respectfully and very urgently request to be relieved from command of the U. S. forces, Brazos Santiago, and transferred to a larger and, if consistent with the public service, a more active command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON:

Put the One hundred and thirtieth Illinois en route for Lake End (Mobile Landing) immediately, and direct the commanding officer to go into camp there and report his arrival by telegraph to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 2, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Inspector-General, opposite Donaldsonville:

Instruct Captain Allen to get his cavalry under way as fast as he can as soon as the horses reach there, so that General Cameron's cavalry

may be relieved. Get a complete report of the affair which led to the capture of the squad of Rhode Island cavalry. Your telegram of this evening is received.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that he has received your letter of November 30.* The result of the reconnaissance south is bad enough. There is but one way to stop this state of things, viz, to enforce discipline in the most rigid manner. I am further directed to inform you that the report does not state whether the two Lukes, Messrs. Hancock, Whitfield, and Wasser, were arrested; if not, they should have been. This case should also be further investigated. Captain Moore will probably be hanged as a spy if the blockade-runner recognized him. Under ordinary circumstances Luke should be held as a hostage, but the commanding general does not think Captain Moore has proved himself worthy of taking that trouble in his behalf.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Franklinton, La., December 2, 1864.*

I. On crossing the Pearl River and advancing into that portion of the enemy's country, where at any time they can concentrate a force equal to our own in cavalry and superior in artillery, the chief of cavalry finds it necessary, and for the last time, to announce the principles upon which this expedition must be conducted. They are: perfect subordination, no straggling, and no plundering. These are not rules of my own creation; they are from the Articles of War, by which the Armies of the United States are governed. By following them I shall have that confidence in you which a general should have in his troops, and you, when you lay aside the garb of the soldier, will the better put on that of the law-abiding citizen.

II. All supplies of subsistence, forage, horses, and mules necessary and convenient for this command will be taken from the country with a free hand by division commanders, by special details under staff officers, and distributed without stint to the troops.

III. From to-day forward all led horses, officers' servants, and negro cooks will be formed in a body and marched with the baggage train, under an officer of each brigade, and under no circumstances will they be permitted in the fighting column.

IV. Commanders of divisions will in coming into camp designate their line and order of battle, the artillery on the key-point of the lines. Any attack made on us at night or unsaddled will be met by this command at once as infantry.

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* See Part I, p. 927.

V. This order will be copied at each division, brigade, and regimental headquarters, and read at the head of every company, and colonels will report when they have done so in writing to these headquarters, through their brigade and division commanders.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 2, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In accordance with your request just received, I have the honor to forward the list of regiments, batteries, and detachments comprising my brigade, viz: Eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Forty-sixth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-sixth New York Battery, Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. 1ST BRIG. (DETACHED), 3D DIV., NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 2, 1864.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this brigade.

II. The officers and enlisted men now on duty at these headquarters will remain until further orders.

CHAS. BLACK,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 294. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 2, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed by the President to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

II. Major-General Rosecrans, on being relieved, will repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 2, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 216, Department of the Missouri, see Part I, p. 317.]

CAIRO, ILL., *December 2, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON, *Commanding District:*

I am just up from New Madrid. Everything quiet in Eastern Missouri. Colonel Rogers has relieved me of command of sub-district. Will you permit me to visit St. Louis on business? Please answer here.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob, December 2, 1864.

Capt. H. HANNAHS,
Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, and in reply would inform you that your company will remain at Potosi unless emergencies require them elsewhere. I will expect you to keep the country thoroughly scouted in the direction of Webster and Caledonia; also to tender assistance to the provost-marshal of enrollment in notifying and hunting up conscripts in Washington County. You will act as emergencies require for the good of the service.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 2, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Col. E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Rolla, Mo.:

If you are senior officer in the district you can assume command.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 218. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., December 2, 1864.

In accordance with instructions from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this district.

E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., December 2, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that officers and enlisted men of my command who were wounded in the late engagement with General Price's army, or were taken sick on the campaign and left at hospitals in the Central District, and who have now recovered from their wounds and sickness, are detained against their will and without proper authority at the posts where they were left sick or wounded, the larger portion being at Jefferson City. I respectfully request that post and district commanders and surgeons in charge of hospitals be directed to send forward all these officers and men to their proper commands with the least possible delay. I have also the honor to report that a large number of the officers of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry who left their commands on a veteran furlough with the recruits of that regiment for the Thirteenth Cavalry early in the summer, have not yet returned to their regiment, nor been mustered from the service therein,

and that the services of those officers are now much needed with their respective commands. I therefore respectfully request that all officers of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry now on duty with the Thirteenth Cavalry, who have not in due form been mustered into said Thirteenth Regiment Cavalry Volunteers, and out of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, be ordered to report without delay to the commanding officer of the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry for duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 2, 1864.

Maj. B. S. HENNING,
Fort Riley, Kans.:

DEAR MAJOR: I am in receipt of many letters from you concerning your command which I cannot answer in detail. I must generally approve your exertions to keep matters right, and hope you will keep me advised. The treaty operations at Lyon greatly embarrass matters, and I hope you have disposed of Major Wynkoop and directed a change for the better. Indians must be kept at arm's length. Even if they come in as prisoners of war we are not obliged to receive them, or feed them, or allow them inside the forts. The old and infirm and lazy will come in, while the wicked are allowed to go on with their devilment. I suppose Left Hand and some of the Indians who have been in may be sincere, but they must evince their fidelity by strong proofs, such as turning over the culprits, arms, horses, &c., and becoming the foes of hostile bands, ready and willing to fight them. I am going to send troops forward with a view of further operations at the proper time, but do not desire the public to know my purposes, and therefore will not dilate upon them. Of course, I have my eyes on the matter of Indian troubles.

I remain, major, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CABIN CREEK, *December 2, 1864—9 p. m.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Commanding Post, Fort Scott:

COLONEL: I arrived here this day at noon and took command of escort to train. No appearance of any enemy. General Thayer is very desirous that the mule train be pushed forward at once. I will send an escort from Fort Gibson to meet it at Cabin Creek and take it through. Send back messenger at once, giving the exact time when the train will leave Fort Scott and the probable rate of travel per day, in order that no mistake may be made in the train. Send also by the messenger the number of wagons in the train, so that the escort may be proportional to the size of the train. The coming of the mule train forward at once is of the utmost importance and should not be delayed a moment. Do not omit to send a messenger back at once. Direct to Colonel Wattles at Fort Gibson.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 3, 1864.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

SIR: Besides the reasons given by the major-general commanding in the letter which I had the honor to address you under yesterday's date for not permitting the products of insurrectionary districts to be brought from within the enemy's lines, he desires me to state that the entire country which would be laid open if the recent trade permits were complied with is now or will be covered by military operations directed by General Grant and to be executed by General Sherman and General Canby. Under the circumstances, he has, therefore, felt it his duty to suspend the execution of any orders for the opening of promiscuous trade until further instructions are received from Washington.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 3d day of December, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. Milton J. Roberts, Barrancas, Fla., November 30:

Refugees report the enemy are fortifying Marianna, Fla. The force at that point consists of twenty artillerists with two 6-pounders, three companies of cavalry (forty men each), commanded by Colonel Scott, and one company of home guards, Lieut. S. M. Gamble. There is also a picket-post on the Choctawhatchie River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, December 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to represent to the commanding general that if he deems it expedient at this time to make a demonstration from this point in favor of General Davidson, and to retain the present force of the enemy near the fortifications surrounding Mobile, the additional troops required to make it effective should be forwarded to me with the least practicable delay. To convey these troops, and such as I propose taking from this post and Pensacola, with proper dispatch to the points I have selected for bases of operation, I shall require three or four transports of light-draught, the water in the Sound at this season of the year being very shoal in consequence of the northers which prevail. The lines around Mobile seem to be more closely drawn than heretofore. No papers have been received therefrom for more than a

week, and parties from our lines are not permitted to enter the city, proving conclusively that the authorities are fully aroused to a sense of the danger surrounding them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 3, 1864.

PROVOST-MARSHAL PARISH OF ORLEANS:

I am instructed by Brigadier-General Sherman to call your attention to the number of refugees retained at what is termed the Refugees' Home (Commercial Hotel). The only reason for issuing rations to refugees are these: First. Because it sometimes is the case that the refugees cannot be examined the day they arrive, and have to be retained for that purpose; but the cases should be very few that require detention for this purpose more than one day. Second. There may be a few cases of absolute indigence; for instance, helpless women and children, who it would be charitable to allow to remain for a time for the want of proper accommodations elsewhere. As a general thing, however, this class can be supported by the Relief Commission, and should seek relief in that quarter. It is not intended to support these refugees with Government rations any further than herein suggested. The daily reports from the Home show 150 and upward from the 20th to the 30th of November, without any diminution of consequence during that time. It would be well to have these refugees examined as far as possible without putting them in the Home at all, and as soon as the oath is administered let them go their way. Those, if any, who refuse to take the oath, will be furnished with rations until they can be returned from whence they came; but they should be confined in 54 Baronne street, and not be allowed the freedom of the city. Your strict attention is called to the general orders on this subject.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Donaldsonville:

The general directs me to say to you that he does not want General Cameron's cavalry relieved until the Thirty-first Massachusetts is in working order. This is highly important,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: From information derived from spies, refugees, deserters, and scouting parties, the rebel citizens are moving south with their

effects, having abandoned their homes. It is reported that Magruder issued an order for the citizens to move south of Red River or he would leave them only thirty days' rations. The roads are represented as being crowded with wagons of emigrants moving in obedience to this order. The other day one of our scouting parties came upon a train of thirty wagons on the north side of the Arkansas, with citizens moving south. Yesterday twenty-one women, with a train, came to our pickets on the north side of the river and asked permission to pass through Little Rock on their way south, which was refused. Tracks of a wagon train were discovered at Aberdeen Crossing, on White River, recently. Our scouting parties found no rebel pickets along the Saline, and from the best information that I can get, all the organized rebel troops now in this State are on Red River or on a line from Camden to Red River, except a few outposts. Deserters from Price's army continue coming in, principally from the south. They all tell the same story in regard to the emigrants and the deplorable condition of Price's men and horses. Many of his furloughed men and deserters are scattered over the country, but they do not seem inclined to do much harm to anybody. Five steamers came up the Arkansas and brought a large amount of Government freight, some of which was discharged at Pine Bluff, but the principal part here. They met with no difficulty coming up, except the first steamer, which had no guard on board, was fired upon by small-arms, but without receiving any damage. The water has fallen and two of the largest boats were unable to get out of the river on account of a bar, seven miles below Pine Bluff. Another rise is expected soon. Two of the boats sent to Fort Smith, it is supposed, reached their destination. The Doane broke in two, twenty miles above Dardanelle, and sunk in six feet of water. The freight and forage was all saved. The other boats were unable to reach Dardanelle—one is aground near Lewisburg. I should like to consult with General Canby and yourself in regard to further movements.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 3, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

SIR: Since Colonel Bassett wrote you yesterday I have seen a letter from Mr. McDonald to Colonel Brooks, stating that the advance of the train would be in at Gibson Sunday or Monday. I can't well give directions till I know how it is loaded. All the mule train is to come through here. I am anxious to know if there is a mule train still behind at Fort Scott to come through; and, if so, I want to provide for its escort, and also an escort for the ox train back; and until I am informed on these points, I can't determine whether to have all three of the regiments (which belong here) return here, or leave one with you for escort duty or not. Colonel Williams will escort the mule train to this place. Send me the desired information as soon as possible.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward, for information of the major-general commanding, the following reports of a rebel deserter to Lieut. George P. Lord, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. steamer Chillicothe, off Fort Adams, December 2, 1864, furnished me through the kindness of Lieut. Commander E. Y. McCauley, commanding Fourth and Fifth Districts. He reports that General Hodge has been relieved from command of this district and ordered to Jackson, Miss., being succeeded by Colonel Scott. The reported death of General Hood is confirmed by Southern papers; his disease, pneumonia. He also reports crossing to a great extent is continually going on at Jackson Point, twenty miles above Fort Adams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence under flag of truce respecting Lieut. I. N. Earl, commanding scouts, who was severely wounded as reported to you in letter of the 30th ultimo. I also inclose copy of the report of the surgeons sent out with flag of truce. This is all the reliable information I can get concerning him, though from the feeling existing toward Lieutenant Earl, and the threats made against him if taken, as well as from some verbal reports that have reached me, I fear they are playing false regarding him and will not treat him with the respect due a prisoner of war. I shall make every endeavor to aid him, but as my cavalry is all at Vicksburg with General Dana I am cut off from any movement in force.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., November 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER CONFEDERATE FORCES,
Near Fayette, Miss.:

SIR: I learn this morning that Lieutenant Earl, commanding independent scouts, under special instructions of Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, was seriously wounded last night in passing through Fayette; that he was left at the residence of a surgeon, who had not, however, the means of treating him as the nature of his wounds required, and that he now remains in a precarious condition, and doubtless a prisoner. I hereby dispatch Surg. A. E. Carothers, in charge of U. S. general hospital, and Surg.

P. A. Willis, post surgeon of this command, attended by six men, under flag of truce, with such instruments and supplies as the condition of Lieutenant Earl may require. I have to request that these gentlemen be received in the usual manner and permitted to afford such surgical aid as may be needed. If able to be brought in, I request that Lieutenant Earl may be paroled; if not, and he remains a prisoner, that he may be treated with humanity and courtesy. The gentlemen whom I send have discretionary power. The wife of Lieutenant Earl will also accompany them, and I bespeak for her like courtesy.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FAYETTE, *December 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BRAYMAN:

SIR: Surg. A. E. Carothers and Surg. P. A. Willis arrived at this place this morning with flag of truce for the purpose of rendering Lieutenant Earl (who was wounded in this place on night before last) any medical assistance in their power. Lieutenant Earl was removed from this place yesterday to the hospital of this district, and it being contrary to usual custom to allow [*sic*] to enter the lines, I regret to say that I cannot allow them to visit him, but have assured them that he shall have every attention in my power to bestow, and have promised them to forward him immediately some medicines and delicacies left him by the surgeons. I will advise you of Lieutenant Earl's condition from time [to time], and in the event of his death will notify you of the fact.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. PADDOCK,
Lieutenant, Commanding Confederate Scouts.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, OFFICE OF POST SURGEON,
Natchez, Miss., December 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: We have the honor to report that in accordance with your order to proceed with flag of truce to Fayette, Miss., on the 30th of November, to obtain permission to see Lieutenant Earl, commanding special scouts, who was left wounded at that place the previous night, and render him such aid as his condition might require, and if possible secure his release on parole, we left Natchez, Miss., at 2 p. m. of November 30, accompanied by Mrs. Earl in a carriage, and an escort of six men of Lieutenant Earl's command. We traveled as rapidly as the broken character of the road would permit until 5.30 p. m. without meeting any of the scouts or pickets of the enemy, when we were compelled to stop for the night, which we did at the house of Mr. Hoggett, where we were hospitably entertained. We left at daylight on the morning of December 1 and reached Fayette at 9.30 a. m. without meeting any pickets, and were met upon our entrance into the town by Lieut. B. B. Paddock, commanding Confederate scouts, to whom we delivered your letter. He informed us that he had removed Lieutenant Earl to the district hospital, a distance of thirty miles in the interior, and that he could not permit us to pass through to see him, nor could

he allow Mrs. Earl to go to him. We insisted upon going on without our escort under charge of a guard of his men, offering him any pledges of secrecy that he might wish, but to no avail. He assured us that Lieutenant Earl was doing well, was well cared for and would receive the best treatment in his power to afford him. He took charge of a quantity of supplies of delicacies, liquors, and clothing which we had taken with us, and assured us he would forward them immediately to Lieutenant Earl. He permitted us to pass into town to get breakfast, where we saw and conversed with Dr. Greenfield, the physician who first attended Lieutenant Earl after being wounded, but who either through ignorance or from a worse motive gave us such conflicting accounts of his wounds that we are unable to state with any degree of certainty whether they are mortal or not, but ascertained that he was struck in the face by two buckshot which inflicted painful but not dangerous wounds. He was also struck by another buckshot or ball on the left side of the chest near the clavicle, but whether it opened the cavity of the left thorax or not we are unable to determine, although from the direction of the wounds as described to us and the position of the man who shot him we are led to hope it did not. From conflicting statements made to us we are led to believe that Lieutenant Earl was removed but a short distance beyond the town, and from the fact that three rings that were on the hand of the lieutenant when he was wounded were found in the possession of three of the rebel soldiers, one being the man who claimed to have shot him, we doubt their professions of good treatment. The rings were recovered from the soldiers, and given to Mrs. Earl by Lieutenant Paddock, at our earnest request. A sergeant of the Confederate scouts was pointed out to us by several citizens as the man who shot Lieutenant Earl, but we think the statement false, and that he was shot by a citizen of Fayette. A boy by the name of John Hays, a lad of twelve years of age, who was attached to Lieutenant Earl in some capacity which we could not ascertain and who remained with him after he was wounded, was held by Lieutenant Paddock as a prisoner of war. Having accomplished all within our power for the relief of Lieutenant Earl we returned to this place, arriving at 6 p. m., when we had the honor verbally [to report] and deliver to you Lieutenant Paddock's written reply to your communication.

We have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

P. A. WILLIS,
Surg., Forty-eighth Ohio Vet. Infty. and Post Surg., Natchez, Miss.
A. E. CAROTHERS,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Vols., in Charge of General Hospital, Natchez, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NINETEENTH CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding Division, Nineteenth Corps:

The general commanding directs that you order one of your batteries to move up to-day to the Bolivar road and encamp in the vicinity of the Third Brigade, on such ground as General Shaler may designate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 218. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 3, 1864.*

The resignation of Maj. Frank S. Bond, aide-de-camp, having been accepted by the President, he is relieved from duty as senior aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding. Major Bond entered the service as first lieutenant, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler in the battles at and in front of Farmington during our advance on Corinth; as captain and volunteer aide-de-camp to Major-General Rosecrans at Stone's River, where he behaved with distinguished gallantry, and as major and senior aide-de-camp during all the subsequent operations of the Army of the Cumberland, closing with the bloody field of Chickamauga and the possession of Chattanooga, and in the late campaign against Price. The general commanding performs a grateful duty in bearing testimony to the high patriotism, intelligence, zeal, and distinguished gallantry of Major Bond. By his return to private life the service loses a valued officer and the general an esteemed member of his military family.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 335. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 3, 1864.*

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5. Col. Lewis Merrill, Second Missouri Cavalry, with the detachment of his regiment now in this department, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Saint Louis District, for temporary duty, until such time as the assignment of that regiment contemplated in Special Orders, No. 340, paragraph 37, current series, from the War Department, shall be made by Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 429. } *Washington, December 3, 1864.*

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8. Lieut. Col. E. D. Kittoe, medical inspector, U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Northwest for assignment to duty.

9. Lieut. Col. George W. Stipp, medical inspector, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Northwest, and will report in person without delay to Asst. Surg. Gen. Wood, U. S. Army, at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., December 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely, Minn.:

COLONEL: In reply to your dispatch of 30th ultimo, just received at these headquarters, General Sibley directs that you take such measures as you deem necessary to carry out his late instructions to warn all Indians who are stragglers from their reservation on the Missouri to remove without delay to the west of the James River, or failing to do so they will be forced by the military back to their reservation. In regard to persons found trading and otherwise encouraging these people to return to their old haunts in this State, you are authorized to use the necessary military force to remove them with their effects from the uninhabited portion of the country, and assure them in addition that if they are found within it hereafter they will be severely punished. If any liquor is found among the traders' goods it will be destroyed.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND MINNESOTA CAV. VOLS.,
Princeton, Minn., December 3, 1864.

Capt. JOHN G. TELFORD,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Northwest, Dist. of Minn., Saint Paul:

SIR: In response to your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in compliance with the order of the brigadier-general commanding contained therein, I have to state that at my arrival at this place I found some eight Chippewa lodges in the timbered bottom in the immediate vicinity of this village, occupied by about eighty Indians (squaws and papooses included). As much as I can learn from the citizens of this place and from the farmers living in the neighborhood, none of them have ever, since they were encamped here, given any cause for complaint whatever to the whites. Some of them have left since, and the remaining party talk about leaving, but they are expecting to be paid here. Should matters of importance occur in future time at or about this station I will at once make reports of the same. All here seem to be a very quiet set of Indians. It seems that they have not been notified as to their payment, or, at least, so they say.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HANLEY,
Capt. Co. M, Second Regiment Cavalry Minnesota Volunteers.

DETACHMENT COMPANY M, SECOND MINNESOTA CAV.,
Chengwatona, December 3, 1864.

Capt. JOHN G. TELFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. There have been no Indians in this vicinity since my arrival at this post, consequently no trouble. Anything of an important nature transpiring in this vicinity concerning Indians will be promptly reported to district headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. GARDNER,
First Lieut. Company M, Second Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF W. MISS., *Camp at Foxworth's Farm, Seven Miles from Columbia, Miss., December 4, 1864.*

From this time onward division commanders are requested to use more caution while on the march, looking out well to their front and rear, and sending out flankers. The left flank particularly must be closely watched. When the road passes through thick woods, or is bounded on either side by dense underbrush, skirmishers should be thrown out in advance of the command and every precaution should be taken to guard against surprise. The division columns and division trains should be kept well closed up at all times.

By order of Brigadier-General Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Morganza, La., December 4, 1864.

Lieut. O. A. RICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

The rebel picket post spoken of in my report of this morning has twice since been driven as far as the New Texas road by our cavalry outposts, and is now again in sight. This, of course, indicates the presence of a body of the enemy in the immediate vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. DICKEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Yours of the 27th ultimo, inclosing copies of dispatches from General Canby and calling for my views in regard to the evacuation of Fort Smith, was received this afternoon. The answer to these dispatches and to your inquiries in regard to the evacuation of Fort Smith were handed to a member of my staff to be forwarded to you. I herewith inclose copies* of the same. I have sent you several other dispatches, which I hope have been or that they will be received. I shall be more particular hereafter as to the manner of forwarding dispatches to you.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, AND U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of White River, Ark., December 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the inclosed copy of correspondence for the information and consideration of the major-general

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*See November 24 (two communications), pp. 665, 666.

commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. Since being assigned to the command at this point I have frequently sent a small boat containing a detail of my provost guards across the Mississippi River for the purpose of answering flags of truce, and for no other purpose. Those details have brought from the Mississippi side several deserters from the rebel army and a few refugees, white and black. Until the 3d instant those details were not interrupted in any manner by the navy, and no objection was made on the part of the navy to their crossing. On the 3d instant a detail sent over by my order to answer a flag of truce was fired upon by order of the commanding officer of the U. S. steamer Tyler—a blank shot was first fired and then a ball or shell. My boat landed, however, and took aboard the wife and child of a former captain in the rebel service, who deserted from the enemy and came in to this place on the 18th ultimo and was sent by my order to Cairo, Ill. Upon the return of my boat it was met and fired upon by an armed boat from the Tyler (several of the shot striking very close) and required to report to the Tyler. Believing that the correspondence explains itself I deem it unnecessary to say more. Will you please inform me what right, if any, the army have on the Mississippi River? Also if there are any orders in existence giving the navy supreme control and command of the river? I am desirous of avoiding trouble and misunderstanding with the navy, and would not presume to interfere with their affairs, and do not propose to submit to their interference with me in the execution of what I consider to be my legitimate duties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds for remark.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 9, 1864.

Respectfully returned to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

Brigadier-General McGinnis, commanding forces at mouth of White River, has the undoubted right to send a boat and guard across the river and is responsible for any result consequent. The commanding officer of the naval forces has the same right and incurs the same responsibility. Neither commander is answerable to the other in matters or movements of no greater magnitude than such as elicited this correspondence. The misunderstanding is a source of regret, and an observance of proper courtesy, it seems, would have prevented it. No orders are deemed necessary in the premises.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

U. S. STEAMER TYLER,
Mouth of White River, December 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Mouth of White River, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have sent over an armed boat and arrested a boat sent by your provost-marshal to the other side of the river to certain parties displaying a flag of truce. I must request, general, that all boats sent by military authority outside of your lines, and under cover of my guns, shall be instructed to first report to this vessel.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK S. HILL,
U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. Steamer Tyler.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of White River, Ark., December 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

As the commanding officer of U. S. forces at this point, I claim the right to send boats, troops, and details to any point and on any business that may be deemed proper, and shall continue to do so. I do not understand by what authority or right the commanding officer of the Tyler requires or requests that my details should report to his vessel. Since taking command at this point, details have frequently crossed the river by my order to answer flags of truce, and the interruption this morning is the first that has occurred. The boat that crossed the river this morning was by my order. Several of the shots fired by your men struck very close to her and endangered the lives of my men. The firing upon my men was a gross outrage, and must not be repeated. My details will have orders not to report to your vessel. If by firing on them again any should be injured, the blood must be upon your head. My intercouse with the navy heretofore has been most friendly and agreeable, and I hope it may so continue. For the purpose of having a better understanding in this matter, will Captain Hill please call at these headquarters at 3 this p. m.?

Very respectfully,
G. F. MCGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

U. S. STEAMER TYLER,
Mouth of White River, December 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS:
Commanding U. S. Forces, Mouth of White River:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your reply to my communication of this morning. You must see, if you give the matter one moment's consideration, the manifest impropriety of boats being permitted to pass at will backward and forward across the Mississippi River into the enemy's lines. The fact of the men in the boat being soldiers gives me no assurance or possible knowledge of their going by competent authority, which fact I can only learn by their reporting first to my boat. You will acknowledge that your pickets will not even allow me to pass your lines without a pass from you, which I, of course, acknowl-

edge as correct, and duly applied to your adjutant-general for a proper pass for my own use. The shots this morning were fired because your officer persisted in going when recalled by a blank shot from my vessel fired by my order, and under my personal supervision. With the most earnest desire to continue the cordial relations which have always existed at this post between the army and navy, I cannot permit boats to cross the river until they have first reported at this vessel, that I may know they have proper authority for so doing.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK S. HILL,
U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. Steamer Tyler.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of White River, Ark., December 3, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication just received I would say that no person or persons belonging to my command are permitted to cross the Mississippi River at will. On the contrary, every person connected with this command crossing the river does so by my authority. I informed you in my first note that the boat that crossed this morning was by my order, and thought it so plain as to be readily understood. No one of my command will be permitted to cross except by my authority. I state this emphatically, so that when you see a boat containing my troops crossing the river you may know by whose order it is being done. I am not aware of the existence of any authority giving the navy supreme control of the river. If I correctly understand your view of the matter, I could not cross the river myself without first reporting to you and asking permission to do so. In "persisting in going on," &c., my officer persisted in obeying my orders. As we cannot always take the trouble of reporting to your vessel, I hope that the statement contained in this communication, that I permit no person to cross the river at will, will be sufficient evidence to you that all parties crossing the river have proper authority for so doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICTS OF WEST TENNESSEE AND VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., December 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of W. Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just been shown by Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith a letter to him from Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, dated Saint Louis, Mo., November 28, stating that he had arrived there en route to report to me, when he was stopped by the change in orders, and that he "expected to be ordered to Sherman as soon as he struck salt water," giving post-office box 2169 as address. It is indispensable that a good officer be placed in command of the District of West Tennessee. General Dodge made his reputation as an officer while commanding the District of Corinth and the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, which comprised most of the present District of West Tennessee. He knows every foot of the country, is posted on the peo-

ple, and is the man for the place; besides, I have no officer competent for that command. I respectfully request that General Dodge may be peremptorily ordered to report to me forthwith at Memphis for assignment to command, and suggest that the major-general commanding secure such action in regard to General Dodge from the War Department as will enable his retention within the Military Division of West Mississippi, as officers of his ability are becoming scarce in the West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Springfield, Mo., December 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Planters' House, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: It is impossible for me to subsist my command by the way of Batesville, and should there be bad weather it will be equally impracticable to take train across the swamp. I will not succeed in getting my regiment mounted unless Captain Owen gets authority to buy more than 200 horses. It will take 300 or 350 to mount it, and unless it is mounted it will require a larger train to move the ordnance and ordnance stores of the command than Owen is willing to furnish. I am afraid if I go by Batesville quite a number of my men will desert. I have issued orders to the company commanders to make ready to move down the Mississippi and up the Arkansas River. The men seem to be very much delighted with the idea. I think I will not have more than one or two to desert if the move is made by Rolla. If made otherwise I am fearful there will be quite a number. Lieutenant Morley says it will be impossible to go by Batesville on account of high water.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December 8, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding department.

The within letter discloses objections and obstacles to the movement of the Second Arkansas Cavalry across the State of Arkansas to Memphis that did not suggest themselves to my mind, and I would recommend that the route be changed, and that the regiment move via Saint Louis and the river.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 5, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and will report for orders to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas.

2. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will proceed to Morganza, La., for the purpose of assuming command of the Third Brigade of the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi.

3. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will report for orders to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas.

4. The following troops are hereby transferred from the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi to the Department of Arkansas, and will report for orders to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding: Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, now at White River, Ark.; detachment First Kansas Mounted Infantry, now at White River, Ark.; Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, now at White River, Ark.; First Delaware Battery Light Artillery, now at Morganza, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

5. The following troops are hereby transferred from the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi to the Department of the Gulf, and will report for orders to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding: Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, now at Baton Rouge, La.; Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, now at New Orleans, La.; One hundred and thirtieth Illinois Infantry, now at New Orleans, La.; First Louisiana Infantry, now at Memphis, Tenn., whence it will proceed without delay to Donaldsonville, La. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

6. The following organization of the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi is hereby announced:

A—Infantry: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler commanding: Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis commanding: Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews commanding: Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteers. Fourth Brigade, Col. McE. Dye commanding: Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. The headquarters of these brigades are in the field, and commanders will hold their troops in readiness to move at any moment and in any direction required. Until a permanent commander is assigned the commanding officer of each brigade will report direct to and receive orders from these headquarters. The brigade staff will consist of and is limited to one assistant adjutant-general (a captain), one assistant quartermaster (a captain), one commissary of subsistence (a captain), one acting assistant inspector-general (a field officer), personal aides-de-camp, of the number and rank allowed by law, mounted orderlies, one non-commissioned officer and nine privates. All detached officers and men will at once join their regiments, and the necessary details for brigade headquarters, except personal aides, will be made from the brigade.

B—Cavalry: First Louisiana Volunteers, Second New York [Veteran] Volunteers, First Texas Volunteers. The commanding officer of each regiment will for the present report directly to and receive orders from the chief of cavalry of the division.

C—Artillery: Second Connecticut Battery Light Artillery, Second Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery, Fourth Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery, Seventh Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery, Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery Light Artillery, Twenty-first New York Battery Light Artillery, Twenty-sixth New York Battery Light Artillery, First Indiana Battery Light Artillery, First Indiana, Company G, Heavy Artillery, Seventeenth Ohio Battery Light Artillery. The commanding officer of each battery will for the present report directly to and receive orders from the chief of artillery and ordnance of the division.

7. The One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty at Memphis, Tenn., and will proceed to the mouth of White River, reporting to the commanding officer Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

8. Upon the arrival of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry at Donaldsonville, La., the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers will be relieved from duty there, and will proceed to Morganza, La., and will report to the commanding officer, Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, with the ultimate view of its consolidation with the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers.

9. The Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, now on its way from the White River to Morganza, will, upon arrival at the latter place, report to the commanding officer of the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and will then proceed without disembarking to Natchez, Miss., with a view of its ultimate consolidation with the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. Both regiments will remain at Natchez until further orders.

10. During the absence and disability to command of Lieut. I. N. Earl, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Lieut. Warren P. Knowles, Company G, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the "special scouting party," organized under authority of instructions from these headquarters of June 6 and July 15, 1864. Lieutenant Knowles is charged with the same duties which were intrusted to Lieutenant Earl, and in like manner with the corresponding responsibility and authority, and commanding officers and officers of the staff departments will furnish him all necessary facilities accordingly. Any unfinished business requiring Lieutenant Earl's signature, may be settled by Lieutenant Knowles, who is authorized to sign in his name.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 5, 1864.

Lieut. WARREN P. KNOWLES,
Company G, Fourth Wisconsin Vol. Cav., Baton Rouge:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inclose herewith copy of special order* assigning you to the command of the "special

* See paragraph 10, next, *ante*.

scouting party," organized in accordance with Special Orders, No. 31, paragraph 3, from these headquarters, letters of instructions to Lieut. I. N. Earl of the 6th of June and 15th of July last. You will find in those letters all the rules necessary for your guidance, and I have only to impress specially upon your mind the necessity of preserving the same good discipline amongst your men as was exercised by Lieutenant Earl. While bravery and dash are necessary qualifications in the execution of your important duties you must also exercise the necessary amount of carefulness and moderation, and keep in view the special duties for which the party was organized. The commanding general trusts that you will justify the confidence which he places in you and that your services will in every way prove as useful and satisfactory as those of Lieutenant Earl have been. Lieutenant Earl's clerk will be retained in his present position and no changes of whatsoever nature in your command will be made without instructions from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 5, 1864.

In cases of offenses committed in the city of New Orleans by persons in the military service, and now triable before Maj. G. Norman Lieber, judge-advocate, under authority of General Orders, No. 77, current series, from these headquarters, Major Lieber is authorized to inflict such sentences as a field officer is entitled to inflict by authority of section 7, of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, with the exception of stoppage of pay. Commanding officers will respect and carry into execution such sentences.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., December 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding department, that the condition of things in this region of Texas is very much as it has been for months. Large quantities of cotton pass out through Mexico and immense quantities of supplies pass in by the same route. Brigadier-General Slaughter has relieved Colonel Ford of the command of the Brownsville District. He has about 3,000 men in Brownsville and is between here and there with four pieces of field artillery. They come down in sight frequently and exchange shots with us across the Boca Chica Pass. We killed one of their favorite captains last week and one of his men; also wounded several others; nobody has been hurt by them. I send across to the mouth of the Rio Grande about twice per week. I am almost helpless, so far as expeditions on the mainland are concerned, for want of cavalry and pontoons with which to cross the Boca Chica Pass. If I had 500 cavalry I could inflict material damage on Slaughter; perhaps make a raid into Brownsville itself. Can 500 cavalry be sent me? Is it de-

sired that I should do anything on the mainland? How many men will be sent here before Christmas? I would like to take a command to Brownsville, if it is the intention of the military authorities to occupy this coast; if not, I desire to be transferred to another command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Four deserters have just come in from Slaughter's command. He is camped at Palmetto, about fifteen miles from the mouth of the river. He has with him Benavides' regiment (mounted), Giddings' regiment (mounted), Showalter's regiment (mounted), Ford's regiment (mounted), Jones' battery; in all, about 1,500 men. I have no apprehensions of an attack, although they make threats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., December 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, for the information of the commanding general.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the commanding general Department of the Gulf.

There is no probability of any more troops being sent to Brazos Santiago before Christmas. General Pile will be instructed that the first duty of an officer is to do the best he can with the means at his command, and not to ask to be relieved because his superior officers may find it impracticable or inexpedient to increase his resources.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

Unless instructions to that effect have already been given, the major-general commanding directs that orders be at once issued for the evacuation of Fort Smith and dependencies, and the withdrawal to Little Rock of all the troops, supplies, &c. As a matter of course, everything at and about the fort that might be of use to the enemy will be destroyed.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS AND 7TH ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Little Rock, Ark., December 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Reliable information from Camden and Red River has reached this office recently of the following import: Parsons is at Camden with two brigades, General Clark and Colonel Burns commanding, 2,400 men and eight pieces of artillery. At Washington there are two small regiments, numbering about 500 men, and two pieces of artillery. These regiments belong to Forney's division (Walker's old division). Captain Lindsey commands the post of Washington. Forney's division, numbering about 4,000, is at Spring Hill, with five batteries of artillery of four pieces each. Churchill's division, numbering 4,000, is at Lewisville, with four batteries of artillery of four guns each and two large Parrott guns. Parsons' division, 2,500 men (Texas cavalry), is at Walnut Hill, seventy miles below Camden, with three mountain howitzers. Logan is also there with about 700 men. Price is in Red River County, Tex. He has dismounted most of his men. Fagan and Shelby are scouting through the country of Southern Arkansas. Price's entire force will not number more than 10,000 men, with three pieces of artillery. Wharton's cavalry, numbering about 8,000 men, are scattered through the country from Spring Hill to Shreveport on Red River, headquarters at Spring Hill. He has eight pieces of artillery. This comprises Magruder's command. Polignac's division, numbering 3,500 men, is at Mindeon, La., with four batteries of four guns each and two large Parrott guns. General Buckner commands at Shreveport. There are only about three regiments there at this time, with a considerable amount of artillery and more being manufactured. There are three gun-boats at Shreveport. Formidable fortifications are being made above and below Shreveport. The State of Louisiana has called for 5,000 negroes to work on the fortifications. The soldiers are poorly fed and thinly clad. Much dissatisfaction exists among the men. The troops in the Department of Arkansas are subsisted from Texas and Louisiana. There can be no doubt that the line of defense in the Trans-Mississippi Department will be on Red River in the future.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NASH,
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, in charge of Secret Service.

PINE BLUFF, *December 5, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Erskine has not yet returned. Has anything been heard of the fleet which left here last Thursday? A rebel force, estimated at 700, is reported to be twelve miles from here on the lower Monticello road.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hannibal, Mo., December 5, 1864.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, &c., Macon City:

LIEUTENANT: I desire to state for the information of the general commanding that the vigor displayed by Captain Lennon and Captain Thatcher while in that county seems to have left Ralls County quiet, and with a small force at hand in case of need I think nothing need be feared for the winter. Captain Poe stationed here is ample force if he had a few horses, and I do not see how he is to do the duty that will be required of him unless he has them. I propose to say to the men of Ralls County, furnish Captain Poe twenty-five horses and saddles and your militia can then be relieved. We now have there fifty mounted men in New London, who have scoured the county well, as I can learn. Of a marauding band of six I learn 4 were killed, 1 captured (Fagan, now with you), and 1 only at large. Before making this order I desire the approval of the general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

JUNCTION CITY, KANS., *December 5, 1864.*

Maj. B. S. HENNING,
Commanding District of Upper Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: I have been on our western border more or less during the past two months, and wish to make some suggestions in regard to the Indian difficulties. From some cause the Indians have lost all fear or perhaps respect for our troops. They regard them quite differently from what they did a few years ago. They have a very high opinion of their own fighting qualities, and regard themselves as the victors. All the indications are that they intend to continue the war, and that they are becoming more bold and systematic in their attacks and movements. It is very evident that if they are permitted to continue their depredations during the winter without a proper chastisement, that they will become bolder and more determined in their hostilities, and that the commerce of the plains and our exposed settlements will be in much greater danger next spring than they ever have been. The withdrawal of their supplies makes it a necessity for them to continue the war or to ask for a treaty of peace. There is no probability of their doing the latter while they regard themselves as the victors. Nothing short of the most severe punishment will bring them to terms. Now is the best time to wage a successful war against them, and a large force should be sent out at once, with orders to show them no quarter, until they are most severely chastised. We are dealing with savages, and we must adopt their mode of warfare, and, if possible, exceed them in cruel and barbarous treatment. Nothing short of this will secure a permanent peace. Some parties who are actuated more by immediate personal gain than the public good may prefer a "patched-up" peace; but it is clearly to the interest of Kansas, of the West generally, and to the Government, to fight them until they are completely subdued and taught a lesson they will not soon forget. I have been expecting that an expedition would be sent against them, and am surprised that it has been so long delayed. Now that Kansas is comparatively safe from rebel incursions from the east and south the troops in Kansas could not be used to better

advantage than in quieting the Indians. I hope, major, that you will take my suggestions in the spirit I have intended them, and that, if upon mature consideration you deem them correct, you urge upon the department commander the importance of concentrating a sufficient force on the plains to properly chastise those savage devils. Something must be done and that quickly, or the business on the plains must be discontinued and the frontier settlements abandoned.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. M. STRICKLER.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. C. S. Charlot, assistant adjutant-general, Department of Kansas, for the information of the general commanding.

Mr. Strickler, the writer of the within, is a resident of Junction City, Kans.; is a man of means and influence, and is supposed to be well posted in regard to condition of affairs on the western border.

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, Comdg. District.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department.

If my suggestions have reached Washington this may add testimony. I think the Indians are well convinced of our strength and their danger, but their own necessities and inherent love of strife have induced them to extend their usual robberies to our neglected frontier and overland travel.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 5, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN EVANS,
Washington, D. C.:

GOVERNOR: Since you left I have further news of occasional attacks on coaches, trains, and unguarded squads, showing, evidently, that small war parties continue to infest our lines of travel, and Indian troubles therefore seem to continue. In the meantime some of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes come into or near Fort Lyon and surrender, as they pretend, offering to comply with almost any terms. Of course, some of these are really anxious to avoid quarrel, while others, as I believe, come in to get food for winter. Probably 2,000 or more are thus asking for mercy, and I suppose in spite of my severe orders they have more than they deserve. Everything costs ruinous prices out there at Lyon, and if these Indians are to become a burden on the Government they ought to be located at some more convenient point for feeding them. I confess myself entirely undecided and uncertain as to what can be done with such nominal Indian prisoners. The receiving of some

by Major Wynkoop induced others, as you perceive, to follow the example. Major Anthony is there now in command, and promises greater caution. Nothing is heard from the Kiowas except what I get from General Carleton, who has sent Colonel Carson east from Santa Fé, where he understood they had fled from my movements in July last. He locates their lodges about 200 miles south of Fort Zarah (the mouth of Walnut Creek); says they went down the old trail leading south from the confluence of Arkansas and Walnut, which you will see laid down on the topographical map of that region.

Whether the hostile bands still operating on the lines of travel and trade belong to these seems now uncertain, but I think all the confederate tribes furnish a portion; or, more properly speaking, these war parties are emanations from all of these. I have started the Second Colorado to Fort Riley, where I intend to have them ready for a farther advance if I am supported by accessions of force such as I consider necessary. The rebels below have demonstrated against trains which I recently sent to save the garrison at Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, outside of my department, from starvation; and I have had to re-enforce the escort to prevent Steele's troops and supplies being carried off from their destination. This embarrasses and cripples my new designs to operate on the plains, but will not prevent me from doing something. I write knowing you are anxious about matters, and wish to act in Washington with full understanding of matters. At last accounts Chivington was near Fort Lyon trying to find the Indians that attacked the train. I suppose he has the 100-days' men with him.

Respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

TUBAC, ARIZ. TER., *December 5, 1864.*

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 3d instant I received information from my vedette station at Calabazas that an armed force, calling themselves Mexican dragoons, had encamped about two miles from Calabazas. I immediately forwarded to the commanding officer of said men the letter inclosed, marked No. 1. Next day I received the communication marked No. 2, and forwarded the answer marked No. 3. I then proceeded with a strong escort to Calabazas and found there the communication marked No. 4, to which I sent the answer No. 5. This failed to reach them, they having left for, I suppose, Sonora. My express followed them for three or four miles, but failed to overtake them. I also inclose copy of pass sent with communication No. 2. As these armed men did not pretend to be in pursuit of hostile Indians, I considered it my duty to prevent the presence of any foreign armed force on American soil, unless they could show an order permitting them to be there from my commanding officer. I have also to report that I am informed by Messrs. Hayden and Ochoa that fifty or sixty Americans, supposed to be from the rebel States, are organized, armed, and encamped at Los Alisas, distant from the line thirty miles. I am informed by the same parties that these men offered their services to the prefect of the district of San Ignacio, State of Sonora, and were accepted, for what purpose I do not know. I have been informed by reliable persons that their intentions are to plunder

in this Territory wherever they have an opportunity. You will perceive that in answer to my first communication F. A. Romstedt, purporting to be a lieutenant-colonel of the Mexican army, stated that his mission was to me, and that it was of a "diplomatic character."

Believing I had no authority to enter into any transaction of a political character, fearful of complicating my Government, informed of their combinations with the party referred to above (supposed to be from the rebel States), I refused, as my second letter shows, to hold any private interview, in the absence of instructions from my commanding officer, though willing to accept any communications in writing, to save my responsibility and avoid misconstructions upon the matter. As the documents inclosed will show, I requested to know their mission, design, or intentions, and by whose authority, order, or permission they had entered upon American territory with an armed force. The communication of F. A. Romstedt, directed to me, states that he sent two men before crossing the line, requesting permission to pass, and that permission was duly granted, when he encamped at Potrero, two miles from Calabazas. Neither myself nor my vedette stationed at Calabazas were made aware of the presence of said armed forces within this Territory until they were camped at Potrero, ten miles this side of the boundary line, from which place said armed force sent two men asking permission of my vedette at Calabazas to pass on, upon which my vedettes answered that they could not give permission, but would inform me of the fact. On being informed I sent my first communication, and not until the force had left was I made aware by their last communication that they had any written document for me from the Governor of Sonora. I then directed to them communication No. 5, which, as I stated before, failed to reach them. I felt the more delicate upon this affair by creditable representations made to me, describing the State of Sonora on the brink of being invaded, and, being prompted by a sincere desire to avoid, by all possible means in my power, complicating by any act of mine the international relations between the two nations which the future may give birth to, I deemed it prudent and proper to pursue the line of conduct herein set forth. I trust, sir, that my course in this affair will be considered proper by the general commanding, and any error committed be attributed to the peculiar and unusual features involved in this question. Conscious how grave and important these matters are, I must respectfully request of the general commanding instructions upon this and subsequent matters of a similar character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tubac, Ariz. Ter., December 3, 1864.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AN ARMED FORCE
ENCAMPED NEAR CALABAZAS:

SIR: I am informed by my picket station at Calabazas that you have with an armed force entered into and upon U. S. territory, and I am not at this present time advised of your design, intentions, or mission. I respectfully require you to explain fully to me, as military commander of this post, in writing, what your mission, design, or in-

tentions are; by whose authority, order, or permission, you have entered upon U. S. territory with an armed force. Any and all communications with me upon this subject must be in writing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

No. 2.

CAMP AT THE POTRERO,
December 4, 1864.

Capt. J. L. MERRIAM,
First California Cavalry, Commanding Officer at Tubac:

SIR: I have in my possession your very attentive communication dated the 3d instant, requesting to explain to you my intentions on entering with an armed force and without permission upon the U. S. territory. Informed that I would find at Calabazas the first military point, I sent two of my men before crossing the line requesting permission to pass on to your post. By the document I respectfully inclose to you, I hope my mission to you is of a diplomatic character, and will be fully explained to you. Permit me to proceed or have the kindness to come to this place. Remaining at this place and expecting your permission to pass,

I most respectfully have the honor to subscribe, your obedient servant,

FRED. A. ROMSTEDT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Mexican Army.

[Sub-inclosure.]

Mexican Republic, government and military command of the State of Sonora; Ignacio Pesqueira, Constitutional Governor of the State of Sonora.

Citizen Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Romstedt passes to the Territory of Arizona (United States) with an important commission of the public service of this State.

Wherefore, it is particularly recommended that the authorities upon his route lend the said citizen lieutenant-colonel all the assistance that he may ask of them and even armed force, the better to insure the success of the important commission with which he is intrusted.

I. PESQUEIRA.
PEDRO G. TATO,
Secretary.

URES, *November 26, 1864.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tubac, Ariz. Ter., December 4, 1864.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AN ARMED FORCE
NEAR CALABAZAS, ARIZ. TER.:

SIR: I would respectfully refer you to my letter of the 3d instant in which I stated that all communications that pass between us must be in writing. Your communication which I now have in my possession

does not state your mission. Any communication you have for me will be left at Calabazas. No personal interview will be held between us.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Captain, First California Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

No. 4.

MILITARY COMMANDER FORT TUBAC:

SEÑOR COMMANDING OFFICER: I regret exceedingly to find myself compelled to return to Sonora to report to my government your not having permitted me to pass to present to you the communications that I bore from it for you and for the Governor of Arizona, since, according to your second note of to-day's date, you tell me to leave my communications in Calabazas, and that it is altogether impossible that I, the bearer, should deliver them into your own hands as Governor Pesqueira ordered me to do. I am told, furthermore, that you cannot permit a personal interview, notwithstanding my having sent a passport sufficiently accrediting me as an official envoy of the government of the State of Sonora, and as such deserving to have been received by you. I now retire, I repeat, to report to my government, and I shall wait in Yuma only long enough for you to have the goodness to send to me at that place the said passport that I sent you by my dragoons for your inspection, and which I believe was handed to you, to return to me.

I have the satisfaction of repeating myself your attentive, faithful servant,

FRED. A. ROMSTEDT.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

No. 5.

CALABAZAS, ARIZ. TER., *December 4, 1864.*

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING AN ARMED FORCE
ENCAMPED NEAR CALABAZAS, ARIZ. TER.:

SIR: In reply to your communication just received I have the honor to inform you that any official communication you may wish to forward me you may deliver here in person. Please attend to this at once, as I do not wish to be detained here any longer than necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MERRIAM,
Commanding Post at Tubac.

HDQRS. U. S. MIL. TELEGRAPH, MIL. DIV. OF W. MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my voyage to explore a telegraphic route to Ship Island, with a map* of the route attached:

Left Canal Basin at 9 a. m. of Saturday, 26th ultimo, on steam-tug Blossom, drawing four feet and a half of water. Made Fort Macomb at 3 p. m.; took twenty telegraph poles and landed them with party of workmen at Cedar Bayou on Fort Pike line; anchored for the night.

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* See p. 777.

Sunday, 27th, down The Rigolets; observed several miles of galvanized telegraph wire standing upon the old line on the east bank of this pass; entered the south end of Chef Menteur Bayou; selected route for line from Fort Macomb to Alligator Point. Cable No. 1 will be required to cross Chef Menteur at Fort Macomb. From Alligator Point across Lake Borgne to Point Caraca cable No. 2, nine miles long, will be required. Cable No. 3 to cross a bay between Point Caraca and Petit Pass; from Point Caraca to False Bay the marsh is very heavy and impenetrable, standing six and eight feet high. At this season of the year it burns readily, leaving a stubble twelve or fifteen inches long, quite strong enough to bear a man; the line will have to follow the curves of the shore. Cable No. 4 to cross a wide bayou south of Petit Pass.

Monday, 28th, entered all the bayous to Grand Pass. Cable No. 5 to cross False Bay; No. 6 across Nine-Mile Bayou; No. 7 across Three-Mile Bayou. The marsh from False Bay to Three-Mile Bayou is very low and soft, the water three inches deep upon most of it, grass not so high; the most difficult portion of the route. Cable No. 8 across Grand Pass; Cable No. 9 across Shell Bank Bayou, where we were aground two days (Tuesday, 29th, and Wednesday, 30th) upon shell reefs, working off from one reef to ground upon another. Upon the evening of the 30th we made Cat Island Cove, cable No. 10. Two miles of marsh near Grand Pass is very bad; balance of the way to Isle au Pied [à Pitre] it is higher.

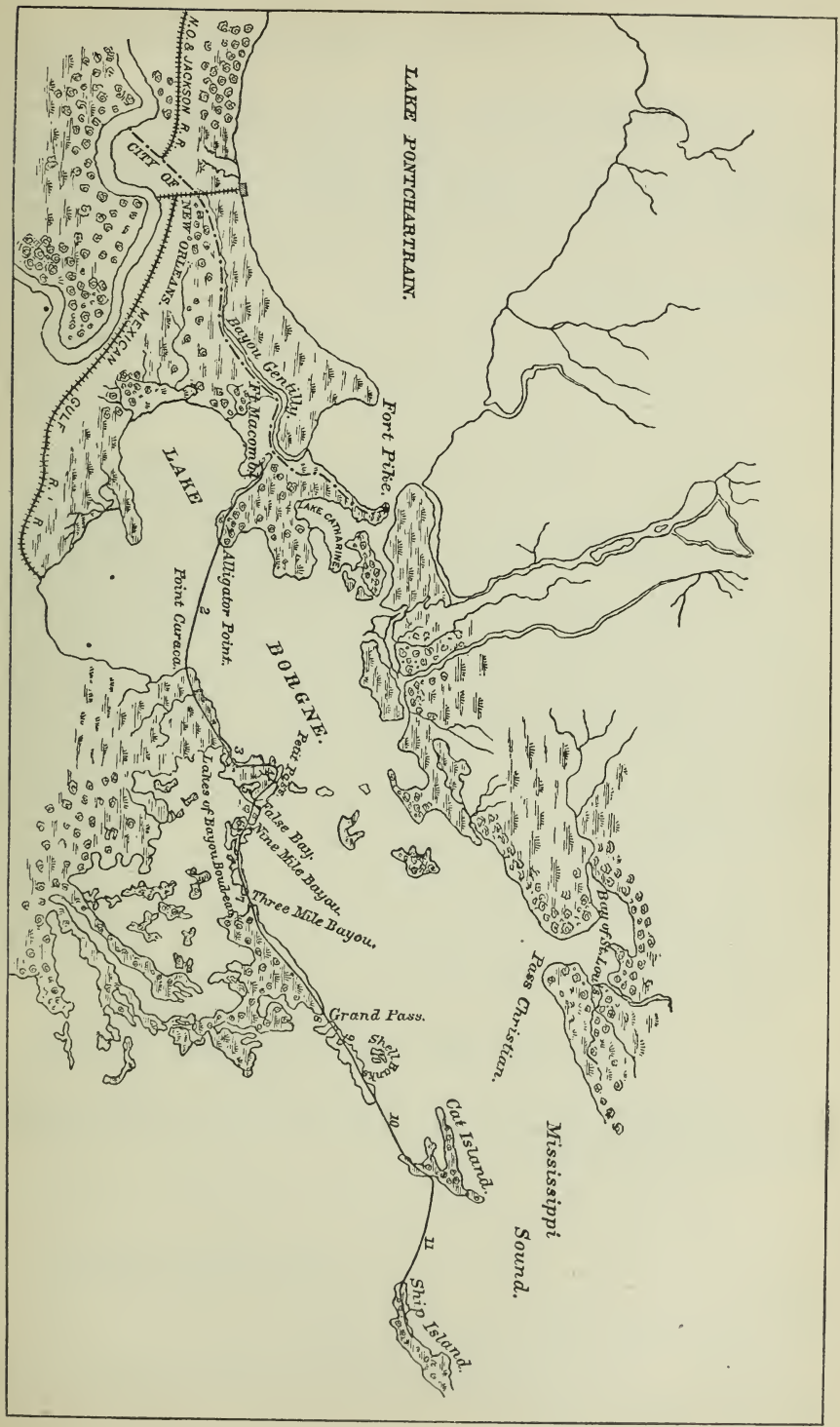
December 1, examined the south spit of Cat Island. It is all quicksand and changes with the storms. It will require constant labor to keep a line standing upon it. From Isle au Pied [à Pitre] to this spit is about five miles and a half; to the next spit it is seven miles and a half. We proceeded to Ship Island for coal and made Great Breton Island at 12 midnight, when our engine broke, detaining us until 12 noon December 2 for sufficient repairs to enable us to reach Pass à l'Outre, where we were detained until the evening of December 3 for more thorough repairs. My object in returning by this route was to examine the stations of the Delta lines, and decide upon some changes recommended by the line-men. We reached home at 2 o'clock Monday morning, December 5.

I consider the route examined feasible for a line. The blue line upon the map represents the Fort Pike line now in operation. The red line represents the proposed route. It will require at least two small steamers to construct the lines upon these marshes, as the men cannot live upon the shores, one boat for the workmen and one for supplies. Both boats must be of light draught and staunch enough to withstand storms so frequent at this season. If the work is to progress I would recommend that the tug Blossom be continued in my service, and another suitable boat obtained. The wire furnished for military lines will not be durable upon these marshes, as it is of a cheap quality intended for temporary lines. Probably four years would be the extent of its service, perhaps not so long.

Recapitulation of the cables necessary, with the estimated length of each: Cable No. 1, 460 feet long; cable No. 2, 9 miles long; cable No. 3, 400 feet long; cable No. 4, 400 feet long; cable No. 5, one-half mile long; cable No. 6, one-fourth mile long; cable No. 7, three-fourths mile long; cable No. 8, one-half mile long; cable No. 9, 400 feet long; cable No. 10, 5½ miles long; cable No. 11, 6½ miles long. Total, 23 miles, 1,660 feet of cable.

W. G. FULLER,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, Military Division of West Mississippi.


LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.
N.O. & JACKSON R.R.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
MEXICAN GULF R.R.
Bayou Gentilly.
Ft. Macomb.
Fort Pike.
LAKE CATHARINE
LAKE BORGNE.
Alligator Point.
Point Caraca.
Petit Pass.
False Bay.
Nine Mile Bayou.
Lakes of Bayou Boudeau.
Three Mile Bayou.
Grand Pass.
Shell Bank.
Cat Island.
Ship Island.
Mississippi Sound.
Pass Christian.
Bay of St. Louis.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 206. } *New Orleans, La., December 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Sixty-seventh Indiana and the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, now at Baton Rouge, La., are hereby temporarily transferred to the District of West Florida and South Alabama, and will, upon arrival at Mobile Bay, report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 6, 1864.

Under the authority granted by the President, Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Arkansas, is hereby empowered to issue such orders outside the limits of his own command and inside the limits of this military division as he may deem for the interests of the service. Until a permanent commander of the Reserve Corps is assigned, you will please forward to Major-General Reynolds, care of the naval officer at the mouth of White River, copies of all important dispatches transmitted to these headquarters and strictly comply with any orders that he may think necessary to give. In special cases of emergency, and when the same will not conflict with orders from these headquarters or from Major-General Reynolds, you are authorized to furnish any assistance to the commanders of the posts on the banks of the Mississippi that may be required, limiting, however, such assistance to the defense of the posts themselves, and in no case committing yourself to operations that might interfere with the object of keeping your command in constant readiness to embark at a moment's notice whenever and wherever required. Transportation, with necessary supplies on board, must be held in readiness at all times, so that no delays shall occur for want of foresight in this regard.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

To commanding officers of brigades of infantry, regiments of cavalry, and batteries of artillery in the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of Louisiana:

GENERAL: At your request, on the 28th day of November leave was given you by this Department to write directly to the President on

matters relating to the civil administration of the Department of the Gulf. That leave was given in a letter of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 28, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of Louisiana:

GENERAL: Upon your return to your command, in pursuance of the order of November 23, you are authorized to communicate to the President any matters relating to the civil administration of your department which you may deem it important to the public service for him to be apprised of by direct communication with him.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

At the time the leave was given it was not apprehended that it could be construed into any authority rendering you independent of your official superiors, the Secretary of War, the lieutenant-general, and the commander of the military division of which the State of Louisiana forms a part. A recent article in the Washington Republican, supposed to be written by you, or by your authority or assent, has created the impression that the leave given in the above-mentioned letter is designed to be construed differently from what was designed by the Department. To prevent misunderstanding that might be highly prejudicial to the service, the aforesaid letter is recalled, and all authority or permission granted to you in that letter is canceled and revoked, and you have henceforth no leave or permission from this Department to correspond or communicate with any authority, civil or military, except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the military service. A copy of the letter of November 28, and of this revocation, will be transmitted to your official superior, Major-General Canby, in order that he, as well as yourself, may distinctly understand your official relations.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., December 6, 1864.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Commanding, Brashear:

The general commanding has information that another raid on the La Fourche country is projected under King and Whitaker, coming by the way of Grossetete, Park, and Bayou Goula, to return by Bay Natchez, Grand River, and Cross Bayou, as they did before. You will send a gun-boat with 150 infantry, under a good officer, with five days' rations, up Bayou Pigeon to Grand River, down Grand River to Madam Lockhart's plantation, between Brown's and Micheltre's, and capture Lieutenants Foulk and Thompson, rebel recruiting officers, who were said to be recruiting for their service, with headquarters at Madam Lockhart's. If this matter is managed with proper tact and shrewdness these officers can be taken in. You will see that all pillaging is prevented on this expedition. The officers will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their commands. Great care must be taken to prevent a surprise and loss of the gun-boat.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith report of information delivered through a spy just in from Shreveport.* It is considered reliable. There is a report from Pine Bluff that 700 rebel cavalry were on the lower Monticello road. The fleet that came up the Arkansas brought more freight than could have been brought over the railroad in three weeks, as I am informed. The boats all got out of the river, except the Saint Cloud, which is at Pine Bluff and cannot get out until another rise, on account of a bar seven miles below that place. Of the fleet that started for Fort Smith none of the boats reached their destinations. They are all together in deep water above Dardanelle, and have to be guarded by troops. Their failure, in my opinion, is due to inefficiency on the part of the steam-boat men. They had sufficient time to have gone to Fort Smith and back on the rise. The river was navigable for all these boats for more than ten days. I am just informed by the master of transportation that two of the six boats that started for Fort Smith are six miles below Lewisburg afloat. A scouting party sent to Batesville captured a rebel company, with two officers. There are no more rebel troops in that part of the country. McCray is below Augusta and has only about 200 men with him at present. Dobbin's men are all either on furlough or have deserted. I am informed by an old man, who is both loyal and reliable, of these facts. The scouting party has not returned. He further says that the deserters from Price's army are numerous east of White River, and that they all say they are not going into the rebel service again. Many of them are trying to get to Memphis. Please inform me whether, on the Treasury regulations and the President's order, I should permit cotton to be shipped out of this department; also whether Government agents should be permitted to purchase and ship cotton.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, December 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff, Ark.:*

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds instructs me to say to you that orders have issued which will relieve you from command at Devall's Bluff and place you in an important command in the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A general officer will be designated to replace you at the Bluff. It is expected that you will remain in command until he shall arrive.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 6, 1864.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,
Commanding Post of Brownsville:

The brigadier-general commanding the district directs that you send a scout of 200 men to Arkansas Post for the purpose of driving out the

* See Nash to Steele, December 5, p. 769.

bushwhackers in that region and bringing in beef-cattle. In returning the scout will follow up the Arkansas River. A squad of bushwhackers, numbering about twenty-five, fired into the boats going down the Arkansas River when near Arkansas Post, and there is said to be some squads of bushwhackers between the Bayou Metoe and the Arkansas.

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vet. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LEWISBURG, ARK., *December 6, 1864.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of Wall's captains has sent in propositions to surrender and bring in as many of his men as he can influence, provided he be permitted to lay down his arms and remain at home or in our lines at Little Rock. I have sent him word that if permitted by general commanding district I would permit him to take the oath, go North to remain until the war is over. Will you please send me instructions in case he accepts the offer. I have about half his company in the guard-house.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 6, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding Post of Lewisburg, Ark.:

All deserters from the rebel army under the rank of colonel have to be examined by the provost-marshal of the post or division, &c., and after examination if it appears that they intend forever deserting the rebel cause they will be required to take the amnesty oath, after which they will be furnished with transportation north as far as Cairo, or, if they choose, may be employed in the quartermaster's department. No deserters from the rebel army will be forced to serve in the Federal Army.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain, Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vet. Vols., A. A. A. G.

LEWISBURG, *December 6, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 8th.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout is reported to be on the Fourche on Sunday, claimed to be Federals come from direction of boats down the river. Have you sent any in that direction? Dobbin's and portions of McCray's force, about 900 strong, is reported to have been yesterday on the road from Clinton going toward Dover. Major Childress was to have been in Russellville last evening.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *December 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

All the steamers except one got out of the Arkansas; that one, the Saint Cloud, I understand, is at Pine Bluff. The Eclipse was fired into by about forty rebel cavalry; the guard returned about sixty shots and the rebels skedaddled. None of our people hurt. Colonel Erskine was put on shore above the Cut-Off, about twenty miles from the Mississippi. This information just received from Doctor Miller, who was with the fleet.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1864—10 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT MEMPHIS:

You will immediately endeavor to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad so that Hood's army cannot be supplied by that route. Call on General Reynolds for assistance if necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Commanding officer at Cairo will forward this by special messenger.

H. W. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 6, 1864—2.35 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I transmit to you an official copy of general order of this department, which you will acknowledge and act upon without delay, and which is as follows.*

The Secretary of War directs that you immediately assume command in accordance with this order.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.)

WARRENSBURG, *December 6, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lexington:

It is reported that Quantrill with forty men was at Waverly last Sunday, and that another band of 250 were in that vicinity.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies furnished commanding officers Pleasant Hill, Sedalia, Tipton, and Marshall.)

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* See General Orders, No. 294, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, December 2, p. 749.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 6, 1864.*

All irregular troops assembled and serving under the call for forces to meet Price, whether they belong to organized militia or otherwise, if they come under the provisions of General Orders, No. 54, Department of Kansas, declaring martial law, and directing the forces to assemble, will report by their commanding officers to Major-General Deitzler, Lawrence, Kans., as militia, for the adjustment of their accounts, as suggested by his orders concerning militia forces of the State of Kansas.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, December 6, 1864.*

For the better convenience of police regulations the District of South Kansas is divided into sub-districts, as follows:

I. Sub-District No. 1, comprising the counties of Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, and Osage, commanded by Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with headquarters at Mound City.

II. Sub-District No. 2, comprising the counties of Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, and Butler, and all territory south to the southern boundary of Kansas and the military outposts of Fort Scott, commanded by Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, headquarters at Fort Scott.

III. Sub-District No. 3, comprising the counties of Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, and Wabaunsee, commanded by Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, with headquarters at Paola, Kans.

IV. The regimental headquarters of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry will be established at the headquarters of their respective colonels as above designated, but the troops will remain in the sub-district where now on duty until transferred under authority from these headquarters.

V. Reports, returns, and other official communications will be made accordingly.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *December 6, 1864.*

Captain CRAIGIE:

Will I assume command of this post?

H. W. STUBBLEFIELD,
Captain Company H, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 6, 1864.*

Capt. H. W. STUBBLEFIELD,
Company H, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cav., Wyandotte:

Yes; assume command of the post of Wyandotte.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., December 6, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed that the official communication of the adjutant-general of the State of Wisconsin addressed to Major-General Pope, referred to me for investigation and report, has been duly received. In reply I beg leave to inform you that the report of the murder of a Swede by the Chippewa Indians, as represented in the accompanying slip from a newspaper published in Polk County, was no doubt a canard, as I have not received any confirmation of the first rumor. I am in frequent communication with reliable persons in the Chippewa country and have no reason to anticipate any further difficulty with those Indians in the Saint Croix Valley, at least for the present. I have stationed a subaltern and forty men of the Second Minnesota Cavalry at Chengwatona, which is very near the line between the two military districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and I consider that force sufficient to deter the Chippewas from the commission of any more outrages upon the whites. I have also a detachment of about fifty men at Princeton, in Pine County [Mille Lacs], to appease the apprehensions of the settlers on that portion of the Chippewa border. Since my report of 26th September, inclosing that of Captain Olin, assistant adjutant-general, who was dispatched by me to different points along the Saint Croix River to ascertain the true condition of things, no changes of importance have occurred in that quarter, and I have reason to believe that the alarm of the citizens has altogether subsided. I dispatched Captain Olin, assistant adjutant-general, to Stillwater on the 11th ultimo to obtain all the information possible preparatory to the posting of troops on the Saint Croix, and his verbal report confirms the intelligence received from other quarters of the abatement of the previously existing panic among the people of the valley. With the question of the removal of those bands of Indians who are at peace with the United States to other localities, the military authorities have, of course, nothing to do, as that appertains to the Indian Department of the Government exclusively.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 7, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

The best interests of the service require that the troops of the Northwest (Departments of the Northwest, Missouri, and Kansas) should all be under one head. Properly they should all be in one department. Knowing, however, the difficulty in displeasing department commanders, I have recommended these departments be thrown together into a military division, and General Pope put in command. This is advisable from the fact that as a rule only one point is threatened at a time, and if all that territory is commanded by one man he can take troops from one point to satisfy the wants of another. With separate depart-

ment commanders they want to keep what they have and get all they can. This will not be the case with Dodge, who has been appointed to command Missouri, nor will it be with Pope.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Mr. Cutler, the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, appointed under the authority of the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, has just handed me a copy of an Executive order, dated September 24, 1864, and of War Department General Orders, No. 285, dated October 6, 1864, in relation to the purchase of products of the insurrectionary districts. Neither of these orders has been communicated to me officially, nor, so far as I can learn, to any military officer in this command. A copy of the Executive order was sent to me some days since from Memphis, where it had been printed and extensively circulated by the purchasing agent for that place. The operation of this order is contingent by the eighth section upon the orders to be given by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, but the general orders of the War Department have been received in due sequence to the 14th of November, and no order corresponding in number, date, or matter with the order submitted by Mr. Cutler is found amongst them. Without waiting for the official receipt of this order I shall at once give such orders as may be necessary to secure a due observance of the Executive order of September 24 and the Treasury regulations of the same date, and while carrying out the policy adopted by the Government will endeavor to exact reciprocal obligation of good faith on the part of the trader; but in justice to the troops in this command, and to myself, it is proper that I should submit for your consideration some facts connected with the present military situation, and the embarrassment to military operations, which will, in my judgment, inevitably follow the opening of this trade. On the 1st of July last the forces under my command numbered 242,956. It is now, by transfers to the Armies of the Potomac and the Tennessee, by discharges, deaths, and other casualties, reduced to 174,396. The rebel armies within or bordering on this command have in the same time been largely increased in number, but from the want of supplies not proportionately in strength and efficiency. Then I could have placed in the field 50,000 men, now I cannot place 20,000 in the field without endangering the safety of the important garrisons to a serious extent. Under the pressure occasioned by the withdrawal of troops from West Tennessee I have been obliged to disintegrate temporarily the reserve force of the division in order to support points which are threatened by the enemy, and it is now distributed along the course of the Ohio and the Mississippi, from Paducah, Ky., to Baton Rouge, La.

Under instructions from General Grant, and in accordance with suggestions from General Sherman, the greater part of the cavalry force of the division is now actively engaged in operations against the communications in rear of Hood's army. To meet these requirements I have been obliged to break up posts of minor importance, and to weaken the garrisons of others. The success of these operations depends in a great measure upon the secrecy and expedition with which they are con-

ducted. The first of these conditions cannot be secured if the lines are opened to promiscuous intercourse, and the consequences of any failure will not be limited to this command, but will be reflected to a greater or less extent upon General Sherman's operations in Georgia and General Thomas' in Tennessee. If this trade is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, its inevitable result, in my judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi equivalent to an addition of 50,000 men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at least 10,000 men within our own lines. The occupation of the valley of the Mississippi is not so well assured that we can afford to give this aid to the rebel armies. Cotton speculators in the Mississippi Valley have a prospective and hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines; they know that expeditions in the enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton or its destruction by the rebels to prevent its falling into our hands, hence it is to their interest to give information to the rebels of every contemplated movement. I have not sent an expedition into the enemy's lines without finding agents of this character in communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements, and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. I have now several speculators, who were captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial under the fifty-seventh Article of War for giving information to the enemy, but the punishment of these men is no compensation for the evil they have occasioned, and will not secure us from future disasters from the same cause. I have in my possession papers in relation to contracts made with English houses in Mobile for the exportation of 200,000 bales by the way of this port. The conditions of the sale require that the payments be made in supplies, in gold, or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are estimated by the contractors themselves at $10,000,000, and it is easy to see how much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude. I cite this as one of many instances that have come under my observation and to show the character of these transactions in the Mississippi Valley.

I ask attention to the memorandum printed on page 8 of the inclosed pamphlet, referring to the particular transaction just cited, and indicating clearly the means by which our laws are evaded, and how the amount due the rebel Government is converted into foreign exchange. The rebel armies, east and west of the Mississippi, have been supported mainly during the past twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on on the river. The city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebel armies, more to the purchasing and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, than any other port in the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. I do not make these statements as conjecture, but from evidence that will prove conclusive to any impartial mind. I know that the restrictions of the law of July 2, 1864, have reduced the rebel armies east and west of the river, and greatly straightened them for supplies essential to their existence. Kirby Smith has officially announced that he can no longer supply his army with clothing, and every rebel paper coming from west of the Mississippi contains appeals to the families and friends of soldiers to contribute clothing. The last Alexandria paper contains a proclamation by the rebel Governor, appealing to the people of Louisiana to furnish clothing to the suffer-

ing and destitute soldiers of Missouri. The construction placed upon the regulations of the Treasury Department, by one at least, of the purchasing agents in this command, will, in sixty days, undo all that has been done by the law of July 2, and enable the rebel authorities to arm, equip, and clothe the armies, that can not much longer be kept together without aid from us. I make these statements in order to convey to you my own opinion of our actual condition of the embarrassment under which all military operations must be conducted, and to express the hope that if the future operations of the troops in this command should fail to meet your expectations that you will consider the circumstances by which their usefulness and efficiency were impaired. I do not doubt that many of the persons engaged in the purchase of products of the insurrectionary district are loyal and honorable men, but I do know that many of the intermediary agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instinct of gain; but the license allowed to the first class gives countenance and opportunity to a far more numerous class who follow in the track of the army, traffic in its blood, and betray the cause for which it is fighting with all the baseness of Judas Iscariot, and without his remorse.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 24, 1864.*

I. Congress having authorized the purchase for the United States of the products of States declared in insurrection, and the Secretary of the Treasury having designated New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Pensacola, Port Royal, Beaufort, S. C., and Norfolk as places of purchase, and with my approval appointed agents and made regulations under which said products may be purchased: Therefore,

II. All persons except such as may be in the civil, military, or naval service of the Government, having in their possession any products of States or parts of States declared in insurrection, which said agents are authorized to purchase, and all persons owning or controlling such products therein are authorized to convey such products to either of the places which have been hereby or may hereafter be designated as places of purchase, and such products so destined shall not be liable to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while in transitu, or in store awaiting transportation.

III. Any person having the certificate of a purchasing agent as prescribed by Treasury Regulations VIII is authorized to pass, with the necessary means of transportation, to the points named in said certificate, and to return therefrom with the products required for the fulfillment of the stipulations set forth in said certificate.

IV. Any person having sold and delivered to a purchasing agent any products of an insurrectionary State, in accordance with the regulations thereto, and having in his possession a certificate setting forth the fact of such purchase and sale, the character and quantity of products, and the aggregate amount paid therefor as prescribed by Regulations IX, shall be permitted by the military authority commanding at the place of sale to purchase from any authorized dealer at such place merchandise and other articles not contraband of war nor prohibited by order of the War Department, nor coin, bullion, or foreign exchange, to an amount not exceeding in value one-third of the aggregate value of the products sold by him, as certified by the agent purchasing, and the merchandise and other articles so purchased may be transported by the same route, and to the same place, from and by which the products sold and delivered reached the purchasing agent, as set forth in the certificate, and such merchandise and other articles shall have safe conduct, and shall not be subject to detention, seizure, or forfeiture while being transported to the places and by the route set forth in the said certificate.

V. Generals commanding military districts and commandants of military posts and detachments, and officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gun-boats, will give safe conduct to persons and products, merchandise, and other articles duly authorized, as aforesaid, and not contraband of war, or prohibited by order of the War Department, or of the orders of such generals commanding, or other duly authorized military or naval officers made in pursuance hereof, and all persons hindering or preventing such safe conduct of persons or property will be deemed guilty of a military offense and punished accordingly.

VI. Any person transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles, except in pursuance of regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 29, 1864, or in pursuance of this order, or transporting or attempting to transport any merchandise or other articles contraband of war, or forbidden by any order of the War Department, will be deemed guilty of a military offense and punished accordingly, and all products of insurrectionary States found in transit to any other person or place than a purchasing agent and designated place of purchase, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, except such as may be moving to a loyal State under duly authorized permits of a proper officer of the Treasury Department, as prescribed by Regulations XXXVIII, concerning commercial intercourse, dated July 29, 1864, or such as may have been found abandoned or have been captured, and are moving in pursuance of the act of March 12, 1863.

VII. No military or naval officer of the United States, or persons in the military or naval service, nor any civil officer, except such as are appointed for that purpose, shall engage in trade or traffic in the products of the insurrectionary States, or furnish transportation therefor, under pain of being deemed guilty of unlawful trading with the enemy, and punished accordingly.

VIII. The Secretary of War will make such general orders or regulations as will insure the proper observance and execution of this order, and the Secretary of the Navy will give instructions to officers commanding fleets, flotillas, and gun-boats in conformity therewith.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 285. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. *Washington, October 6, 1864.*

First. The attention of officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, whether volunteer or regular, is directed to the executive order, dated September 24, 1864, and they will in all respects observe the same; and the commanders of all military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all other orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent therewith, and will make such orders as will insure the strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

Second. All commanders of military departments, districts, posts, and detachments will render such aid to the officers and agents of the Treasury Department in carrying out the provisions of the said order and the Treasury regulations therein referred to as can be given without injury or prejudice to the military service.

Third. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, upon the written application of the duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department, or of persons authorized by them, may furnish transportation by land or water for collecting and forwarding to market articles of produce within the insurrectionary States specified within the aforesaid order, upon such reasonable terms as may be prescribed by the Quartermaster-General, when the same can be done without prejudice to the military service, and not otherwise. The application for transportation must be first approved by the commander of the department, district, post, or detachment wherein the articles are received.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The foregoing Executive order of September 24 and War Department General Orders, No. 285, of October 6, 1864, in relation to the purchase of products of insurrectionary districts, under the authority of the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and the following orders, to insure strict observance of the aforesaid Executive and War Department orders, are published for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command:

1. The commander of the Department of the Gulf and the commander of the Department of the Mississippi will grant safe-conducts

and permits, upon the application of the purchasing agents at New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., respectively, to persons who own or control products of insurrectionary districts to and from the place at which the said products are to be delivered, and for the transportation required in moving the said products from the place of delivery to the place of sale, but all such safe-conducts and permits will be limited strictly to the persons, products, means of transportation, and employés necessary for the transfer of said products; and no permit or safe-conduct will in any case be given unless the conditions prescribed by the regulations of the Treasury Department of September 24, 1864 (article 8 and Form 1), are shown by the application from the purchasing agent to have been complied with. Whenever the point at which the products are to be delivered is beyond the limits of the commander who grants the safe-conduct or permit it must be submitted to the commander of the department or district in which the products are to be delivered, and will not take effect until after it has been approved by him, except that when the place of delivery is on the bank of the Mississippi River the approval of the commander of the immediate district, under such regulations as may be established by the commander of the department, will be sufficient.

2. No permit or safe-conduct for any point on the tributaries of the Mississippi or other inland waters beyond the limits of actual occupation will be effective without the joint approval of the commander of the Mississippi or West Gulf Blockading Squadron and the commander of the Division of West Mississippi.

3. No permit or safe-conduct to any point under the supervision of the Navy will be effective without the approval of the commander of the naval district or such other officer as may be designated by the commander of the squadron, in addition to the prescribed military permit or approval.

4. Under article 33 of the Treasury regulations of July 29 and the President's instructions of November 7, 1864, no permits or safe-conducts, except supplies for the Army or Navy, will be given to any port or place affected by the blockade.

5. Commanders of departments, districts, posts, or detachments, whenever, from the presence of the enemy or other sufficient reason, the intercourse authorized by these permits would endanger their commands or embarrass or defeat pending or impending military operations within the limits of their commands, are authorized to suspend the operations of the permit or safe-conduct until the intercourse can be safely allowed. This authority will not be exercised unreasonably, and in all such cases the commander will immediately report his action and the reasons therefor to the next superior commander.

6. Commanders of posts are authorized to grant permits to persons to visit the purchasing agents at New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose indicated in the first paragraph of this order, when satisfied that they own or control the products which they desire to sell, and that the application is made in good faith for the specified object. No persons not included in this paragraph, except deserters, under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 82, from the Headquarters of the Army, and refugees, under paragraph 7 of General Orders, No. 31, from these headquarters, will be permitted to enter the lines upon any pretense whatever.

7. Under the fourth section of the Executive order the commanding generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans La., will grant permits and safe-conducts for supplies to the extent of one-third of the value

of the products sold and delivered, as certified by the purchasing agents of the Treasury Department (Form No. 2), limiting the supplies to such as are not contraband of war or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, or the commanding general of the division (as hereinafter specified), and to the place for which and the route by which the products are brought in. The value of the supplies will be determined by the market price at the place of sale, and any attempt to evade this regulation by fraudulent invoices or by taking out articles that are not permitted will work the forfeiture of the whole.

8. Whenever any boats, wagons, horses, mules, or any other means of transportation, of whatsoever name or nature, employed in bringing in products or taking out supplies, are going beyond the lines of military occupation the persons having permits or safe-conducts for the said products or supplies will give bonds to the full amount of the value of such means of transportation that no part thereof shall be sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of within the enemy's lines, and any violation of this order will not only involve the forfeiture of the bond but subject the offender to criminal prosecution for unlawful trading with the enemy.

9. The commanding generals at Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, La., will establish an office in connection with that of the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department for the purpose of granting and registering the permits and safe-conducts authorized by this order, both for the introduction of products and exportation of supplies. This registry will embrace the name of the party to whom the permit is given, the names of his employés, the place from which and the route by which the products are to be transported, the quantity and character of the products, the quantity and character of the transportation to be used in conveying it to its destination, and the quantity and character of the supplies permitted to be sent out.

10. Commanders of departments, districts, posts, and detachments, will give all the necessary aid to the agents of the Treasury Department, as required by paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 285, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, October 6, 1864, but this authority will not be construed as permitting the employment of troops beyond the lines of actual occupation, nor for any other than military purposes, and whenever troops are operating in the enemy's country the commander will not allow himself to be embarrassed by the presence of any persons to whom permits or safe-conducts have been given, or of the means of transportation employed by them in the transfer of their products or supplies.

11. Railroads, land and water transportation, in the possession or under the control of the army, will not be used for the purpose of transporting these products or supplies whenever it will interfere with the transportation of troops or army supplies; nor will the transportation, which, under existing orders, has been reserved or may be necessary for the movement of troops, be diverted from that object under any pretense whatever; nor will any such transportation be sent beyond the lines of actual occupation, or to any point where it may be in danger of capture by the enemy.

12. Under existing laws and regulations no commerce in products of insurrectionary districts is lawful, except as provided in articles 22 and 38 of the regulations of the Treasury Department of July 29, 1864, or under the permits given by the purchasing agents of that Department, under the Executive order and the regulations of the Treasury Department of September 24, 1864; and no intercourse beyond the lines

of actual occupation except for military purposes is permitted, except that authorized by the Executive order and Treasury regulations aforesaid; and all products and supplies that may be found either within or without the lines, unless covered by permits from the proper agents of the Treasury Department, will be seized and turned over to the agents of that Department as captured property, and the means of transportation used in their conveyance will be seized and turned over to the quartermaster's department under the proviso to the first section of act of May 20, 1862, but these permits will not apply to any property belonging to the rebel Government or to any of the States in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or to any person specified in the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862.

13. Any persons who may be found within, attempting to come within, or to pass the lines of occupation, without the proper permit, or who may attempt to evade these regulations under cover of the permits or safe-conducts authorized by paragraphs 1 and 7 of this order, will be regarded and treated as spies of the enemy.

14. The fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Articles of War are published for general information, and are commended to the serious consideration of all persons engaged in commercial intercourse under the authority of the Executive order and Treasury regulations of September 24, 1864, and any attempts to convey supplies to the enemy beyond the license given by the authorized permits, or to communicate information, will subject the offender not only to the forfeiture of his property, but also to criminal prosecution under these articles:

FIFTY-SIXTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

15. The attention of all officers within the limits of this command is called to the proclamation of the President of August 16, 1861, which relates to certain States and parts of States declared in insurrection and prohibits unlawful commercial intercourse with the same, enjoining "upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act (of July 13, 1861) and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it," and the greatest vigilance will be used to expose and prevent the execution of any attempts at frauds on the part of those who have received permits or safe-conducts for carrying out supplies under the authority of paragraph 7 of this order; and no permits from Treasury agents for the importations of products or the exportation of supplies will be considered as effective or valid, unless accompanied by the corresponding permit and safe-conduct from the designated military authorities.

16. The safe-conducts or permits herein authorized will be given upon the forms prescribed from this office. They will be given in duplicate, one of which will be permanently attached to the application of the purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, the other to be retained in the office to be established in accordance with paragraph 8 of this order; and no permit for the importation of products, or the

exportation of supplies, will be regarded as valid unless given in the form and manner prescribed. In like manner the permits for persons to come within the lines for the purpose of selling their products to the purchasing agents will be given in duplicate, one of which will be given to the party applying for the same and the other retained by the officer who grants it.

17. Every person to whom a safe-conduct or permit is granted will be required to return the same (as soon as the object for which it was granted has been accomplished) to the officer by whom it was issued, who will at once cause it to be canceled, noting that fact, the date, &c., upon the duplicate retained in his office.

18. A weekly report of permits and safe-conducts for products admitted and supplies passed out will be made to the headquarters of the division by the commanding generals at New Orleans and Memphis, and a like report will be made through proper channels by every commanding officer who gives a permit for the purpose specified in paragraph 6 of this order.

19. Permits granted for subsistence and other supplies to the crews of steamers and other employés engaged in carrying products or supplies under the authority of this order must be strictly limited to their actual necessities, and military commanders granting permits for the purchase of such subsistence will see that the articles and quantities are specified in detail and that this privilege is not in any way abused.

20. The authority given to the commanding generals at Memphis and New Orleans under paragraph 7 of this order, to grant permits and safe-conducts for supplies to the extent of one-third of the value of the products sold and delivered (see fourth section of the Executive order of September 24, 1864), does not include the following articles, which, being contraband of war or prohibited by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, or the commander of the military division, are not allowed under any circumstances whatever to pass beyond the lines: All ordnance, arms of every description, balls, shell, shot, powder, and the materials used in making it; lead, military pyrotechnics and the materials used in their manufacture; gun carriages, ammunition wagons, and all military equipments; saddles, harness, and the leather and materials used in their manufacture; all articles of camp and garrison equipage; tents and the materials for making them; camp kettles, mess-pans, axes, clothing, and woolen cloth, woolen socks, blankets, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and the material for making them; and all machinery used in the fabrication of cannon or small-arms, or other implements of war; wagons, ambulances, carts, and other vehicles; horses, mules, oxen, harness of all kinds; boats of all classes, and all other means of transportation, and the machinery used in their fabrication; steam engines for the propulsion of vessels, screw propellers, boilers, cylinders, shafts, boiler-plates, tubes for bars, and every component part of these engines and the machinery used in their fabrication; spars, rudders, wheels, tillers, sails, sail-cloth, cordage, rigging, anchors, and all other manufactured articles that may be used in building or equipping vessels propelled either by steam or by sail; locomotive engines, railroad cars and trucks, axles, wheels, railroad iron, chains, clamps, bolts, screws, and, in general, all machinery and materials designed for, and used in, the construction, equipment, repair, and operation of railroads; telegraph instruments, cable wire, and the acids and instruments used in the construction and operation of telegraph lines; drugs, medicines, chemicals, hospital and sanitary stores, and the instruments and materials used in their prep-

aration; cotton-gins, cotton and wool cards, and the machinery used in preparing, spinning, and weaving cotton and wool; gold and silver coin and bullion, foreign exchange, and all notes, bonds, bills, letters of credit, or other funds, or substitute for funds, except the currency of the United States as prescribed. Provisions and forage are contraband of war, when applied directly to the use of the enemy's troops, and the commanding generals at Memphis and New Orleans will limit the supply of these articles to the wants of the non-combatants of the districts to which the supplies are to be sent, and will prohibit them altogether whenever they have reason to believe that they are designed for or will be converted to the use of the rebel troops.

21. All orders and regulations issued from these or other headquarters, within the limits of this command, which are inconsistent with the Executive order and the trade regulations of September 24, 1864, are hereby revoked.

22. If other points within the limits of this command should hereafter be designated as "markets or places of purchase" in conformity with Executive order and Treasury regulations of September 24, 1864, the commanding generals at those points are hereby charged with the same duties and invested with the same authority as this order confers upon the commanding generals of the Department of the Gulf and the Department of Mississippi.*

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of W. Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 7th day of December, 1864, from the following source, a report from Lieut. E. P. Sargent, aide-de-camp, headquarters District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark., November 11, 1864:

Estimate of rebel troops in the District of the Indian Territory, comprising the country directly west of Arkansas and north of Red River: Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey is commander-in-chief, with headquarters at Doaksville, C. N. The troops, in one division, are under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, with headquarters at or near Perryville, C. N. The division is composed of two brigades. Brig. Gen. R. M. Gano's brigade is composed of Gurley's Twenty-eighth [Thirtieth] Texas Cavalry, estimated at 600; Martin's Thirty-first Texas Cavalry [Fifth Texas Partisan Rangers], 700; Hardeman's Thirtieth [Thirty-first] Texas Cavalry, 500; Good's battalion, 300; De Morse's Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, 400; Duff's, 400; Burnet's battalion of sharpshooters, 300; Wells' battalion Texas Cavalry, 250; Howell's battery, six pieces (two 12-pounders and four 6-pounders), 100. Brig. Gen. Stand Watie's brigade is composed of two regiments Choctaws, 1,200; two regiments Cherokees, 1,200; two regiments Chickasaws, 1,200; Lieut. Col. Jack McCurtain's battalion Choctaws, 450; two 12-pounder

* Forms of permits and certificates of purchase, &c., accompanying this order are here omitted.

mountain howitzers and two 6-pounders, 100. These troops are nearly all mounted and appear to be in a fair state of discipline. They are armed mainly with infantry muskets. Their subsistence is fresh beef, corn meal, and occasionally flour. Clothing poor and insufficient.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 7, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN:]

COLONEL: One of my couriers is in from Pascagoula; left December 2. The last news of position of the enemy is as follows: General Frank Gardner with about 10,000 militia at Columbia, Miss. These he does not consider trustworthy, and has sent to Mobile for regular troops. He also has at Mount Carmel, his headquarters, two regiments cavalry, and three regiments cavalry, at Brandon, under McCulloch, three batteries artillery. There are about 2,000 regular troops at Jackson, Miss. They expect at Columbia a raid 12,000 strong from Baton Rouge to Selma or the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Dick Taylor is in Tennessee; Maury in command in his absence. Sherman is reported moving on Savannah. All telegraph lines east of Mobile are destroyed. It is reported that Greensburg, in Saint Helena Parish, was occupied by our cavalry last Wednesday without a fight. This is his report. How much of this force may have been drawn north by Dana I cannot state, not having his dates of movement.

Respectfully,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 7, 1864.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, who from last accounts was at Saint Louis awaiting orders, may be ordered to report to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, for assignment to duty as commander of the District of West Tennessee.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *December 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Capt. S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent the Mattie this morning with 100 men to Augusta, with orders to surround that place at daylight to-morrow morning and capture any pickets there.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, *December 7, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Erskine arrived this morning. He brought in seven prisoners.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 7, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: You will please start the ox train back to Fort Scott as soon as it can be got ready, and you will send the Fifty-fourth Colored with it as escort; and I would advise that you also send with the Fifty-fourth the most, or all, of your Indian troops still left at Gibson, retaining the First Arkansas there to hold the post during their absence. I sent you an order on the 5th instant to start Major Foreman with about 400 Indian troops immediately on the arrival of the ox train at Gibson, for the purpose of meeting the mule train at the earliest possible date.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Your dispatches of the 5th instant reached here at 7 o'clock this morning.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 7, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Forty-seventh Illinois is reported at Springfield, Ill. Did you order them to that point? If so, please send me a copy of the order.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers ordered to Springfield upon Governor's recommendation, but has reported back under orders from the War Department to join your command. The regiment leaves here by boat for Nashville to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 339. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 7, 1864.*

1. The Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, en route to rejoin its proper command in the field, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 398, paragraph 5, current series, from headquarters superintendent volunteer recruiting service, State of

Illinois, will proceed without delay by boat to Nashville, Tenn., reporting for orders to the commanding officer at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

7. Paragraph 1 of Special orders, No. 323, current series, from these headquarters, assigning Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., to the command of the Rolla District of this department, is hereby revoked, and General Ewing will at once resume command of the Saint Louis District, relieving Maj. Gen. A. Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, assigned to the command temporarily. Upon being relieved General Pleasonton will resume his duties as second in command of the department.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STURGEON, *December 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

I arrived here last night. Could not come up with rebels again. Lost one horse; broke down from hard riding. Colonel Perkins is in with Anderson. There were nine citizens with me. They fought like drilled soldiers. The only difficulty was with the green horses; they would not stand our own fire. We whipped them handsomely. The only injury we sustained was the wounding of one of our horses.

J. W. BRADLEY,
Lieutenant, Third Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 7, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to suggest to the general commanding the propriety of directing Major Anthony, in command of Fort Lyon, to arrest and send to this post or Fort Leavenworth Left Hand, Little Raven, Storms, Nervah, and Knock Knee, and other influential members of the Arapahoe Indians, now fed as prisoners at that post. Such hostages might result in keeping that tribe quiet, but as it is at present the Government is feeding all the old men, women, and children, while the young men are on the warpath, killing and destroying every opportunity. Major Anthony reports that he has disarmed them, but it is unofficially reported that only a few arms were given up, and also that the horses returned are broken down and worthless. There is no doubt but that the different tribes are making every preparation for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities in the spring, and have adopted a system of action, the most important of which is to cripple the Government by stealing and destroying all the horses and mules possible, so as to prevent the rapid movement of troops. Most of the leading chiefs of the different tribes have been to Washington, some as late as the summer of 1863, and are as fully posted in regard to the strength of the Government as it is possible for them to be; but for all that, they began these hostilities without provocation and solely because they expected to be benefited. There is no doubt but that they are influ-

enced by secession sympathizers, not placed among them for that purpose, but nevertheless are quite as dangerous. George Bent, a son of old Bent by a Cheyenne woman, was educated in the East, and at the time of the breaking out of the war was engaged in farming in Missouri, but left there and is now foremost in leading those wild tribes in their depredations. He is a noted rebel and ought to have been killed long ago. If the general commanding will direct Major Anthony to arrest the Indians above mentioned we can soon tell if they are in reality desirous of peace, but it is my opinion that they will refuse to give up their chiefs, and in that case it will lead to driving them from the post and relieve the Government from feeding them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, December 7, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS:
(Care of National Hotel, Washington, D. C.)

Had fight with Cheyennes forty miles north of Lyon. I lost 9 killed and 38 wounded. Killed 500 Indians; destroyed 130 lodges; took 500 mules and ponies. Marched 300 miles in ten days; snow two feet deep for 100 miles. Am still after them.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Comdg. Dist. of Colorado and First Indian Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., December 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Julesburg, Colo. Ter.:

Colonel Chivington had a big fight with Cheyennes, November 29, forty miles north of Fort Lyon. Killed about 500, and captured as many ponies. There were 130 lodges; about 1,000 warriors. Pursuit is being kept up. They are coming toward the Platte. Our loss is 9 killed and 38 wounded.

CHARLES WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 8, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Last returns from Department of Missouri exhibit a force present for duty (exclusive of A. J. Smith's forces) of about 19,000 men, of which about 6,000 were in and around Saint Louis. Requisitions have just been received for $20,000, to construct new barracks for the accommodation of troops in Saint Louis. From all the information I can get, Saint Louis is in no more danger of an insurrection than Chicago, Philadelphia, or New York, and that troops are required there only for the defense of the public stores and for prison guards. Moreover, that

Missouri is not in the slightest danger of an invasion this winter. I therefore respectfully suggest that now the commanding officer has been changed, 5,000 men from that department can be sent to General Thomas at Nashville. In case of any real difficulty in Missouri they can readily be returned. As General Rawlins (your chief of staff) has recently visited Saint Louis, I submit the matter for your consideration.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RESERVE ARMY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, La., December 8, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN NIELDS,
Chief of Artillery, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with as little delay as possible to Morganza, La., to supervise the preparations and movement of the First Delaware Battery Light Artillery to the Department of Arkansas, as provided in paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 205, current series, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and from thence you will proceed to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and await the arrival of the general at that point.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 8, 1864.—For Andrews to Graves, reporting return of expedition to Augusta, &c., see Part I, p. 983.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., December 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Comdg. District of the Frontier, Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have learned unofficially that the command under Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteers, on their return from the Arkansas River, after the abandonment of the pursuit of Price, committed many acts of vandalism on their march through Washington and Benton Counties, Ark. This outrageous conduct of Colonel Jennison and a portion of his command (for if what I have heard is true it can be characterized in no other terms) was wholly unauthorized by superior officers and is very much deprecated. I inclose you official copy of instructions* to him when he left me at the Arkansas River. He was sent in that direction to meet supply train that was following in my rear, and it was expected that he would proceed to Fort Scott with as little delay as possible without interrupting any one in the country through which he passed except armed parties of the enemy. I am causing an investigation into the conduct of Colonel Jennison in Northwestern Arkansas, with a view of meting out just punishment to the guilty parties, and to further the object I desire that you shall take measures to ascertain all the facts you can in relation to the affair men-

* Not found as an inclosure.

tioned (Colonel Jennison's conduct in Washington and Benton Counties on his return march) and forward to me with as little delay as possible. The testimony should be in the form of affidavits and the loyalty of the witnesses certified to.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, December 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch of December 6 received this morning. Only four nominal regiments of cavalry, say, 1,000 effective men, remain at Memphis; but stock in poor condition from long, hard service and want of hay. I have ordered up four regiments from Vicksburg, say, 1,500 effective men, who have just returned from a successful raid on the Mississippi Central Railroad, destroying the bridge over the Big Black, near Canton, Miss., and a large amount of army stores. The cavalry from Vicksburg will arrive in five or six days, and every effort will be made to accomplish your orders. I can operate successfully against the enemy's communications if I have the cavalry. The Fourth Iowa, Third Iowa, and Tenth Missouri Cavalry are moving from Missouri to join General Thomas in Middle Tennessee. These regiments belong to this command. An order will reach them if telegraphed immediately to Colonel Winslow, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, at Cairo, Ill., who awaits your orders and authority to bring the cavalry to Memphis. One-half of these regiments, in detachments, are already at Memphis, with all camp and garrison equipage.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 8, 1864.*

Major-General DODGE, *Saint Louis:*

Send all the troops you can spare to General Thomas by such route as you may deem best. They can be returned to you when required. Think 5,000 men can be spared from Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[DECEMBER 8, 1864.—For Rosecrans' congratulatory orders on the expedition against Price, see Part I, p. 317.]

SAINT LOUIS, *December 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Comdg. Department of the Missouri:*

I have just received the following dispatch:

[EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1864.]

Governor HALL, *Jefferson City, Mo.:*

Complaint is made to me of the doings of a man at Hannibal, Mo., by the name of Hayward, who, as I am told, has charge of some militia force and is not in the U. S. service. Please inquire into the matter and correct anything you may find amiss, if in your power.

A. LINCOLN.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

(Copy to General C. B. Fisk.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 63. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 8, 1864.*

In pursuance of orders from Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, I reassume command of the Saint Louis District. The staff of the district will remain as it was on the 20th ultimo until further orders.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *December 8, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

It is represented that parties are engaged in gathering up and shipping horses, mules, cattle, and other property abandoned by rebels who joined Price, and in order to prevent this wholesale robbery of the Government, General Orders, No. 58, series of 1863, from these headquarters, a copy of which is on file at department headquarters, is being rigidly enforced. Assistant provost-marshals are instructed to issue permits to all stock shippers who furnish satisfactory evidence that the stock is not subject to confiscation.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 8, 1864—12.02 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

Telegraph synopsis of your movement during raid, up to time you were relieved at Jefferson City. Also the movements in North Missouri. General R[osecrans] wants this at once.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MACON, MO., *December 8, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

My reports from troops operating in the field previous to October were all destroyed at Glasgow and not yet replaced. Am getting them into shape as rapidly as possible. Colonel Harding's report already on your files furnishes you the Glasgow chapter of the invasion. Price's forces captured Fayette, Glasgow, Danville, Paris, Keytesville, Brunswick, and Carrollton while on the north side of the river, capturing about 2,000 prisoners and their arms. Probably 1,000 of our militia made no resistance whatever, but went over to the enemy cheerfully, guns and all—good riddance, so far as the men are concerned. The defense of Fayette in September was a gallant affair, but the force there whipped and murdered Major Johnston and 135 of his command, Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, at Centralia. The Enrolled Missouri Militia, under Major Grimes, and companies in Ray County, attacked and killed Bill Anderson and several of his hellish clan. Nearly 500 Confederates—guerrillas—have been killed in this district since May 15, when the Thornton conspiracy first developed. I am preparing a full history of the dis-

trict work since April, and will furnish the general commanding a list of our loyalists murdered by the O. A. K's, also list of resident rebels who have doubtless been killed, at or near their own homes, by the outraged loyalists, who have borne their wrongs overmuch and overlong.*

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, December 8, 1864.

Captain ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Myself and staff, except my assistant adjutant-general, are relieved from active duty, but I am required to still command the Enrolled Missouri Militia of my district. General Fisk has ordered Major Rainsford, my assistant adjutant-general, to turn over his office and papers to Captain Mead, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and report to him at Macon for duty. I protest against General Fisk's right to take a staff officer from me who was ordered to me by General Rosecrans, and I protest against his right to select an assistant adjutant-general for me. Nor has he the right to order Mead, Enrolled Missouri Militia, into active service without permission from the Governor. Will you modify these orders so as to leave Rainsford with me. I cannot get along with the business without him.

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *December 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Chivington, after a march of 300 miles in ten days, on the 29th returned. He came upon a Cheyenne camp of 130 lodges at the south bend of Big Sandy, Cheyenne County, Colo. He attacked at daylight, killing over 400 Indians and capturing the same number of ponies. Among the killed are Chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope, and Little Robe [Little Raven]. Our loss, 9 killed and 38 wounded. Our troops encountered snow two feet deep.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 8, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

The location and character of cribs should be determined by the engineer who will go down soon to attend to this and other matters which I desire of permanent character. Chivington telegraphs a fight with the Cheyennes, in which he killed between 400 and 500.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

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*See also Part I, p. 418.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, December 8, 1864.

The following officers are announced on the staff of the general commanding the district: Maj. W. C. Ransom, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, assistant commissary of musters and judge-advocate; Maj. E. G. Ross, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, district inspector; Surg. S. B. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. D. S. Vittum, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, provost-marshal; Capt. J. Huntoon, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, chief commissary; Capt. B. F. Simpson, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, chief quartermaster; Capt. G. J. Clark, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, ordnance officer; Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second [Kansas] Colored Regiment, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John E. Tappan, Second Colorado Cavalry, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Salina, Kans., December 8, 1864.

Maj. B. S. HENNING,
Comdg. District of Upper Arkansas, Fort Riley, Kans.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that I have this day ordered Second Lieut. Charles E. Everton to take command of this post, and I will start to-morrow with a detachment of my company and number of citizens in pursuit of Indians. They are on Clear Creek (a tributary of the Solomon River), about forty miles from here. I have suitable scouts that can take me to where they were on the 7th instant. There are about 100 Indians. They drove in some buffalo hunters. Messrs. White and Chapman are here; they are direct from where the Indians were. I have no doubt but what I can be able to attack them by daylight on the 10th instant. I hope that this move will be sanctioned by you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA HAMMER,
Capt. Company G, Seventh Iowa Vol. Cav., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 8, 1864.

Maj. SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Commanding Fort Lyon:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of November 26, 1864, inclosing copy of Special Orders, No. 34, headquarters Department of New Mexico, ordering Company K, First New Mexico Infantry, on duty in this district. However desirable it may be to retain troops within the district, that properly this company belongs to the Department of New Mexico, and are subject to orders from there. Pressing necessity sometimes excuses or warrants the detention and use of troops temporarily within jurisdiction or command of an officer, but it should only be used in cases of absolute necessity. The major commanding appreciates the kindness of General Carleton in sending troops into the district under the circumstances that existed at that time, and hopes that the favor will not be abused, and that the com-

pany will be permitted to obey the order from their proper officer without interference from any officer within this command. In fact, courtesy demands that every facility should be given to carry out orders from Department of New Mexico. The major commanding regrets exceedingly that Major Anthony should have assumed to order Captain Hill on duty in the district that should properly fall on the officers belonging in the district, and which has taken Captain Hill so far from his proper command. He will be directed to return immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 46. } *Franklin, Tex., December 8, 1864.*

I. The District of Arizona is hereby abolished. The commanders of the several posts within what were the limits of that district will make their reports and returns through the proper staff officers direct to department headquarters. Requisitions for supplies for each of these posts will be made semi-annually, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1865, for the first six months of that year, and for every subsequent six months' supply requisitions will be made in time so that the articles required may be at the post at the beginning of the period for which they are needed. By the next express or mail which leaves the several posts for department headquarters after each requisition for supplies has been forwarded, a duplicate of such requisition will be sent by the post commander through the same channel of communication as the first, to the end that no inconvenience to the troops or injury to the public service transpire from loss en route, or miscarriage, of the first requisition. Each requisition will state precisely the number of troops borne upon the returns of the post and the exact amount or number of each article of supplies then on hand which that requisition calls for, and if the requisition be for forage, or for horse equipage, or for means of transportation, the exact number of cavalry or artillery horses and of mules at the post as shown by the post returns and the report of means of transportation will be noted upon such requisition.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., December 8, 1864.

Capt. JOHN C. HANLEY,
Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding, Princeton:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding the district directs me to state that you will not be expected to interfere with the Indians except to order them away from the neighborhood of settlements where they commit depredations or annoy the people. The object of placing a force at this point is to secure the settlers against molestation by the Chippewa Indians and appease their apprehensions. You will notify all men dealing in liquor with the Indians that they will receive no protection whatever from the military, and the presence of such whisky

traders should be discouraged as much as possible. Whenever complaints are made by residents in the vicinity of, or at no great distance from, the stations of interference by the Indians with the persons or property of the whites, you will go in person or send a commissioned officer, with a sufficient guard, to the locality, and inquire into the facts, and if necessary order the Indians to remove from the vicinity, reporting the circumstances to these headquarters. No unnecessary harshness will be used in dealing with the Indians, and the officer in command will keep his men under strict discipline and prepared at all times for any emergency. The men of your detachment must not be allowed to be absent from their proper posts, and all the time not necessarily employed will be devoted to drill. Reports to these headquarters will be made at least once a week, and oftener if matters require it.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. G. TELFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Lieut. P. S. Gardner, Second Minnesota Cavalry, commanding at Chengwatona.)

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., December 8, 1864.

S. S. FIFIELD, Esq.,
Osceola, Polk County, Wis.:

SIR: You are respectfully informed that an official communication from the adjutant-general of the State of Wisconsin, addressed to the general commanding the Department of the Northwest, dated 30th ultimo, and inclosing a letter from yourself, dated 15th ultimo, on the subject of the difficulties between the whites and the Chippewa Indians, has been referred to me for investigation and report and to take such measures as I may deem advisable. Your communication having been addressed to the adjutant-general of Wisconsin before the detachment of troops detailed by me for the protection of the settlers in the Upper Saint Croix Valley had reached Chengwatona, in Pine County, in this State, you are respectfully requested to inform me whether or not, in your judgment, the force stationed at the point indicated is sufficient to secure the settlers against molestation by the Indians and to quiet the general apprehensions heretofore felt by them. It is proper to state in this connection that I selected Chengwatona in accordance with the opinions of gentlemen of standing at Stillwater and other points, who agreed that it would better serve the purposes for which a military force was required in that region than any other locality, as it is not far distant from the lumbering camps and above the principal settlements in the valley. While the State of Wisconsin is not comprised within the limits of the military district under my command, I desired so to post the troops as to afford protection to the residents on both sides of the Saint Croix River. I have stationed an officer and about fifty men at Princeton to reassure the people living on that part of the Chippewa border. Before submitting the report to department headquarters referred to, I am desirous to obtain from yourself and other prominent citizens of Polk County such data as may tend to influence my action in the premises. You will please bear in mind that the military authorities cannot interfere with the question of removal of Indians holding friendly relations with the United States to a differ-

ent locality; nor can they demand the surrender of murderers, both of which subjects appertain to the Indian department of the Government. But it is perfectly competent for them to prevent, by the use of force, if necessary, any interference by the Indians with the persons or property of the white settlers, and that will be done in all cases where it is practicable. And whenever the aid of the military is invoked by the proper officers of the U. S. Indian Department to apprehend murderers among the Indians, orders will be given to render such assistance. I have no doubt that the exclusion of liquor by the agency of the State authorities from the country frequented by the Chippewas, and the presence at a convenient and accessible point of a small body of U. S. soldiers, would have the effect to prevent the recurrence of outrages for the future, for I am as well convinced as you seem to be that whisky is generally the primary cause of disturbances of the kind alluded to by you in your letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury may be invited to the trade now carried on with the insurgents in Texas, from New York and other Northern ports, through the Mexican port of Matamoras. Recent advices from the Rio Grande show a great increase in this trade, and the character of the supplies received indicate very clearly, even if other evidence were wanting, their ultimate destination. Casks and crates of crockery, freighted with rifle and musket barrels; bales of codfish, with the small parts of the arms; kegs of powder in barrels of provisions; pistols and percussion caps in boxes of soap and barrels of fruit; clothing, shoes, and other army supplies, with scarcely any attempt at concealment, are constantly being received at Matamoras, and are constantly transferred to the insurgents in Texas. I have restrained this unlawful trade, as far as I have the power, and have endeavored to limit the shipments from this port to the wants of the neutral inhabitants of Matamoras and its dependencies, but these restrictions effect but little, when the requirements of the law of July 13, 1861, are so completely overlooked at Northern ports.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 3, 1864.

J. M. COURTENAY, Esq.,
Agent New York Mail Steamship Company, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have fully considered the question submitted by you in relation to the trade with Matamoras and can arrive at no other conclusion than that which has hitherto governed my actions in this regard, and which I expressed to you verbally yesterday. The duties of officers of

the Army, Navy, and Treasury Department, in relation to this trade, are fully defined by existing laws, by regulations which have the force and authority of law, and by the orders of the President all trade with points under the control of insurgents in Texas is absolutely prohibited, and the fact that Matamoras is a neutral port is not material. Under a rule of international law, confirmed by the uniform decisions of the courts, the character of the trade is determined by the ultimate destination of the goods, no matter how circuitous the route may be. This rule is applied to the existing rebellion by the act of May 20, 1862, and the only practical difficulty that has existed in enforcing it has been that of determining how much of the ostensible trade of Matamoras is intended to benefit the rebels in Texas. Fortunately, we have now very full and definite information in regard to the character and extent of the unlawful trade carried on with Texas through Matamoras, and with the persons engaged in it, and are able to determine with very little difficulty the ultimate destination of any supplies that are to be sent to that port. The provisions of the laws and regulations are mandatory, and leave no discretion to the officers who are charged under the President's order with their execution, and whenever, from evidence in our possession, or from the character of the supplies, or the known character of the persons engaged in the trade, there is satisfactory reason to believe that the ultimate destination is some point within the insurgent territory beyond the lines of national occupation, the military permit will be refused, and the facts reported to the collector of the port, in order that, under first section of act of May 20, 1862, the clearance may be refused. It is scarcely material to entertain the question of what articles may be permitted or refused, as all trade within the insurrectionary districts is unlawful, and no military permits or custom-house clearances will relieve the parties engaged in the trade from the penalties of the law. The only effect will be to make the officers giving the permits or granting the clearance an accomplice in the grave crime which it involves and against which the heaviest penalties of the law are denounced.

The trade with Matamoras must be exclusively limited to that which can lawfully be carried on with a neutral territory, and whatever privileges are granted or limitations applied to you, will be equally granted or applied to all other persons engaged in that trade. No military permit will be given to any steam vessel under American colors that can enter the port of Texas or be useful to the rebels in navigating the Rio Grande. This restriction is imposed because I have been for some time in possession of information of a plot, originated in Mobile, to seize and carry into Texan ports any steamers that might be used on the Rio Grande, or in running the blockade, and this restriction is as much to the interests of the owners as to the interests of the Government. The complaint that an unjust discrimination has been made against the port of New Orleans is not well founded; the fact that licenses unwarranted by law have been given to shippers from Northern ports, is no reason why the evil should be enlarged by permitting violations of law at this port, and the same argument might be used with equal propriety for the commission of any other crime. The restrictions under my instructions are not limited to the port of Matamoras, but are applied to any other foreign port, when there is reason to believe that the goods presented for shipment are intended for the use and benefit of the rebels. I have no authority to license an unlawful trade and no disposition to countenance or encourage, in any way, an intercourse that

can have no other result than to prolong the war and its calamities, and to postpone indefinitely that return to commercial prosperity which I am as anxious to see, and to aid in bringing about, as any citizen in New Orleans can possibly be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *December 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

On the 25th ultimo I reported that movements co-operative with General Sherman's operation would be made from Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications with Mobile. The expedition sent from Vicksburg, and consisting of about 2,000 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. E. D. Osband, Third Colored Cavalry, returned on the 4th instant, having met with a complete success. After an admirably executed feint movement on Jackson on the 24th, the expedition started for the Big Black bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which was reached on the 27th, and, after a stubborn resistance, captured and destroyed. This cuts Hood's army off from the large quantities of supplies and stores accumulated at Jackson, Miss., and makes that railroad, which was his main reliance, unavailable to him for months to come. Besides this important bridge and trestle-work, the following property was completely destroyed: Thirty miles of track; wagon bridge over the Big Black; Vaughn, Pickett, and Goodman Stations, railroad depots and buildings, 2,600 bales of C. S. cotton; 2 locomotives; 4 cars; 4 stage coaches; 20 barrels salt; $166,000 worth of stores at Vaughn Station. The expedition was considerably harassed on its return by large bodies of the enemy's troops, but suffered no material losses, and brought back more recruits than the entire loss in effective men. Maj. J. B. Cook, commanding the Third Colored Cavalry, distinguished himself and his regiment greatly by the gallantry with which the force guarding the Big Black bridge were driven off from behind their strong stockade on the opposite side of the river. Our men had to charge across the bridge, dismounted, with nothing but railroad ties for a path, and in the face of a sharp fire. I have announced Major Cook in general orders as promoted to the vacant lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, subject to the approval of the President.*

General Davidson's expedition, which left Baton Rouge on the 27th, has not yet been heard from directly, but to judge from the meager accounts received through rebel sources, I have reason to believe that he has been successful; he had caused quite a panic in Mobile, and was reported as devastating the country generally. After accomplishing the purpose for which he was sent, he will probably come out at Pascagoula or some other point of the Gulf. Lieutenant Earl, commanding a special party of scouts, and whom I recently recommended for promotion by brevet, has, I regret to say, fallen into the hands of the enemy. On the 30th November, while passing through Fayette, Miss., on an expedition to co-operate with Generals Dana and Davidson, he was fired upon from a house in the town and wounded severely in the face and breast. His case was so critical that he would not let his men take

* See General Orders, No. 81, p. 808.

him away, and the rebels have since then moved him into the interior. If he survives I shall use every exertion to have him exchanged at an early day.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La..

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 9th day of December, 1864, from the following source, a report from Benjamin R. Townsend, colonel Second U. S. Colored Infantry, headquarters Cedar Keys, Fla., October 27, 1864:

Rebel troops in South Florida: Captain Ludlow's command, sixty-five infantry, thirty-five mounted. This force is stationed near the coast in the vicinity of Cedar Keys. Of it but sixty men are at present fit for duty. Captain Rowe's command (100 infantry) stationed on the railroad between Cedar Keys and Gainesville; Lieut. J. B. Deel, with twenty men, guards the lower end of the road near Cedar Keys. Under sergeants, scouting in Taylor County and reporting at Gainesville, fifty infantry. A force of rebel cow-drivers, under Capt. James McRay, is on duty in the country below the Withlacoochee River, with headquarters at Brooksville. Captain Lesley's party near Brooksville, 80 infantry; Captain Sloane's party near Cork, 35 infantry; Captain Hendry's party near Alafia and Peace Creek, 100 infantry; total, 215 infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 81. } *New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.*

Subject to the approval of the President of the United States, Maj. J. B. Cook, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, is hereby promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment, to date from the 27th of November, 1864, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by him on that day, when, with his men dismounted, and having nothing but railroad ties for a path, he charged over the Big Black bridge, near Canton, Miss., in the face of a heavy fire, drove off the rebel force stationed on the opposite shore behind a strong stockade, and destroyed the bridge, by which the main line of the rebel General Hood's communication with his depots in South Mississippi and Alabama were effectually cut off. The major-general commanding the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg styles this affair as "one of the most daring and heroic acts of the war."

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with the earnest request that this order be approved, and, if thought proper, the promotion be published in general orders of the War Department.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.
By C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(General Canby being confined to his quarters in consequence of wounds.)

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 19, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that this order be approved. Attention is respectfully invited to the suggestion of Major-General Canby that the confirmation of this order be published in general orders from the War Department.

C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 21, 1864.

The within order of Major-General Canby is approved, and will be published in War Department general orders as requested.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

CIRCULAR No. 13.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 9, 1864.

To carry out the intentions of the third clause of War Department General Orders, No. 270, of October 11, 1864, the commanding officer of the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg and the commanding officer of each of the separate brigades composing the Reserve Corps of this military division will cause the record of all proceedings by courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry within their respective commands to be forwarded promptly to these headquarters for transmission to the Bureau of Military Justice, and they will cause the judge-advocate of the military division to be furnished, at least five days before the end of each month, with a full list of all cases tried within the month, and a full list of all charges remaining untried at their respective headquarters, with a statement of the disposition intended to be made of the same.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., December 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the following-named regiments at this place last night from the mouth of White River: Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers; One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and Eighty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 205, paragraph 9, dated headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, December 5, 1864, the last-named regiment was at once dispatched to Natchez, Miss.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., December 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Thomas Rodgers and James Mitchell, privates in Captain Williams' company, Powers' rebel regiment, deserted that command on the 7th (Wednesday) and reported to me this morning. Powers with 600 men was then fifteen miles this side of Brookhaven, and was going via that point to Monticello, on Pearl River. They say that Mississippi troops numbering 15,000 are gathering at Monticello to meet our force in that vicinity. They say that a private of Wood's regiment who had been home on furlough reported to Captain Williams in their hearing, on the 7th that he saw Lieutenant Earl buried at Union Church (thirty-five miles from here) after being taken away from Fayette. I have no reason to doubt this statement. A young woman who was in Fayette when Lieutenant Earl was wounded came in and informed me that when Earl dashed into Fayette with less than thirty men, four companies of rebels ran away, supposing him to have a larger force; that they returned the next day and carried him off, as she supposed, to Jackson. She says the inhabitants, especially the women, remonstrated against his removal and offered to take care of him, and that Doctor Duncan, at whose house he was and who kindly attended him, protested that to remove him would cause his death, and that his murder would rest upon them, but that they swore they would carry him to Jackson "dead or alive." The result justifies my apprehensions. Lieutenant Earl was a brave and chivalrous officer. He was a terror to the enemy and had by his successes awakened deep hostility. I have heard of their threats to destroy him. I did not suppose they would wish or dare to kill him by violence, but was too well satisfied that they would treat him so as to make him die. I did not know of his misfortune until his men had returned, leaving him in the enemy's hands, and then had no cavalry or I should have attempted his recovery. He will be sorely missed in the peculiar service in which he was fast becoming distinguished.

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

To comply with your dispatch I shall have to send two regiments of cavalry and shall need 800 horses to remount them on their arrival here from the West. Please send order.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with General Orders, No. 294, War Department, I assumed command of the Department of the Missouri this day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 9, 1864.

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 294, War Department, current series, I relinquish the command of this department.

II. In thus severing my connection with the troops of this command, I heartily thank the district commanders, and the officers and soldiers serving under them, for their energetic and cordial co-operation in all my efforts to increase and render effective our inadequate means for the protection of the lives and property of the people. In the duties of a campaign most harassing, and requiring the highest degree of self-sacrifice, vigilance, energy, and courage, they have nobly responded, and their efforts have at last been crowned with substantial and glorious results, both for the State and nation.

III. The civil duties of my administration have brought me into relations with the loyal people of the State, to whom, in taking leave, I express sympathy with their great suffering in the cause of the nation, and respect for the sacrifices they have made for the preservation of law and order at home, while sending to the field sixty-odd regiments of as heroic troops as any who have stood or fallen for freedom and the Union.

If I have not been able to do for them all I desired, in securing them from invasion by a combined campaign against the enemy west of the Mississippi, nor, failing in this, to retain the necessary troops at home to put an end to three years of most barbarous guerrilla warfare, I trust that in what I have done to raise troops, organize citizen guards, establish system in the administration of martial law, defeat secret conspiracies against the State and nation, secure outside help, organize and direct our own forces, save our main depots and most of the State from the hands of a formidable politico, plundering, and recruiting invasion and bring that invasion to nought, while it gave triumph to the loyal people in the late elections, I have done them and the nation some good. And in parting they have my best wishes, hopes, and congratulations

on the auspicious signs which already appear for their future greatness, founded on the broad principles of justice, humanity, and freedom to all, without distinction of creed, color, or nationality.

To the members of the department staff I extend my sincere thanks for their able and efficient services while under my command, as well as to the officers and soldiers of the State militia, whom *ex officio* I have commanded, whose cheerful, patriotic, and unrequited services for their country I fully appreciate.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 222. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 9, 1864.*

By direction of the President of the United States (General Orders, No. 294, War Department), I hereby assume command of the Department of the Missouri. All orders now in force and all staff officers now on duty will be recognized and obeyed until otherwise ordered. The following additional staff officers are announced: Maj. J. W. Barnes, assistant adjutant-general (in charge of office); Capt. George E. Ford, Fourth Iowa Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. George C. Tichenor, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Edward Jonas, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 341. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Lieut. Col. F. W. Benteen, with his command, will proceed forthwith to Cairo, Ill., by boat. At that point he will receive further orders from Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

5. The general commanding, being about to relinquish the command of the department, Capt. R. S. Thoms, aide-de-camp, will continue, temporarily, on duty as acting aide-de-camp to his successor, Major-General Dodge, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

7. The Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers will proceed immediately by rail to Nashville, Tenn., reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department and Army of the Cumberland, upon arrival at Louisville, Ky., for further instructions. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

8. The Second Missouri Cavalry will proceed at once by boat to Nashville, Tenn., notifying Major-General Thomas, commanding Department and Army of the Cumberland, of their arrival at Cairo, Ill., and obtaining orders from him at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW MADRID, *December 9, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON:

Bolin's gang of about 300 men intend to attack Bloomfield this week.

H. SLADEK,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 9, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

Move the Forty-fifth [Missouri] to Saint Louis in a hurry. Lose no time. You will order two squadrons of the Missouri State Militia to Jefferson City immediately, to cover that post, abandoned by the Forty-fifth, ordered to Saint Louis. If Major Dale has crossed from Fulton leave him at Jefferson City, to muster in any recruits of Forty-fifth. I expect to be up Sunday or Monday.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 9, 1864—3.45 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WEAR,
Forty-fifth Missouri Infantry, Jefferson City, Mo.:

You will immediately concentrate your regiment at Jefferson City, and move it with all possible dispatch to Saint Louis, reporting to department headquarters. All officers and enlisted men of your regiment on detached service not detailed by order from department headquarters will accompany you. If you have any men not mustered in, telegraph Lieutenant Campion to come down and muster them in. Begin the movement of the command at once. Lose no time.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WARRENSBURG, *December 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. W. WEAR,
Commanding Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers:

You will move immediately, with your entire regiment, camp and garrison equipage, without trains, by rail to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis. Capt. J. A. Green, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation. I have ordered Captains Anderson and Newman to move by train to-morrow to Jefferson City, Mo. Move at once. Inform me by telegraph when you start. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *December 9, 1864.*

Capt. C. J. MISSEMER,
Comdg. Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Sedalia:

Order one squadron of your regiment to La Mine bridge and two squadrons to Jefferson City, Mo., to move at daylight to-morrow, 10th instant. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 80. } *Springfield, Mo., December 9, 1864.*

In compliance with telegraphic orders from Brigadier-General Sanborn, commanding District of Southwest Missouri, I hereby assume command of the district during his absence. All existing orders will remain in full force until otherwise ordered.

J. J. GRAVELY,
Colonel Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 325. } *Springfield, Mo., December 9, 1864.*

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2. Major John Cosgrove, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, having been appointed chief of cavalry and district inspector, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer of the post of Lebanon, Mo. Upon receipt of this order he will turn over the command of that post to the senior officer present, and report for duty at these headquarters.

3. Maj. Roswell K. Hart, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, is assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post of Lebanon. He will, upon the receipt of this order, proceed to Lebanon and assume command of that post.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, Mo., December 9, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I am getting my district once more into working order. The troops of my command have mostly returned to the district from their pursuit of Price, and a thorough inspection of the entire command is now being made. Reports and returns, many of which were destroyed with my headquarters papers at Glasgow, are being duplicated, and I will soon be able to furnish you full report of the operations of the troops of this district during the Price invasion. The Enrolled Missouri Militia, who rendered valuable service during the campaign, have nearly all been relieved. The district has been divided into sub-districts, each under the command of a good field officer, and every effort is being made to restore tranquillity to the disturbed sections in the disloyal counties. Society has been plunged into a fearfully distracted state by the advent of Price. Very many of the resident rebels must speedily show works meet for repentance or emigrate where their sympathies lead them. I am causing a full directory of disloyalists to be made, to which you can apply your 10 per cent. rule. I believe your plan will work out good results for Missouri. First, send out 10 per cent. of the most influential and guilty rebels and study results. Loyalty, where honestly espoused even at this late day, should be kindly encouraged, but persons who now, in 1864, especially after Price's villainous treatment of his best friends, have

yet sympathy for that which has brought Missouri so much woe, ought certainly to go out from among us during the continuance of the war, and at the same time be very grateful for the leniency of a Government which permits them to live, even, after the commission of so great a crime against humanity and Heaven. Chariton, Howard, and Randolph have been more severely shaken up than other counties. I have placed them in a sub-district under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Denny, of Huntsville, a very excellent, just officer and gentleman. It will be safe to follow his advice. Truman's conduct in Chariton County last June opened up a continuous line of trouble. Many of the recent homicides were committed by Truman's avengers. The dwellings of nearly every citizen against Truman have been burned down. I learn that a brother-in-law of Truman is one of the Enrolled Missouri Militia of Putnam County, and that he has been diligent in following up the parties who testified against Truman from Chariton County. I am investigating the matter thoroughly. Col. J. H. Shanklin is giving his personal attention to the redemption of Carroll. The Clay and Platte sub-district is becoming more quiet, yet the old sores are there. Your order banishing the rebel families from Clay is encouraging to loyal men, and, of course, stirs up the rebels. Men who never complain at the presence and atrocities of bushwhackers will besiege you in behalf of bushwhackers' friends. North of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad there is now but little trouble. I hope to be able to report constant improvement throughout the district. Howard and Randolph have sent up their drafted men or respectable "A. D's" as substitutes with a prompt cheerfulness that shames even the loyal city of Saint Louis.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *December 9, 1864.*

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your order moving the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry to Nashville. I will concentrate and start the regiment with as little delay as possible. The regiment is now broken into detachments on duty in the counties of Howard, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Marion, and Ralls.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 9, 1864—3.45 p. m.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Fisk properly commands all the Missouri State Militia in his district, as other U. S. forces. Major Rainsford must obey his orders. The Governor of the State can alone call into active service the Enrolled Missouri Militia.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Franklin, Tex., December 9, 1864.

Hon. JOHN S. WATTS,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

MY DEAR JUDGE: Over two years ago I wrote a letter to the Attorney-General of the United States, calling his attention to the fact that large amounts of property in the northwestern corner or portion of Texas had been abandoned by secessionists who had left the country when Sibley's forces retreated from New Mexico, and I suggested to the honorable Mr. Bates the importance of having some action taken by Congress with a view to the confiscation and sale of this property, the courts of New Mexico having no jurisdiction in the premises. No reply was made to my communication and no action had by Congress. There are other matters of importance in this part of the State of Texas which can only be adjusted by civil tribunals. Almost daily appeals are made to myself to decide points which are grave of themselves, but which cannot properly be recognized as coming within the purview of a military commander. The only remedy that can be applied to regulate all these matters will be for Congress to pass an act establishing a district court, provisional or permanent, for the El Paso District. Rights to property, real and personal, and all other matters of civil polity, can have no permanent adjustment until this be done, and it seems to be very hard for innocent parties, or rightful owners, to be deprived of their privileges as citizens, because a portion of the State still remains in rebellion. I earnestly entreat that you will use your utmost endeavors to procure by some action of the present Congress a relief from this state of affairs.

I am, dear judge, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: It is deemed very important by this Department that adequate protection should be afforded, according to the power of the Government, to the leased plantations and those worked by loyal owners along the Mississippi River, in order to afford proper and necessary supplies and security for planting of crops and securing them for the market. The importance of this security and the advantage of thus obtaining a supply of cotton for the market cannot very well be overestimated. You will please, therefore, direct your attention to this very important subject, and give such instructions to the commanders of military departments, posts, detachments, and other forces in your division, and upon the banks of the Mississippi under your command, as may, without prejudice to the service, accomplish this desired object. You will, of course, observe that this instruction is not designed to interfere with any military operation that may be in your view or under your direction. The military operations, of course, are paramount, but next to them this subject is deemed important.

I am, truly, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I transmit herewith copies of an Executive order and instructions to Maj. Gen. William F. Smith and the Hon. Henry Stanbery, special commissioners appointed by the President for the purpose indicated in said order. The commissioners are directed to report to you and to commence their investigations at New Orleans. You will please furnish to them any information in your possession touching the subject-matters of inquiry, and also render to them all possible aid and assistance for the full and thorough discharge of the important duties which they have been appointed to perform.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 10, 1864.

Ordered,

First. That Maj. Gen. William F. Smith and the Hon. Henry Stanbery be, and they are hereby, appointed special commissioners to investigate and report, for the information of the President, upon the civil and military administration in the military division bordering upon and west of the Mississippi, under such instructions as shall be issued by authority of the President and the War Department.

Second. Said commissioners shall have power to examine witnesses upon oath, and to take such proofs, orally or in writing, upon the subject-matters of investigation as they may deem expedient, and return the same together with their report.

Third. All officers and persons in the military, naval, and revenue services, or in any branch of the public service under the authority of the United States Government, are required, upon subpœna issued by direction of the said commissioners, to appear before them at such time and place as may be designated in said subpœna and to give testimony on oath touching such matters as may be inquired of by the commissioners, and to produce such books, papers, writings, and documents as they may be notified or required to produce by the commissioners, and as may be in their possession.

Fourth. Said special commissioners shall also investigate and report upon any other matters that may hereafter be directed by the Secretary of War, and shall, with all convenient dispatch, make report to him in writing of their investigation, and shall also from time to time make special reports to the Secretary of War upon such matters as they may deem of importance to the public interests.

Fifth. The Secretary of War shall assign to the said commissioners such aid and assistance as may be required for the performance of their duties, and make such just and reasonable allowances and compensation for the said commissioners and for the persons employed by them as he may deem proper.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. F. SMITH, and
Hon. HENRY STANBERY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: By direction of the President you are appointed special commissioners to inspect and report upon the condition of affairs in the Military Division of West Mississippi. This inspection and investigation will embrace the condition, discipline, and supplies of the troops of that division, the operations of the quartermaster's and other staff departments, and all matters connected with contraband trade. For this purpose you are authorized by the President to take the deposition of any citizen and of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. You are also authorized to call upon any military or other officer for such reports or statements as you may deem necessary for your information. You will be accompanied and assisted by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, who will also act as judge-advocate. He will, upon your direction, summon the witnesses, administer the oaths, record the testimony, and perform such other appropriate duties as you may require. While employed upon these duties, you and the officers accompanying you will be allowed commutation for fuel and quarters, to be determined by the Quartermaster-General. Office room and stationery will be furnished by the quartermaster's department on proper requisitions. You will from time to time report to the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, the result of your investigation, recommending for removal, dismissal, or trial, such officers as you may find unworthy of their present position or employment. You will give, in each case, the reason for such recommendation and copies of the testimony upon which it is based.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 173. } *New Orleans, December 10, 1864.*

Pursuant to the provisions of General Orders, No. 242, Adjutant-General's Office, and General Orders, No. 42, Military Division of West Mississippi, the following regulations in regard to the Presidential amnesty are declared in force within this department:

No person will be admitted to take the amnesty oath within this department, or to claim the privileges belonging thereto, except upon the following conditions:

First. The applicant shall first file with the commanding general of the department, or some other general officer in actual command of troops, a sworn petition setting forth clearly and distinctly the services, or aid of any kind, that he has in any way rendered to the rebel authority, and from the penalties for which treasonable acts he asks to be relieved; and further stating that this application is made with the true intent and purpose on his part of faithfully and loyally supporting the Government of the United States, and without any reservation.

Second. On receipt of such petition the general officer who may pass on the same, if satisfied that the application is in good faith, and that

the applicant is within the provisions of the amnesty proclamation, and orders relating thereto, shall indorse his order to the provost-marshal-general, or to his own provost-marshal to administer the amnesty oath.

Third. Upon such order the provost-marshal shall admit such applicant to take the oath prescribed, and shall give him a certificate stating that such person is admitted to amnesty for the specific acts set forth in such a petition bearing such a date, and filed and numbered in his office, and for no other acts whatsoever.

Fourth. All such petitions, orders, and oaths, taken by any other person than the provost-marshal-general of the department, will be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general's office, at the end of each month, to be carefully filed, numbered, and registered, and proper memoranda for reference will be kept by the officer so forwarding.

Fifth. No other officers than as above stated will be permitted to grant the privileges of the amnesty oath.

Sixth. Any material false statement in such petitions will invalidate the protection of the amnesty at any time, when discovered, and subject the party making such false statement to trial for his former treasonable acts.

Seventh. The form of certificate will be as follows:

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ——— DISTRICT,
———— ————, 186 .

Upon the order of ——— General ——— ———, commanding, duly indorsed upon petition of ——— ———, on file in my office, and numbered ———, I hereby certify that the said petitioner has this day taken the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation, and the orders in relation thereto, and that he is entitled to amnesty for the treasonable acts set forth by him in the petition above referred to, and for none other.

———— ————,
Provost-Marshal.

Filed and numbered in my office, } "Indorsed."
No. ——— }

Approved.

———— ————,
General, Commanding.

Signature of the applicant in my presence.

———— ————,
Provost-Marshal.

Eighth. The oath and certificate attached will be executed in duplicate, one copy delivered to the applicant, and one kept in the provost-marshal-general's office.

Ninth. The provost-marshal-general is charged with preparation, issue, and distribution of the necessary blanks, which will be sent to general officers in this department, and personally receipted for by them.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, December 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call the attention of the commanding general to the insecurity of Ship Island, with its present garrison and insufficient means of defense, as a rendezvous for prisoners. From a statement made to me a few days since by Commodore Palmer, commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, who had to stop there on

his way to the fleet in Mobile Bay, it appears that there are 800 prisoners of war on that island, guarded by a daily detail from an aggregate force of 240 colored soldiers, without a field battery, with an unfinished fort mounting two heavy guns pointing seaward, and with an old sloop of war in the harbor scarcely serviceable for immediate defense. Although this post is not in my command, I deem it my duty to represent these facts to the commanding general, particularly as I am credibly informed that a large number of flats and launches are now building in the bays along Mississippi Sound, between Cedar Point and Pascagoula, and that the enemy designs moving with these to Ship Island for the purpose of liberating all the prisoners confined there.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER J. P. JACKSON,
Mississippi Sound, December 10, 1864.

Commodore J. S. PALMER,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a small detachment of General Davidson's cavalry have reached West Pascagoula; the main column have moved in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have communicated with the officer in charge of the detachment that has arrived at the north shore, and have notified the captain of the transport at Ship Island, which has their stores on board. General Davidson is in command of the raiding forces, and wishes all the stores on board of the transport to be landed at West Pascagoula. This cannot be done with any vessels drawing over three feet and a half of water. When the transport arrives I shall endeavor to land all the stores I can with the Stockdale. Transports of light draught are required to do the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. PENNINGTON,
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Plaquemine:

I am instructed to inform you that 100 men of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers have been ordered to take post opposite Plaquemine to guard the telegraph station and line which is now building, and that they will be placed under your command. Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you issue orders to the commanding officer to throw out pickets and take every precaution to guard against attack.

You will see that the orders in relation to marauding are rigidly enforced, and that none of the plantations are visited except in the line of duty, or with the consent of the owners. You will arrange a system of danger-signals by which you may communicate in case of necessity, and should have facilities for crossing over in case of need.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 10, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

Mr. Bertrand, who came up last night, thinks General Reynolds cannot be here before three or four days. Will let you know as soon as he comes. Will come over and see you if I can.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1864.*

Major-General DANA,
Memphis, Tenn.:

General Grant ordered all available troops in Missouri to re-enforce General Thomas at Nashville. All cavalry horses in the West were also ordered there, to remount General Thomas' cavalry. As soon as the crisis there is passed horses will be again sent down the Mississippi River. In the meantime you must do the best you can with the means at your disposal.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *December 10, 1864—3 p. m.*

Colonel WINSLOW,
Cairo:

All troops from Missouri must go to General Thomas till further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1864.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

General Thomas has more cavalry now than he can mount, and requires all the horses to mount his own men. If you can send him infantry or artillery, please do so. If the Cumberland River is closed they should go by Louisville. Whatever you can send can be returned as soon as the crisis is passed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

I send five regiments of infantry, all there are in the department organized subject to be sent outside of State; one regiment of cavalry well mounted, and will send batteries. They go by rail.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I am sending you four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry—infantry by rail, cavalry by water. Ordered to report to you by telegraph from Louisville and Cairo for orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 342. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 10, 1864.*

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5. Major-General Rosecrans having been relieved from the command of this department and directed to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, Capt. J. P. Drouillard, aide-de-camp, will accompany him to that point.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *December 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The order relieving the Forty-seventh Missouri, to proceed to Nashville, will compel me to abandon Patterson, Fredericktown, Sainte Genevieve, Farmington, Potosi, and Caledonia, and will leave only about 100 men to guard the railroad, of Captain Hannahs' company, of the Fiftieth Missouri, leaving about 190 men at this place. I have already ordered my outposts to concentrate at this place, leaving no troops at any of them.

A. W. MAUPIN.
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. W. MAUPIN,
Pilot Knob:

Don't entirely evacuate any of the posts if you can possibly help it, but send small garrisons to take the place of the Forty-seventh withdrawn. I am sending enough cavalry at once to supply the place of the Forty-seventh. Telegraph me what you want at points north of Pilot Knob. You may withdraw bridge guards if you think prudent altogether, and may also for the time being entirely evacuate Sainte Genevieve. I regret that the Forty-seventh cannot be retained, but the orders are peremptory. Assurances are given, however, that it will be sent back as soon as pressing exigency is passed. I will endeavor to relieve you of command of Third Sub-District.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *December 10, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES W. EDWARDS,
Second Cav., Missouri State Militia, Comdg. New Madrid, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Should it be decided to continue the post at New Madrid, I would suggest to you to make it more secure against surprise with as little delay as practicable. The work necessary to effect this object can all be done by your own men and with materials within your reach. It consists simply in placing your entire command, including all the animals belonging to it, within a palisaded inclosure sufficiently strong to resist a sudden and unexpected dash. To do this a row of palisading should be placed in the bottom of the ditch of the fort (or twenty-five to thirty yards beyond) throughout its entire length. I would also add a palisaded inclosure of four sides to the front of the fort facing up stream large enough to include the cluster of buildings containing your headquarters, and extending far enough upstream to give all the room required for your two cavalry companies. Palisade this inclosure on two sides, the river forming a third, and the front of the fort the fourth side. The largest side of this inclosure might be parallel to the river-bank, and should be swept by at least one of the guns of the fort. This work finished, your position would be perfectly secure, except against some well-organized attack in considerable force, which in the present or any probable future condition of things you have no reason to apprehend. I do not think you require all the artillery you have, and if the new post at Caruthersville is to be maintained I shall suggest that part of it (at least the two 12-pounders and the ammunition for them) be sent there. Your supply of ammunition when your late requisition shall have been filled and you complete your complement of powder, which should be done at once, will be 103 rounds per gun for the five 24-pounders (aggregate 515 rounds) and 73 rounds per gun for your two 12-pounders (aggregate 146 rounds). This will be ample, but the solid shot, amounting to 39 rounds per gun for the 24-pounders and 20 rounds per gun for the 12-pounders, should be replaced to the extent of about three-fourths of the entire quantity by spherical case, grape, and canister in suitable proportions. There should be no delay in getting powder enough to complete all your partial rounds of ammunition. The men should be practiced in firing with each kind of projectile enough at least to establish the ranges and mark them on the ground. I will furnish a copy of this letter to Major General Canby, commanding Division of West Mississippi, with my report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General and Inspector-General of Fortifications,
Military Division of West Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DISTRICT, SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, December 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer of Saint Louis District, with the remark that the letter of Major-General Gillmore having been shown me by the commanding officer at New Madrid, I have caused a copy to be made and forwarded for his consideration. I would suggest that if the addition to the defenses at New Madrid be made, that you send an officer of the Engineer Corps to superintend the construction of them, as I have no officer there sufficiently instructed in such matters to construct them properly. The ammunition mentioned has been

required for as herein suggested. I do not think it would be advisable to send the guns mentioned to Caruthersville as suggested, as that is but a temporary outpost.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Rolla, Mo.:*

Hold the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry for the present.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *December 10, 1864—6.35 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry moved from Jefferson City at 5 this p. m. They will march to the Osage and there take the cars for Saint Louis.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *December 10, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. W. WEAR, *Jefferson City:*

In case no boat can be had, Captain Green, assistant quartermaster, is directed to have a train in readiness at the Osage, to which place your command will march. Lieutenant Bassett is ordered to join the regiment to-morrow, 11th instant. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *December 10, 1864.*

Capt. J. A. GREEN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Jefferson City:

Colonel Wear informs me that his regiment will be ready to move to-morrow at 10 a. m., 11th instant, if he can get transportation. If no boat can be had in time to connect with the train at Saint Auberts you will have a train in readiness to take them up at the Osage, to which place you will furnish transportation for their camp and garrison equipage. Acknowledge receipt.

By order, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

Have you any regiments concentrated that you could send in place of the Thirty-ninth [Missouri]?

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, *December 10, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

I have no regiment concentrated. My troops are in detachments fighting the numerous bands of bushwhackers who infest Platte, Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Callaway, Audrain, Macon, and Ralls Counties, guarding railroad bridges, &c., and for which duty the force at my command is very limited. The withdrawal of the Thirty-ninth deprives many loyal localities of protection. Guerrilla conscripts and deserters from Price's army are thronging back to renew their work of devastation and death even in midwinter. The Enrolled Missouri Militia of the district have nearly all been relieved, and my force all told, including the Thirty-ninth, aggregates less than 2,500 effective men. The Thirty-ninth and the Forty-ninth are neither of them organized regiments, and the six-months' companies will soon have served out the period of their enlistment. The removal of troops from this district I fear will result in the driving out of hundreds of loyal families, the destruction of their homes, and the interruption of our railroad lines. The Thirty-ninth are ordered to concentrate at West Quincy with all possible dispatch.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

Did you get the order to send the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry to Saint Louis and Fourth Missouri State Militia to Jefferson City, and are they en route?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

MACON, MO., *December 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

The Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are now en route from Fulton to Sedalia, as ordered. The detachment of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers will move to Saint Louis as soon as relieved by the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, which will probably be on Monday next. Colonel Matthews passed this post with the last of his regiment this morning.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

DECEMBER 10, 1864—5.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

If you retain the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry cannot you supply the place of Thirty-ninth with them and the Third Missouri State Militia? The Thirty-ninth is only ordered away for a short time, and will return as soon as crisis is over where they are going.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *December 10, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

If the detachment of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry could be left with me I could with them and a few companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia make good the loss of the Thirty-ninth.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 10, 1864—12.35 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Has Harding's command left for Kansas City? What is the cause of delay?

By order of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Franklin, Tex., December 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

DEAR GENERAL: Your private letter of the 17th ultimo came to hand to-day. I have written to the chief commissary that if he can see his way clear to feed the Indians if we add four ounces to the present meat ration, making it twelve ounces per day to each Indian, to write to you to that effect by the special express which will take this letter from Santa Fé, when you will give orders accordingly. Whether the Indians understand the necessity of diminishing their rations or not, that necessity meets us at every turn from the great scarcity in he country, and they must be satisfied. If they proceed to any unpleasant extremes, force must be used against them on the moment. They must do what we direct or perish. Besides, they must commence work upon their fields at once. Adopt the best plan to produce this result, but the result must be produced now before it is too late. You can try this plan. If the chief commissary finds he can make the additional four ounces to the meat ration per day, issue the additional only to those who do good day's work. Order a military commission to try the three Navajoes about whom you write. Have them have a fair trial. If they are sentenced to be hung or shot for what they have done as alleged, they will deserve the sentence. Your arrangement about having a part of the Indian hospital used for school purposes is a good one and approved by me. It was my purpose to come to Fort Sumner via Fort Stanton from Las Cruces, but I fear I shall not have time. If not, I shall come as soon after my arrival at Santa Fé as possible. I shall leave here en route to Las Cruces on the 13th, and shall be obliged to remain there a day or two.

Hoping that by firmness and kindness combined you will succeed in managing the Indians in a satistactory manner,

I am, dear general, very truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, December 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

DEAR GENERAL: I trust you will pardon me for addressing you thus privately, with entire frankness, in a manner which deeply interests me, and in which I believe myself to have suffered unintentional injustice at your hands.

When in Milwaukee I was assured by you, on two or three separate occasions, that General Sully and myself would be, or had been, alike recommended by you for promotion. Upon perusing your late report of military operations in your department I was no less surprised than mortified to find that, while you had warmly urged the promotion of General Sully you had not included me in the same recommendation, although our names appeared in the context and in juxtaposition in other portions of your dispatch, so as to make the omission of my name referred to the more prominent and remarkable. In fact, no one can read your published report without drawing the inference that you did not deem me as much entitled to promotion as was General Sully. I have sufficient confidence in your magnanimity and sense of right to be convinced that you will promptly rectify that omission, if you deem me to be correct in the statement of my claim to be equally considered with General Sully, although it may be difficult, if not impossible, to place me *rectus in curia* in the minds of those who have perused your report, as that has been extensively copied, particularly the concluding paragraphs, in the newspapers throughout the country. I do not intend to trespass upon your time and patience by going into a detail of operations since the inception of the Indian war. You are too familiar with its details to render that necessary. I may justly assert, however, that the part I have been called upon to perform has been in no particular secondary in importance or success to that of General Sully, for I had met and defeated the lower bands of Sioux in 1862, and the concentrated forces of the lower and upper bands in 1863, before General Sully had encountered any Indians in the field. The campaign of 1862 was undertaken in the face of an entire want of preparation on the part of the Government or the State, and of difficulties almost insuperable; yet the results were pronounced by yourself to have been entirely successful in general orders of a highly complimentary character to myself and to my command. The enemy, flushed with success, was defeated in a pitched battle, between 200 and 300 captives rescued from their clutches, and the greater part of the warriors concerned in the outbreak taken prisoners. The prestige of white superiority over the red man was fully restored.

In 1863 I performed far more than my appointed share in the programme of military movements connected with the joint campaign of that year under your general direction, and I received for myself and my column another generous tribute from you in general orders for the energy and skill with which the enemy was followed to his remote haunts in the upper prairies, despite every obstacle of unprecedented heat and drought, and badly whipped in three separate engagements, with heavy loss in warriors and the sacrifice of all their subsistence, clothing, and transportation, our own loss being comparatively trifling. Whatever could be done to benefit the service since that time in my appointed sphere, by incessant labor and vigilance, in the enforcement of discipline, and of strict economy in the expenditures of public money,

as well as in guarding the frontier from Indian raids, has been accomplished, and I believe I may safely challenge a comparison in these respects, and in general efficiency, with any other military district in the army. I hope you will acquit me of any desire either to make a parade of my own services, or to detract in the least from those performed by General Sully. I believe you have only done him justice in pressing his advancement, and I sincerely wish he may obtain it. I only claim from our common superior officer, who has so long been identified with the history of this Indian war, that I may receive from him a like public recognition of the services and labors devolved upon me in the same field. My reputation as a citizen and an officer of the army is dear to me, and it is my duty to myself and to my family to prevent any stain from resting upon it, whether by implication or otherwise. I know you will not blame me for undue sensitiveness.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

H. H. SIBLEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 11, 1864.*

The major-general commanding has received information, entitled to credit, that many of the original planters on and near the Mississippi River, who are now cultivating their plantations under the regulations of the Treasury Department, are making arrangements to sell their property and move into the interior, taking the negroes with them, for the purpose of reducing them again into a state of slavery. Commanders of districts are therefore directed to exercise a careful supervision over the plantations within the limits of their commands, and whenever there is satisfactory evidence of intention on the part of any planter, either from disposition or under the constraint of the rebel authorities, to take the negroes now on their plantations beyond the control of the national authorities, for the purpose of reducing them to slavery, they will cause them to be brought to a place of safety within the national lines, and turned over to the proper agents of the Treasury Department, in conformity with the second section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864. If, in any case, the negroes have been defrauded of their promised wages or interest in the crops, the property of the planter will be seized, and so much of it as may be necessary to compensate the negroes will be sold, and the remainder turned over to the proper agents of the Treasury Department, as the captured property of an enemy.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, December 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: To-day I received a dispatch dated Fort Smith, December 8, and Lewisburg, December 11, informing me that the water in the Arkansas had risen three feet at the former place and fifteen inches at the latter, and was still rapidly rising. I presume that the supply boats that

were above Dardanelle have discharged their freight and are on their way back before this time. There will be no trouble for the other boats to make their trip. It is all quiet in the department. I think the rebels have given up this State back to the valley of Red River. Deserters continue coming in. There is a report in Camden that Price is dead. General Reynolds has not yet arrived. I should like to turn over the department to him in person, but shall not wait for him much longer.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 11, 1864.

Col. CHARLES BLACK,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to notify you that the steamer Mattie will leave for Des Arc at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow, to bring brick for the quartermaster. He also directs that you furnish two commissioned officers and seventy men, with one day's rations, to report on the boat at 7.30 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, and other officers of your brigade, having expressed a wish to procure some lumber there, it is desired that this opportunity be availed of as far as convenient. You will give particular instructions to the officers in command as to the proper place to land, with a view of capturing any of the enemy that may be there

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I desire to send out of Missouri and to their friends in the rebel army the families of noted bushwhackers and robbers; also the prominent families of persons now serving in the rebel army, and the families of those who joined Price in his raid into the State and who left it with his army. I believe that this will have a salutary effect upon the State and will keep south many noted desperate men, who early in the spring would otherwise return. These families are almost invariably the rendezvous of spies and guerrilla bands, and so long as they remain in the State it will be a great inducement for their friends to return and engage in guerrilla warfare. I have given this subject close attention, and respectfully request that you will designate some point on the Mississippi, Red, or Arkansas Rivers where they can be landed and sent through the lines. Lists have already been prepared by district commanders, and, as soon as the point is ascertained, they will be sent quietly off.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 11, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have had to unload 400 men and 300 horses, the last of Colonel Benteen's command, caught in ice, and send them by rail to Louisville, at which place please give them orders.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 343. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 11, 1864.*

1. That portion of Lieutenant-Colonel Benteen's command now in this city, delayed by reason of an accident to the steamer on which it was embarked, will proceed without delay by rail to Louisville, Ky., reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas upon arrival at that point for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

3. The accumulation of ice in the river rendering navigation dangerous and uncertain, the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers will proceed without delay by rail to Louisville, Ky., reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, upon arriving at that point, for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 11, 1864.

Lieut. A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis District:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions of the brigadier-general commanding, I have ordered G Company, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, now at Sulphur Springs, to Pilot Knob direct, and K Company, now at Hermann, E and C Companies, now at Franklin, and H and A Companies, now at Saint Louis, all of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and D Company, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, now at Saint Louis, to De Soto, to report by telegraph upon arriving at De Soto to commanding officer Third Sub-District, Saint Louis District, at Pilot Knob, for orders. I have directed that the mounted men march overland and that the dismounted men be sent by rail. I have also directed the commanding officer at De Soto to guard with F Company, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad between De Soto and Mineral Point, having the strongest guard at the most important bridges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 11, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob:

The commanding officer Fiftieth Missouri Volunteers is ordered to get ready to move and report to you by telegraph. Company G, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, is ordered to Pilot Knob, and Companies K, E, C, H, and A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and Company D, Second Missouri State Militia, are ordered to De Soto, where they will report to you by telegraph. Company F, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, will guard the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad between De Soto and Mineral Point.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *December 11, 1864.*

General THOMAS EWING, Jr.:

I will expect the Forty-seventh [Missouri] to arrive from the outposts by to-morrow evening, and as soon as they arrive will order them forward. Some of them have to march fifty miles. With the force ordered to report to me, we can protect Southeast Missouri.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *December 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I will be able to send a small guard to Patterson. Will start them early in the morning. We will require about fifty men at Fredericktown and about seventy-five, at least, at Patterson. I will order Captain Hannahs' company to garrison the railroad, as I don't think it prudent to leave the large bridges unguarded. I don't think it absolutely necessary to garrison Farmington and Sainte Genevieve. I have ordered Company C, at Camp Grierson, to report to me. We have not men enough here to guard rebel prisoners and do necessary guard duty, but will do the best we can. I most sincerely hope you will succeed in having me relieved. I ask it for the good of the regiment I hope.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 326. } *Springfield, Mo., December 11, 1864.*

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3. Col. R. W. Fyan, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post of Springfield, Mo., and will report for duty without delay.

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By order of Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding district:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

You can retain the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry for the present, and I will have Governor order out such companies as you select. Use all possible dispatch in moving the Thirty-ninth. Time is everything now.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, MO., *December 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

SIR: Believing, as we do, that it is your desire to do all within your power to promote the peace and well-being of your district, and to maintain the authority of the Government and its administration within the same, we take the liberty of addressing you in regard to what we conceive to be the wants of our county. We have at present stationed here Captain Colbert's company, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers. We have no doubt they are a very good company of men, but they do not meet the wants of this county; in fact, can be of little or no service here. What we want is a good company of cavalry, composed of good men and good officers, who know the country and the people, and who know the haunts of the bushwhackers and the persons who sympathize with them. We have now in Boone County twenty or thirty thieves and marauders who just move around through the county, from three to six together, robbing every loyal man who has anything they want. To kill or drive these rebel scoundrels from the county we must have men who know the country, and we must have cavalry. In the first place one of us, J. T. Redmond, is deputy provost-marshal, appointed by Colonel Lovelace to arrest and send forward all persons who have been drafted in this county and have failed to report. It will be impossible for him to discharge his duties unless he has some mounted men to accompany him as escort and guard. In the second place, the other one of your petitioners, John F. Baker, is sheriff of the county, and unless there can be a cavalry company stationed here it will be impossible for him to arrest criminals in the county or to bring wrong-doers to justice.

Having been unconditional Union men from the start, we know that neither of us could with safety go into any remote part of the county without a proper escort. There are two companies in your command that were raised in this county, Companies B and F, of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. They are composed of men who know the people and the brush. We are informed by members of Company B that about half of that company are now paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks and that Captain Adams is on extra duty. If this is so, we, of course, would not ask for that company. We understand that Company F is altogether at Macon City; we therefore most respectfully ask that Company F, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, be sent to this place at once. We understand they have not all got horses. That need make no difference, as they have friends here who will supply them temporarily until the Government can furnish them. If you will send Company F here we promise you that it won't be twenty days until there won't be a rebel thief, or a rebel that harbors them, left on the soil of old Boone County. We know very well that there are some conservative chaps about here who don't want a cavalry company sent

here, and who are greatly in favor of infantry, and why? Because they don't want their rebel friends in the brush hunted out. But we feel safe in saying that there is not a radical Union man in the county who would not join us in this petition, and we believe that even the better portion of the conservative men would. We have no objection to the infantry company remaining, but if we can have but one company we must have a cavalry company, and with a good cavalry company we believe we can get along without anything else. We trust, general, that you will agree with us as to the propriety of what we have asked, and that you will send the company at once, as it is greatly needed, and we will subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN F. BAKER.
J. T. REDMOND.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 12th day of December, 1864, from the following source, the statement of C. B. Anderson, deserter from Company C, Fortieth Alabama Infantry (rebel):

Maj. J. D. Bradford's scouts, sixty in number, were ordered to report at Canton, Miss., then at Mechanicsburg, west side of the Big Black, where they arrived November 30, 1864. Their main object is to facilitate communication between the Trans-Mississippi and the Mississippi Departments (rebel). In the vicinity of Mechanicsburg Colonel Wood was reported with about 1,200 men. Colonel Griffith's command was at that date in Yazoo County.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: You recollect the case of the forty-nine freedmen of Doctor Rozell, who claimed the protection of my troops and came on the steamer Dove, the commanding officer allowing them to bring along twenty bales of cotton, of which they claimed a half. I ordered a board of officers to investigate the case, and not satisfied with their decision, after taking your advice, I referred the case back to them. The second decision awarded ten bales to Doctor Rozell and ten to the freedmen. I approved the award and ordered the same board of officers to sell the freedmen's cotton at public auction and divide the proceeds among them. Previous to the day of sale the Treasury agent, Colonel McDowell, his clerk, and Acting Agent Captain Cowles, and his other clerks, took pains to inform the probable buyers that they would make trouble about this sale—it was illegal, &c. The sale was to be on the 8th

instant, on which day Colonel McDowell was absent. His clerk, Captain Cowles, was sent for by me, who said he had written instructions from Colonel McDowell not to grant permits for the shipment of this lot of cotton as freedmen's cotton, but allow it to be shipped to G. H. Ellery; that it would be seized at Memphis, &c. As this, which I consider improper meddling with my affairs, made it certain that the cotton would not sell for its value, I ordered the sale to be postponed. I will take further action in the case when I am sure I am right. I expect General Orme will be here in a few days, who will probably secure the rights of the freedmen. I write this to ask your advice as to what steps I should take with the Treasury agents for interfering with my lawful authority. I see in the newspapers that the Executive order of the 24th of September is ordered to be carried into effect by order of the Secretary of War, No. 285, and Navy, No. 42, the former dated October 6, the latter December 1. There is a saving clause in this order of the War Department which will doubtless command your attention.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to the inclosed newspaper article.* C. A. Foster had a pass from Memphis to Helena, and called on me for a pass to proceed to the mouth of White River, exhibiting to me at the same time George H. Ellery's letter to the commanding officer mouth of White River. As I had just received General Canby's letter ordering me to revoke the pass I gave to G. L. Nicholls, I refused the pass and gave Foster one to return to Memphis. This was all. His letter of instructions was not communicated to me. If it had been, the result would have been the same. I learn that this matter is exciting much discussion among the cotton traders, and I think Col. J. A. McDowell, the Treasury agent at this place, and others from Memphis, have gone to Washington on account of it. Do you know Colonel McDowell's history at Vicksburg, and the abuses which were corrected at that place on the advent of General Slocum? I feel confident of being sustained by yourself and General Canby in the discharge of my duty.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I had your verbal order to retain the Twenty-third Wisconsin at this post until it was relieved by the return of the Sixth Minnesota,

* Not found.

but as time enough has elapsed for the return of that regiment (I inclosed a copy of the order to General Rosecrans) and it has not come, I suggest to you that the Twenty-third Wisconsin be retained here and some other disposition be made of the Sixth Minnesota. If this regiment is taken away from here and none sent in its place I will be left with an inadequate force. The Twenty-third Wisconsin, though much smaller than the Sixth Minnesota, is well disciplined and I would prefer to have it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 12, 1864.

Col. H. MATTSON,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will embark with a force of about 350 men of your command on steamers Kate Hart and Sir William Wallace at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, with three days' rations, and proceed as far up the river as Augusta, and scout through the country east of that place according to the plan stated to you verbally by the commanding general this evening. You will send detachments of infantry on the west side of White River. If facts are found to be materially different from those assumed to exist in the verbal conversation referred to, you will exercise your best discretion in the movements. One hundred and fifty of the Ninth Kansas will report to you.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *December 12, 1864.*

To the PRESIDENT,
Washington City, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: You may or may not remember that I called on you in July last, and had a short talk with you in regard to Major-General Steele and Arkansas matters. On my arrival at home on yesterday, I was surprised and grieved to learn that General Steele had been superseded in the command of the Department of Arkansas. How unfortunate this change is you may learn from the inclosed papers and proceedings gotten up and put in being by the most radical element that can be found anywhere. In our interview in July you said to me, "I have no personal acquaintance with General Steele, but I am pleased with his administration, and my correspondence with him has been most gratifying to me." You may imagine, then, my surprise, not to say deep mortification, when told that General Steele was to leave us for another field of duty. Now, let me tell you in all frankness, and time will prove what I say, that this movement and change to us, as a State and people, is and will be disastrous. Mark what I say: all that has been gained will be lost. General Steele conquered Arkansas, established a State government, and put her territory at every available and assailable point, even beyond his means, in a state of defense, as the late campaign of General Price most abundantly proves. He made himself acquainted with the country, and the means and points of defense. All this is to

be lost. He has performed much labor in this department, and monuments of his military skill are to be seen on every hand. How unkind it is, then, to him personally (to say nothing of the public interest which is to be so seriously damaged, as I believe) when he has so much around him in which he has a deep interest, the result of his skill and valor, to remove General Steele from this field of his usefulness, and at a time, too, when others are to reap all the benefits of his grand labors. In politics General Steele has been your friend, and on a recent occasion, when asked if he was not for General McClellan, he replied that, if his own brother was the opponent of Mr. Lincoln, he should vote for you. General Steele is the most popular man, by far odds, we have in the State. He has the confidence and respect of all parties, and has done more and can do more to restore Arkansas to her former relations to the Union than any other man anywhere. He has enemies, and so have you, and his removal at this time is as unjust to him as the triumph of your enemies would have been over you at the late election. General Steele was performing a work here; why not leave him to accomplish it, and be as generous to him as the people have been to you? Remember the scripture rule, "Do unto others," &c. General Steele has made Arkansas what she is, and whatever loyalty she has the country is indebted to him for. He is familiar with our country and people, and can do more to restore peace and order than any man you can send in his place. Then return him to us at once, and thereby do justice to him and render a lasting favor to the people here, for which they will ever be grateful.

Very respectfully,

C. P. BERTRAND,
Late Mayor, &c.

P. S.—Since writing the above an order, as I am informed, has been received here from General Canby, directing the immediate evacuation of Fort Smith and Van Buren. Does he mean to abandon the State? And if such is his purpose, will you allow him to do it? Do you know that this abandons one entire Congressional district and the whole of another, save two or three counties, and that two-thirds of the members and perhaps three-fourths of the Legislature, now in session here, are furnished from the district of country thus to be abandoned and given up? This comes of putting in place men who are ignorant of the country and removing those who have and know how to defend it. It is said General Steele is unpopular with his army. To show how false this statement is, it is only necessary to say that so soon as it was understood he was to leave here, a subscription was immediately gotten up, in the army, to purchase him a sword, as a mark of their confidence and affection, and no man is allowed to contribute more than $1, so that all may have an opportunity to join in this honor to their brave commander. Some thousands of dollars, I learn, are and will be raised.

C. P. B.

[Inclosure.]

FRIDAY MORNING, *December 9, 1864.*

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

We venture to say that never before was there such unanimity of feeling as exhibited by our people when it was understood that an order had been issued by General Canby relieving General Steele from

the command of this department. When it was known that the order required the assent and approval of the President before becoming final, one and all seemed anxious to take some step to have the commander retained. Toward dusk a notice was given that a public meeting, to express the sentiments of the citizens, would be held at the State house. The meeting was well attended and we saw old citizens, who had not attended a political meeting for twenty years, present to testify in some manner the strong desire to retain General Steele among us. This feeling is shared by all, high and low, in office or out of office. Governor Murphy makes no secret of his chagrin at the issuance of the order, and regrets it deeply. The presiding officer at the meeting last night was the secretary of State, and the State treasurer was secretary. We know whereof we affirm when we say that there are not a dozen citizens of Arkansas who would not be sorry to lose our gallant commander, and this dozen dare not admit it. They made a very lame attempt to stem the tide by getting a poor, deranged tool of theirs to offer some milk-and-water resolutions, but the citizens amended these so as to be plain, explicit, and to ask for the retention of General Steele. These were voted for with only one dissenting voice, and that negative was additional strength. Heartfelt and truly eloquent speeches were made by Doctor Fryrear, Speaker Crossen, and Judge Warner. The manner in which they were uttered and received, and the deep feeling exhibited, prove how deep a hold General Steele has upon the feelings of the loyal people, how they have learned to love him, to feel security in his bravery, and to confide in his patriotism. Another reason for the feeling exhibited is the fact, so deeply felt, that with the removal of General Steele the State government, nurtured by him and now almost able to stand alone, will fall. He was identified with it in such a way that it was upheld by love and respect. The people felt that all the pains, cost, and labor spent in this project would be lost if the commander was removed. We publish the proceedings of the meeting and call attention to them. Other expressions of public sentiment will be made, for this is a matter in which the people are moving and in which they are unanimous.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At a meeting at the capital in Little Rock, Ark., December 8, 1864, Robert J. T. White was elected chairman and E. D. Ayres secretary.

Mr. Butler, of Phillips County, offered certain resolutions.

An address was made by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Jennings moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chairman. The chair appointed Messrs. Fryrear, Crossen, and Butler such committee, to which Messrs. Baxter, White, and Jennings were added by motion. After a short time the committee reported the resolutions amended so as to read as follows:

Whereas we learn that Major-General Steele has been called from the command of the Department of Arkansas: Therefore,

Resolved, first, That while we are willing to admit that the Government has need of his eminent military qualifications in other fields of usefulness, we yet cannot but deplore the necessity which just at the present juncture takes from our State services so invaluable and of which it stands so much in need.

Resolved, second, That in Major-General Steele we recognize a true friend, an earnest patriot, an amiable gentleman, and wherever he may be called he will carry with him our best wishes and our highest esteem.

On motion of Dr. Fryrear, the following was added to the resolutions reported:

Resolved, We ask the President and War Department to return General Steele to this department.

This amendment was adopted unanimously with the exception of one vote.

The resolutions, as amended, were then unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was then resolved that the proceedings be published in the papers of Little Rock, Memphis, and Saint Louis, and that a copy be sent to the President of the United States.

R. J. T. WHITE,
President.
E. D. AYRES,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 12, 1864.
(Via Lewisburg 9.10 a. m. 18th.)

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: Night before last information reached me that the steamer Doane was wrecked eighteen miles east of Clarksville. I have already sent down a train of about 100 wagons, under escort of two regiments of infantry, for the purpose of bringing up the stores that were on board of her. The river is now gradually falling here. In about a week I shall occupy Clarksville with the portions of the three cavalry regiments not mustered out of service. They will be under the command of Col. W. R. Judson, Sixth Kansas Cavalry. The telegraph line will soon be reopened from here to Fayetteville. It is now working from Fayetteville to Saint Louis, and I will endeavor to have it reopened to Clarksville at an early day, presuming that you will cause it to be reopened from Lewisburg to that point. I would respectfully request you to send up some paymasters as soon as possible, as it is now going on five months since we have seen any. All, both officers and men, are very much in need of greenbacks. If you will furnish an escort for them to Clarksville or Norristown I will send a sufficient escort for them from either point. Nothing new here. The enemy has disappeared from my front.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., RESERVE CORPS,
MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 1. } *Memphis, Tenn., December 12, 1864.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 205, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, consisting of the following regiments: Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers. Commanding officers of

regiments will forward to these headquarters, without delay, a full roster and a copy of their tri-monthly of their respective commands for the 10th instant.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 12, 1864.

Captain VAN VLIET,
Assistant Quartermaster and Master of Transportation:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi contained in circular of date December 6, 1864, which says, "transportation, with necessary supplies on board, must be held in readiness at all times, so that no delays shall occur from want of foresight in this regard," you will please hold in readiness for embarking at a moment's notice transportation for the following troops composing my command, viz: Eighth Illinois Infantry, numbering 880; Eleventh Illinois Infantry, numbering 840; Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, numbering 800; Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, numbering 736; Thirtieth Missouri Infantry, numbering 365; making a total of 3,621 men. In addition to the above there will be required a steamer with capacity for carrying ten days' rations for the entire command. Please send notice to these headquarters as to the time that the above can be furnished.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 344. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

7. The Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers will proceed without delay by rail, via Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, upon arrival at Louisville, for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *December 12, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers will be down to-morrow, 13th. It has been ready to move two days, but was delayed because railroad could not furnish transportation.

JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

PARKVILLE, PLATTE COUNTY, MO.,
December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your letters have just arrived. Many thanks for the promise of troops. My wife says she always believed General Fisk would protect Union people when he could, and sends her special thanks. She has been in constant alarm. I wrote to General Rosecrans hoping to induce him to hold the life and property of rebels responsible for that of Union men, as the most efficient measure of protection to our scattered citizens. Clay County has 130 Union men and about 2,000 rebels, who have suffered very little during the war, while some of the Union men in this vicinity have been plundered three times. If there are 300 troops in Platte County we have seen none in the eastern half of the county. We are willing to suffer if the country requires it, but now, when Company F, Sixteenth Kansas, which was mostly raised here, is stationed at Wyandotte, where they are not needed, and their houses left unprotected—so, too, Weston would like to have all the troops there. All we ask is equal protection. Parkville and the settlements just above and below are Union largely, while along Clay County line and north of Parkville is mostly rebel. Here in these thickets and hills they can hide in winter and safely stay among their friends. In October some bushwhackers attacked a German's house just below and the boys killed two of them, who proved to be citizens of Clay. In the last raid they inquired for this house, showing it was got up for revenge. They inquired for brood mares. Took red peppers and sage to make sausage meat, showing it was got up near. They inquired for my house and told the Dutchman that they would have me. I got up about twenty men and we determined to defend ourselves, but after two weeks had to scatter to do their work, and they had spies among us to let them know when we could be taken in detail; so the organization had to be abandoned, as there was no authority, and one would fall off and then another would. Now each man will make the best fight he can. There is no security for life now. Such is the position of things that we are in their power. Many have left. The Germans all talk of leaving for Nebraska in the spring. I do not like to leave and give up the country to the rebels now, or see them (the Germans) leave; hence I appeal to you to make this statement. I have slept out most of the time for weeks. A leading rebel told Mr. Summers not to bring goods here, as he had been robbed twice, and there would be worse times than ever when the draft came off. They would all take to the brush, and if rebel families were sent off and they could not enjoy the country nobody else should; they would lay it waste. So Mr. Summers fears to bring any more goods here. Last week a German was robbed by guerrillas in the bottom below here. We have every reason to believe that Confederate officers are in the country hatching deviltry. Rebels profess to believe that Price will drill and arm his men, and come back with a large army of blacks and whites and overrun the country. I have no doubt they will fail in their calculations, but they may do much local damage, and I trust you will take timely measures to prevent it. Excuse this hasty writing. I have endeavored to give you a sketch of the state of affairs as seen from my point of view. Permit me again to assure you of our gratitu for the promise of troops and protection. Our German friends are very grateful.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. S. PARK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hannibal, Mo., December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Macon City:

GENERAL: Last Friday there were two bushwhackers came into Monroe Station and did a little mischief. With this exception I have heard of no trouble in my district for near a month, and this is on the edge of Monroe County. The policy I have pursued of ridding the country of these men so fast as found, and bringing a pressure to bear on those who aid them, has restored quiet. I wish, however, most earnestly to urge upon you the importance of such measures this winter as will give us peace next year. We have now had three winters' experience, and during each guerrilla operations have been mainly suspended. There have not been wanting men who, as soon as it was quiet, urged upon our authorities that the people were tired of this kind of warfare and wanted peace, and that nearly every man in the community was opposed to bushwhacking. The result has been heretofore that operations against all disturbers of the peace have been mainly suspended in the winter, and in the leafy, warm season the same trouble has again broken out, and each year with increased violence. I think it should be considered as settled that there are a large number of men and women who stay at home and pretend to be loyal in presence of our troops, and yet who in every way they can encourage and aid the men in the brush. I know this to be true and you must know it, and I fully believe that we cannot have quiet as long as these people live among us. The winter I think the best time to ferret out these persons and dispose of them. There are also many now skulking at home who have been in the brush, while others, and perhaps the largest number, have gone to Illinois. I feel sure that many such will return in the course of the winter and with vigilance can be picked up. My own judgment is to kill every man who can be caught who has been a bushwhacker, and also all others who have heartily aided them. In this way you would strike greater terror into those you do not catch, especially those at home, as they will never know when their turn will come. Such will move out of the country themselves soon. The women you can't kill, but they certainly should not be allowed to remain here to encourage marauding next year.

We have had four years of strife. All loyal men want peace. Let these disturbers know that Missouri will be quiet, if it is the peace that follows death and desolation. In this way we shall have peace. It would no doubt work admirably if the disloyal men could be made to know that they must pay for all depredations committed by marauders. There can be no doubt that all this trouble must cease whenever a whole community sets its face against it. Why is it quiet in all the loyal counties? Because there are none there to harbor and screen the rascals, and without that no band can long live in any community. I feel as sure as of anything in the future that if, because these bushwhackers do not work much in the winter, we send off all our troops, do nothing but sing songs of peace, we shall have a worse state of things next spring than ever before, and the result will then most likely be that loyal men, out of all patience, will fall to and massacre the disloyal, introducing such a state of society as will be dreadful to contemplate, and which ought to be averted by a wholesome sign by the military authorities. If I have said too much, pardon me. I feel a deep per-

sonal interest, and for the loyal men of North Missouri, who have suffered much and long, and who should be protected in a legal way, I think.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *December 12, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

Our scouts, under Lieutenant Cooper, just returned to Bloomfield. They killed 2 guerrillas, and captured 3 horses and the arms of the men killed. It is getting unhealthy again for guerrillas; the leaves have fallen. I should think they would take the oath—until spring.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOE, MO., *December 12, 1864—4 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Harding's command delayed by desertion and mutiny among the men who were paroled at Glasgow; he has sent a full written statement through district headquarters.

JOHN PINGER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Denver, December 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Department of Kansas:

Following dispatch for you from 100 miles above Fort Lyon, dated 6th instant, has been received:

Since 29th of last month have been after 130 lodges, Arapahoes and Cheyennes. Marched all night 3d and 4th instant. They broke camp precipitately yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Can't follow—time of Third Regiment being nearly out. If I can have 1,000 troops can make campaign on Smoky Hill and Republican and close them out.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., December 12, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

Inclosed I send for the information of department headquarters official copies of papers in the case of Col. C. R. Jennison.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MOUND CITY, *December 10, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

General Orders, No. 32, is received, which leaves under my command a part of five companies of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, which were at the time under command of Maj. J. M. Laing. My entire command now consists of less than 250 men for duty. I have been repeatedly notified that, unless I would run all military matters for J. H. Lane, my regiment would be broken up and would be crushed. I enlisted as a soldier and not as a politician, not thinking that national interests were to be sacrificed to personal ambition. Five companies of my regiment are given to a commander who is in the department without authority, and did at one time command a part of my regiment for five months, and during which time they never had a drill or dress parade, nor military discipline whatever. His own regiment at the present is a perfect mob, and aided in robbing Government trains and citizens of Kansas, whom it was their duty to protect. If I exhibited disqualification for the command due my rank I respectfully ask to be informed of the fact. I do not forget that I am ranking colonel of this department, and have in my possession late letters from the general commanding the department complimenting me on both my behavior in the field and also my administration as sub-district commander. This is also true of Generals Davies, Sykes, and all commanders under whom I have served since 1861. After a severe campaign my regiment is scattered and placed under officers of other regiments, unprovided for and in great need of personal attention of regimental commander, that attention which I personally take pride in bestowing myself. Believing I know my rights and what is due my regiment, I must decline the command of First Sub-District. This I do, preferring consequences of the act rather than subvert both my own self-respect and my duty to the Government and the people of Kansas to the selfish wills of political shysters.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District No. 1.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Mound City, December 11, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

Please forward the following by telegraph to department headquarters:

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

By General Orders, No. 32, District of South Kansas, dated December 6, Paola, my command is reduced in this sub-district to five companies, a command which I have declined by telegram to headquarters District of South Kansas, submitting to the consequences. That this reduction has been without the knowledge of the general commanding the department I have reason to believe, and I therefore respectfully ask, in justice to my rank and regiment, that the order mentioned may be revised and a command given me proportionate to those of junior colonels in the department. I send this direct, as well as through the

proper military channels, that it may not fail in delivery, many important communications having failed to reach department headquarters, as far as I have been able to learn. I must concede the authority of the general commanding to arrange districts in accordance with his own views, as also his influence in procuring dismissals from the service, but I must rather submit to the probabilities of the latter than to the disgrace which is necessarily implied in paragraph 1, of General Orders, No. 32.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District of South Kansas.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., December 11, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry:

SIR: I am just in receipt of your telegram of this date, in which you take exceptions to General Orders, No. 32, from these headquarters, and submit your refusal to obey it by declining the command of the First Sub-District. The tenor of this telegram is such that only one course is left for me to pursue, viz, to place you in arrest for disobedience of orders and insubordination of the most marked character; and while I am compelled to perform this unpleasant duty I will depart from usual custom and reply to your communication. Your remarks about politicans, James H. Lane, political shysters, &c., although evincing gross insubordination and disrespect for superior officers in their official capacity, I shall pass over, as I am not sufficiently advised of the political combinations you have made and attempted to make with James H. Lane and others to discuss the matter, nor have I any disposition to discuss it, as it is not in my line of duty. It is certainly a great virtue in any military man while on duty with his command to eschew partisan politics, and if you have maintained that virtue so far as to hold yourself entirely aloof from local or partisan politics while you have been in the military service, as your telegram would seem to claim for you, it will be a matter of history connected with your career that will be very much to your credit as a soldier. In subdividing my district I did it with a view to convenience in police regulations, and as, in my judgment, would subserve the interests of the service, without consulting the wishes or personal feelings of yourself or other officers of my command. But in doing this I have endeavored to do justice to all according to their merit, and all of the sub-district commanders mentioned in General Orders, No. 32, having served more or less under my command, and often under my immediate personal supervision, I thought I was quite well prepared to judge of the qualifications of each to discharge the duties assigned him; and notwithstanding you may have letters, as you say you have, from Generals Curtis, Sykes, and Davies, complimenting you for soldierly qualities, I would suggest to you that when you attempt to disparage the merits of as worthy and gallant an officer as Col. C. W. Blair you very much weaken your cause instead of benefiting it. That you have no more troops in the command assigned you is not only unfortunate for you, but equally so for me. I might with the same propriety claim that I had not the number of troops under my command that my rank entitles me to, yet they are all that has been assigned to me, and my duty as a soldier requires me to acquiesce.

In July last I was assigned to a command comprising no more troops than were in the district assigned to you, yet with this small force, less than a major's command, I took the field and made a campaign against the hostile Indians on the plains, and remained with them until properly relieved and assigned to another command. I did not for a moment think of disobeying the order by declining the command assigned me, or make any protest or complaint. Had I done either I would probably have found myself in the same situation that you have unfortunately placed yourself. As I propose always to obey the orders of my superiors, so do I expect to exact obedience from my subordinates, and if I err by making any improper or unjust demands upon any one, every legitimate channel shall be open to them to seek redress. Since you have seen proper to draw a comparison between yourself and other commanders of the same grade, I will take this occasion to call your attention to the fact that I have found the discipline of your regiment (the Fifteenth Kansas) not as good as I would desire it to be, and in that respect does not compare favorably with other Kansas regiments, not but the material composing it was as good as in other regiments, but that many of them have been too susceptible to bad teaching and have been too ready to carry out the policy of their superiors. After hearing your speech to your command at Hickman Mills, Mo., on the 15th of October, I was not much surprised at the disorderly conduct of some of your command. If they were to carry out the peculiar ideas promulgated by yourself on the occasion referred to, but little could be expected of them in the matter of discipline. During the recent campaign many acts (said to have been done by your orders) came under my observation which, if they could have been justified at all, could only have been done by direction of the superior officer in command; but even these things might have been overlooked as unintentional errors, or forgotten in the midst of stirring events that followed, had not your conduct, while intrusted to act independently in the absence of superior authority, been of such a character as will forever cast a cloud upon the reputation your regiment had achieved upon the battle-field. It was unfortunate for me, as well as for the reputation of our troops, that I erred in judgment in placing you in command of the forces that were directed to return from the Arkansas River after the pursuit of Price had been abandoned. It was expected of you, as your orders directed, that you would move through Washington and Benton Counties, Ark., for the purpose of meeting the supply train, and then proceed through Southwest Missouri directly to Fort Scott, with as little delay as possible. You were out of the department to which you belonged, and you were not expected to interfere with any one, unless it was an armed enemy you might chance to meet. The police regulations in Arkansas, whether good or bad, neither you nor your superiors were responsible for, but your superiors are responsible for your conduct while passing through another military department. If I am to believe one-half that has been reported to me by officers who were present, the most outrageous acts of vandalism were perpetrated while on your return march that have occurred anywhere during the war; and I am told that these acts were done by your direction, and, further, that you represented to your victims that they were done by my order. I am glad to know that a large proportion of the officers under your command at the time referred to protested against the outrageous acts that were committed, but they cannot but feel the disrepute and disgrace your conduct has brought upon the First Division of the Army of the Border. This matter is now being investigated in the

Department of Arkansas, and also in this department, with a view of applying the proper remedy, and I shall be exceedingly glad for the honor of our Kansas soldiers if the reports that have reached me shall prove to have been exaggerated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

PAOLA, KANS., *December 11, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fifteenth Kansas Cav., Comdg. Sub-Dist. No. 1, Mound City:

You will turn over the command of the First Sub-District to Lieut. Col. G. H. Hoyt, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, and report immediately in person at these headquarters under arrest.

By order of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned to General Curtis.

I cannot see that Jennison has said anything about anybody that he had not a perfect right to do. It is rather a matter of taste, I suppose, whether he abuses a U. S. Senator, as such, or not. I cannot agree with General Blunt that in what Jennison has said of Lane he should be dismissed.

H. W. H[ALLECK].

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 13th day of December, 1864, from the following sources, report of J. J. Gravely, colonel Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Springfield, Mo., November 30, 1864; report of Gustavus Saint Gem, captain, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Sainte Genevieve, Mo., November 30, 1864:

General Price's army at the time of invading Missouri is estimated to have been 20,000 of all arms. (Captain [Saint] Gem's estimate is too high; the rebel army numbered 13,000 strong at that time.) Between 3,000 and 5,000 conscripts and recruits were added to it in the State. Most of the conscripts, however, effected their escape. Their successive defeats, the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell and of many prisoners, and the loss of all artillery excepting one piece entirely dispirited the rebels. Their organization was lost, discipline abandoned, and the remnant of their forces at the time of leaving Missouri was little better than a rabble. Jackman's and Slemons' brigades, mounted, of General Shelby's division, passed into Northeastern Arkansas. (In my report of December 6, 1864, I stated that 3,000 of Price's troops had gone to or near Jacksonport, Northeastern Arkansas. This is the force referred to.—F. W. M[arston].) Major Mooney, of Colonel Schnable's regiment, Jackman's brigade, was captured and brought to Springfield, Mo. He asserts that these two brigades are dispersed over the country. The men are

highly dissatisfied. Most of them, in his opinion, will, if possible, evade further service in the rebel ranks. Many of them are at their homes, where they purpose to remain for the winter. The officers say they have received orders to cross the Arkansas River and rejoin Price on Red River, Ark.

Report of Capt. A. O. Marsh, Memphis, Tenn., December 6, 1864:

On the 19th of November General Sherman was near Greensborough, Ga., on railroad connecting Atlanta and Augusta, Ga. November 20, eighty-five car-loads of Georgia militia were ordered to Savannah, Ga. General Hardee also started for same destination with his staff, to assume command. At Mobile are three brigades of Confederate troops, in the aggregate 5,000 men, General Maury in command. General Forrest is operating in conjunction with Hood and commands Wheeler's cavalry corps, about 12,000 men. At Corinth, Miss., are 6,000 soldiers, including the sick and wounded of Hood's army. General Wirt Adams is in command at Holly Springs, Miss. Colonel Denis commands the Reserve Corps, numbering 1,500 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, December 13, 1864.

[Col. GEORGE D. ROBINSON:]

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, has been instructed to report to you with all the available cavalry at this post for duty. You will immediately proceed with the cavalry and the Eighty-second, Eighty-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, of your brigade (which you were this morning instructed to hold in readiness), upon the expedition in accordance with your instructions from the major-general commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

G. G. BENNETT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAV. FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
West Pascagoula, Miss., December 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

COLONEL: I had not time, owing to the labor of landing stores, to write more than a hurried report to you last night, but the proposed plan is to transfer the troops to East Pascagoula, and hold a short line of three miles from the Escatawba River to the Gulf. This can be easily done by this force against any force likely to be sent from Mobile by throwing up a redoubt on each road and placing our batteries in them. I have one regiment, the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois, which can be used as infantry, being armed with muskets and bayonets. By concerted operations between the cavalry at Barrancas and that at East Pascagoula the railroad above Mobile can be constantly threatened and attacked.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 13, 1864.

Capt. J. HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Yours of to-day is received. The Thirty-fourth Indiana is scattered and stationed as follows: One company at 21 Rampart street; two companies at Hickox's Landing; three companies at Camp Distribution; two companies at mouth Bayou Saint John and Lakeport; two companies at Chalmette. The aggregate strength for duty is 498. Aggregate present and absent 612. The regiment, though weak, is in fair discipline and of good material. It will be absolutely necessary to relieve the Thirty-fourth Indiana by another regiment before it can sail, and I would say two days' time would be necessary to effect this.

Very respectfully,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 13, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I have sent Colonel Mattson, Third Minnesota, with 300 infantry and 150 cavalry on the Sir William Wallace and Kate Hart up as far as Augusta. The troops were aboard at 8 o'clock, but owing to the wind they did not get fairly off till within an hour. The plan is to capture Dobbin and McCray, on the other side of Cache River. I learned of their whereabouts and of a ford. Seventy-five cavalry will land at Peach Orchard Bluff and in the night proceed to Butt's Camp Ford, on Cache River, distant nine miles, cross, and thence go up to Alexander Miller's, three miles farther, where Dobbin stays. The rest of the cavalry will land just below Augusta, and, supported by infantry, move out to Gray's upper bridge, eight miles and a half, where is now a ferry-boat, cross, and endeavor to capture McCray at Edwards', three miles east of Cache River. McCray has one company with him. One hundred infantry will leave the boat at Negro Hill and go to West Point; another hundred will land on north bank of Little Red and go to the salt-works.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 310. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 13, 1864.

I. The following has just been received from the headquarters of Major-General Canby:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 5, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

Unless instructions to that effect have already been given, the major-general commanding directs that orders be at once issued for the evacuation of Fort Smith and dependencies, and the withdrawal to Little Rock of all the troops, supplies, &c. As a matter of course, everything at and about the fort that might be of use to the enemy will be destroyed.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, commanding District of the Frontier, will immediately take measures to carry out the above instructions. All the land transportation, steam-boats, and every other means of transportation at hand, will be employed to transport the public property to Little Rock. The troops, except such as may be employed to guard transports, will march to Little Rock by the best route.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 345. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

13. The Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers will proceed without delay by rail to Louisville, Ky., reporting by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, upon arriving at that point, for further orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

14. The emergency having passed which required that the veteran portion of the First Iowa Cavalry be retained on duty in this department, that portion of the regiment now within this department will proceed without delay to join the main portion of the regiment in the Department of Arkansas, in compliance with paragraph 4 of Special Orders, No. 87, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires to be informed of the arrival and departure of all troops ordered to Nashville. As soon as a regiment leaves this post en route to Nashville, the fact will be reported to these headquarters, with the exact time of their departure.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, December 13, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The regiments not of my command arriving here en route to Nashville or other points below almost always fail to report to the post commander unless they are in need of rations or quarters. Captain Metcalf, of the staff of the major-general commanding, in charge of transportation, can more surely furnish the information required

within. But if the major-general commanding desires me to do so, I can instruct the provost-guard to keep advised of the arrival of troops en route, and not of my command, and thus obtain the desired information.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The commanding general desires that General Ewing furnish the desired information.

By order of Major-General Dodge:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *December 13, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General:

Your telegram received. Have just heard of the removal of troops from Tipton. Col J. F. Philips, commanding district, returned this evening. I will urge the necessity of placing at least one squadron at Tipton to aid Lieutenant Gavin. Will report to you as soon as I can see the district commander.

R. L. FERGUSON,
Captain and District Provost-Marshal.

WARRENSBURG, *December 13, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Col. C. W. DAVIS,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

Colonel Philips, commanding District of Central Missouri, declines sending troops to Tipton unless so ordered from department headquarters. There is an urgent necessity for at least one squadron at that place.

R. L. FERGUSON,
Captain and District Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., December 13, 1864.

During the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear, Maj. A. W. Mullins, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will assume command of that regiment.

By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-Gener

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, December 13, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, in Arrest:

SIR: The major-general commanding the district directs me to say in reply to your communication of this date, asking for a personal interview with him, that your request cannot be granted, and that all communications from you must be in writing through the assistant adjutant-general's office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 14, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

What has been done with Steele? He is too good a soldier immediately in command of troops to leave idle. As Canby asked his removal, I think it will be better to order Steele here in command of the Ninth Corps and send Parke to Canby.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Canby ordered Steele to Cairo before he received the orders of the War Department or my letter. By these orders Steele was to report to him at New Orleans. I think from Canby's letter that that arrangement will suit him. I would not change the order till Canby is heard from, after receiving the general order, as he has very few good officers and I think will want Steele's services.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, December 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The following extracts, relating to the armament of Fort Pickering, Memphis, and taken from a letter addressed to me by Lieut. A. H. Holgate, chief engineer, Department of Mississippi, I respectfully submit for the information of the major-general commanding:

The guns as laid down on the sketch (proposed armament of the new line ordered) are the guns taken from that part of the fort which is to be abandoned. I have carefully examined the carriages of these guns. Every front-pintle carriage (thirteen carriages of 32-pounders are here referred to) is unserviceable; the chassis, being rotten, will probably break at the first fire under a full charge and high elevation. I have not yet examined the remainder of the carriages in the fort for want of time.

I would suggest that a competent ordnance officer be sent to inspect thoroughly the entire Fort Pickering armament, with a view to taking the necessary measures for rendering it serviceable without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., December 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, according to the best information I can get, the enemy in this vicinity are concentrating the most of their available force on or near the river, below this place. Such measures have heretofore indicated or proved to have been an initiatory measure taken by them when preparing to cross men or valuable material across the river above.

I therefore respectfully request that you will, if possible, furnish me with the use of a boat immediately, to enable me to investigate this matter, as it will most likely be too late before the steamer Colonel Cowles can receive the necessary repairs. I have positive information that there are some 500 or 600 in the vicinity of Palestine and Cold Springs. They have just arrived from above and are moving toward the river. I know of nothing for them to make a demonstration upon in that direction, and consider that it must be to cover some other move.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. P. KNOWLES,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Special Scouts.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 447. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1864.

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12. The leave of absence granted Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders, No. 267, October 3, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended ten days.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 175. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 14, 1864.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 80, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all parties concerned:

1. All permits heretofore granted by Mr. O. N. Cutler, purchasing agent, will be returned to the officer hereinafter appointed for registry and military permit, under section 9 of General Orders, No. 80, above referred to. Any person attempting to pass the lines or bring in

products without such military indorsement will be arrested and tried under the Article of War recited in said order, and the property forfeited.

2. Col. F. A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, is appointed military agent under said section 9 to grant and register permits and safe-conducts, and will immediately proceed to open his office at some convenient place near the office of the purchasing agent. Office hours will be from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. He will at once prepare the necessary books for his registry. Blank forms of permits and safe-conduct will be supplied from this office.

3. The bonds required under section 8 of General Orders, No. 80, will be taken in the office of said military agent and carefully filed and kept by him.

4. All the provisos and requirements of said General Orders, No. 80, so far as they apply to the Department of the Gulf, will be strictly observed and enforced by said military agent, and no supplies in any case allowed until it shall appear from the certificate of the purchasing agent, and the return of the permit canceled, that the products on which said supplies are to be allowed have been received by said purchasing agent. Special care will be taken that none of the prohibited supplies are allowed

5. Weekly reports will be made up by said military agent on each Saturday, under section 18, General Orders, No. 80.

6. Commanders of posts within this department are required to make weekly detailed reports of permits granted by them under section 6 of said orders, No. 80.

7. All military officers and provost-marshals are instructed to arrest all persons seeking to pass the lines, or endeavoring to bring in products, unless they have the military permit required by this order, and to send such persons with their products and means of transportation under guard to the provost-marshal-general of this department for military adjudication.

8. Both the Treasury purchasing agent and the military agent will, from time to time, be furnished with lists of places or regions of country within which permits for products will not be permitted, which they are required rigidly to observe until countermanded by proper authority.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
Fort Gaines, Ala., [*December 14,*] *1864.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Yesterday at 12 m. Colonel Robinson marched from Barrancas, with 1,500 infantry and 500 cavalry, in the direction of Pollard, to destroy, if possible, the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

This evening I leave for Point Aupin and East Pascagoula, with 3,000 infantry, to make a diversion in his favor, and, if possible, strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and do such other damage to the enemy as may be possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 7TH A. C., *Little Rock, Ark., December 14, 1864.*

The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, having been relieved from duty at Pine Bluff, Ark., and joined the brigade, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 269, Department of Arkansas, of date November 1, 1864, will proceed at once to prepare winter quarters, as provided in General Orders, No. 57, headquarters First Division, Seventh Army Corps, of date October 3, 1864.

By order of Col. C. H. Mackey, colonel Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

A. S. KENDRICK,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., RESERVE CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 14, 1864.*

I. The following extract from Special Orders, No. 205, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is hereby published for the information of the command:

The following organization of the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi is hereby announced:

* * * * * * *

Fourth Brigade, Col. W. McE. Dye, commanding: Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

II. In pursuance of the foregoing extract the designation of this organization is hereby changed from First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, to Fourth Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, and the undersigned, being the senior officer present, assumes command of the same.

CHARLES BLACK,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Report of Inspection of the Defenses of Memphis, Tenn., December 14, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

Fort Pickering.—The only work at this position that is completed, or so nearly so as to be in condition to make a tolerably good defense, is Fort Pickering, located on the margin of the Mississippi River, partially within the lower suburbs of the city. It is, indeed, at the present time the only means of defense provided on land for the security of the position. The defense of Fort Pickering, however successful and efficient it might be, would not guarantee the safety of the city of Memphis at all, although the fort is within easy and effective range of nearly every part of it. The object of the fort, judging from its location, seems to have been to afford security to the depots located within it against a sudden attack in considerable force by land. This it would doubtless fully accomplish against any attempt not in sufficient force to drive all the troops available for the defense of the position within the city and fort, or under the protection of its guns, in which case the enemy

would find it practicable, in consequence of the peculiar topography of the ground in the vicinity, to establish batteries within easy shelling distance of every part of the work. There are numerous positions within cannon range of Fort Pickering where such batteries could be so securely established that only a curved fire would be able to dislodge them, and this kind of fire the fort is incapable of delivering with effect in its present condition for want of mortars. I regard the plans of Fort Pickering as extremely faulty. The gorge or river front, which has very properly been left open, is one mile and a half in length, measured in a straight line between the extreme right and left flanks, while the depth of the work, measured at right angles to the river, at no point exceeds one-third of a mile, the average depth being less than one-fourth of a mile. At the suggestion of Capt. M. D. McAlester, chief engineer of the Division of West Mississippi, the length of the work along the river is to be shortened about one-third of a mile by leveling a portion of the line next the city. The trace of the main work is an irregular indented line. Its development when reduced as above indicated will be about 2,500 yards. The relief and command of the work are both sufficiently great, and the flanking arrangements are tolerably good; as good, indeed, as can generally be given to such lines. The right and left of the line are extended down the river-bank to the water by a stockade. In advance of the ditch, and within buckshot range of the parapet, there is a row of inclined palisading which would be a formidable obstacle to an assaulting column. No attempt has been made to defilade the interior of the work, and perhaps it is not necessary to do so. There are three positions where the garrison could find more or less cover from the horizontal fire of land batteries, viz: First, directly behind the parapet of the main work; second, behind the parapet of the interior work, and third, below the crest of the hill on the levee. The armament of this line is in very bad condition and demands immediate attention. A number of traverses are also required between the guns in some very exposed positions.

Interior work: Within the main work of Fort Pickering there is an interior work or keep, constructed on an irregular quadrilateral, open on the side next the river, with its flanks, like those of the main work, resting on the river-bank. This work has a development of about 660 yards of interior crest and a command over the main work varying from five to six feet, as stated by Colonel Kappner, the commanding officer. Its earth-work profile is good, but its flanking arrangements are imperfect. It is not surrounded by any obstacle and its armament is defective for want of mortars. In its present condition this interior work adds very little to the strength of the position.

Projected exterior line: With a view to include in the defense of the position at Memphis the protection and security of the city itself, an advanced line of detached works connected by a line of light relief or rifle-pits for active infantry defense has been projected and commenced. This line, on which it is proposed to place twelve works, has been judiciously located by Colonel Kappner for a defense in adequate force, but otherwise it would add nothing to the strength or security of Fort Pickering. The positions of these several works are indicated on the accompanying map* by the numbers 1 to 12 inclusive, commencing on the right.

Proposed outworks to Fort Pickering: A line of small detached works, interior to that above described and located with special reference to the defense of Fort Pickering, would add greatly to the strength

* To appear in the Atlas.

of that work. Four such works located near the positions indicated by the letters A, B, C, D, on the map, taken in connection with the work on the extreme right (No. 1) of the exterior line, would be of vital importance to the security of the depots in the fort in case it became necessary, from a want of sufficient force, to relinquish the exterior line to the enemy, for they would, if properly defended, enable us to prevent the fire of sharpshooters and the erection of mortar batteries within destructive ranges of the fort.

Armament: The armament of Fort Pickering, including the interior work, comprises 102 pieces of all calibers, viz: Forty-four 32-pounders, ten 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, four 8-inch columbiads, one 10-inch columbiad, four 24-pounder siege guns, six 8-inch siege howitzers, and thirty-three field pieces. All the pieces are smooth-bores except nine of the field pieces. Part of the foregoing are mounted on unserviceable carriages, viz: Thirty-one 32-pounders, nine 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, two 8-inch columbiads, and one 10-inch columbiad.

Ammunition: There is an ample supply of ammunition for all the guns with an excess of solid shot and shell for some. For the field guns, with the exception of three or four pieces, there are over 200 rounds per gun, and for some of the calibers 300 rounds; for the siege pieces there are 250 rounds for each gun, and 350 for each howitzer; for the several pieces on sea-coast carriages the number of rounds per gun varies from 240 to 680. The ammunition appears in good condition; the magazines are dry, roomy, and well constructed; some of them are in need of repairs on the exterior.

My views with regard to certain improvements and modifications of the fortifications at Memphis and the armament placed in them are briefly given in a letter addressed by me to Major-General Dana, dated the 14th instant, a duplicate of which is appended to this report.

Respectfully submitted:

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Maj. Gen. and Inspt. Gen. of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of West Miss.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

Official copy respectfully furnished Major-General Dana, commanding Department of Mississippi, for his information.

The outworks for Fort Pickering will at once be prepared. The projected defenses for the city will not be undertaken until after the security of the fort and the public supplies have been fully provided for.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HELENA, ARK., *December 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the following suggestions as the result, stated in very brief terms, of my recent inspection of the defenses of Memphis, Tenn.:

My views as to the proper means of efficient defense for the position of Memphis were freely given to Colonel Lieb, inspector-general on your

staff, and to Colonel Kappner, commanding Fort Pickering. To those officers I am indebted for courteous attention and efficient aid during my stay at Memphis, and I take pleasure in commending their zeal, intelligence, and ability to your favorable notice:

First, Fort Pickering: I recommend that the interior work of Fort Pickering be surrounded by a formidable obstacle, either a stockade in the ditch or a row of palisades just beyond it, placed where it will be not only under the infantry fire of the work, but within the reach of hand grenades. Two of the bastion faces of the interior work are not flanked. This defect ought to be remedied. I mentioned the matter to Colonel Kappner, who understands what is to be done and how to do it.

Second, outworks to Fort Pickering (proposed): In order to prevent an enemy getting possession of the various ravines and bayous in advance of Fort Pickering, in which mortar batteries within easy shelling distance of the whole work could be established, I recommend that a line of small advanced works or outworks be constructed, each capable of being held by about 200 men. The faces of these works should be directed upon and flanked by batteries in the main work. Each should be surrounded by a formidable obstacle and the gorge should be closed by a palisading with a barrier at the entrance. In constructing these outworks the conditions should be vigorously imposed that every part of them, the parade as well as the ditch, shall be seen from the batteries of the main work, so that they can afford no cover to an enemy that obtains possession of them. There should, I think, be four of these advanced works located as follows, from right to left, viz: the first, from 600 to 700 yards south of the extreme right of the main work, beyond the mouth of the deep bayou; the second, not far from a large brick house near where Coffer street prolonged intersects Fifth street; the third, near the intersection of Seventh street and Broadway, and the fourth, just to the north of Morris Cemetery, on the highest ground in that vicinity. These four advanced works, taken in connection with the right work, or No. 1 (on the Horn Lake road), of the exterior line of detached works projected by Colonel Kappner, which should be surrounded by an obstacle and inclosed at the gorge, would render Fort Pickering comparatively secure from shelling within destructive ranges and from the fire of sharpshooters. I would recommend the immediate completion of the five works above named.

Third. With regard to the exterior line of detached works, established and commenced by Colonel Kappner, I would recommend its completion as secondary in importance to the works above designated, for it would be a powerful auxiliary to an active defense of the city of Memphis. These works should be connected by rifle-pits of such profile as would not greatly impede the movements of infantry, but would stop a charge of cavalry. In each work I would prepare a position for a light battery, to be thrown upon the line whenever and wherever its fire should be required. At suitable positions, 200 to 400 yards in rear of the intervals between the works, I would place in light rifle-pits the immediate reserves of the line, to be thrown forward at the proper moment to repel assaults or restore the line if broken. The general reserves might be further back at some point central to the whole line.

Armament, Fort Pickering main work: The following-named forty-three pieces in the main work, including the water battery, are mounted on unserviceable carriages, either worn out, decayed, or of such defective pattern and make that they cannot be worked with any degree of efficiency, viz, thirty-one 32-pounders, nine 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, two 8-inch columbiads, and one 10-inch columbiad. At my suggestion

your inspector-general, who accompanied me in the inspection, condemned these carriages. Those in the water battery should be replaced by others or repaired by parts of other condemned carriages. I recommended that twenty of those on unserviceable carriages in the main work be selected in equal proportions from the several batteries, be at once replaced by siege guns and howitzers, and that the remainder be allowed to remain in position until the pieces are required elsewhere. The carriages would perhaps stand ten or fifteen rounds each, some of them possibly more.

Interior work of Fort Pickering: I recommended that the present armament of this work be increased by an addition of twelve siege mortars. These would be of great service in keeping the enemy out of the low grounds where shelter could be found from any but a curved fire, or in dislodging him from the parapet and ditch of the main work should he succeed in making a lodgment therein.

Ammunition: The supply of ammunition for all the artillery in position at Memphis is ample, and its condition apparently good. I would recommend hand grenades for the interior work of Fort Pickering, one to each lineal yard of parapet. The supply of ammunition for the armament of the five outworks, and the siege guns and howitzers which are to replace the pieces mounted on unserviceable carriages, as indeed for the entire armament of the place, cannot be better regulated than in accordance with paragraph 18 of General Orders, No. 42, War Department, February 2, 1864, and the instructions for field artillery, except that the proportion of solid shot might with advantage be diminished one-fourth to one-half and other kinds of projectiles increased.

A copy of this letter will be furnished with my report to Major-General Canby.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Maj. Gen. and Insp. Gen. of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of West Miss.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, December 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that by direction of Major-General Halleck the Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Regiments Missouri Infantry and Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry have been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas; also the battalion of the First Iowa Cavalry have been ordered to join their command and the Sixth Missouri Cavalry to join their regiment in compliance with former orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,

Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

We have been blocked here three days by ice. Hope to get over to-day, and have directed three regiments of infantry ordered to you to go to Paducah.

G. M. DODGE.

NASHVILLE, *December 14, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. to-day received. Hope you will be able to get the three regiments of infantry off soon for Paducah.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 346. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters directing the movement of the Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers hence to Louisville, Ky., are hereby so modified as to direct that the regiments named proceed at once by rail to Cairo, Ill., and report thence for orders to Brigadier-General Meredith, at Paducah, Ky. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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9. The orders heretofore issued from these headquarters with regard to the movement of Colonel Benteen's command without the limits of the department are hereby so modified as to direct that it proceed without delay by rail to Cairo, Ill., and thence to Smithland, Ky., to rejoin at that point the main portion of the Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Colonel Benteen upon arrival at Cairo will report by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 14, 1864.

For the purpose of making secure all military posts, railroad stations, and bridges, where troops are stationed, district commanders will cause good substantial stockades, block-houses, or forts to be built by the troops stationed at such places without delay. When necessary they may order citizens living in the vicinity who are protected by Federal troops to assist in the construction of these works without compensation. Their location will be made having in view the command of the object for protection and security of the troops occupying them. A competent officer will be detailed by each district commander to aid in selecting the positions and planning the works. No troops will be stationed at any point for any length of time without immediately complying with this order. When stockades or block-houses are built, a good substantial ditch will be made and the stockades or block-houses banked up with earth to the loop-holes. By proper exertion, and using the means at hand in all parts of the State, the works can be quickly built without cost to Government, and will render comparatively secure any detachment against any force liable to be

brought against it. District commanders will give prompt and immediate attention to this matter, reporting progress from time to time to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *December 14, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

There are in the sub-district four companies of six-months' volunteer Enrolled Missouri Militia. We need them. I recommend that they be kept until their time expires. One company of Enrolled Missouri Militia proper at Bloomfield; only part of them armed. They are not considered reliable, and we dare not arm them. I have them completing the fortifications; will be done soon. I recommend that they be mustered out when the fortifications are completed, which will be soon. If you could send me the three companies of my regiment now in Saint Louis I think it would not be necessary to call any more Enrolled Missouri Militia into service here. The Fifty-sixth, an excellent regiment, were mustered out at my instance, as they were farmers and their crops ungathered. If you cannot give me the three companies mentioned, I then recommend that two companies of the three-months' volunteer Enrolled Missouri Militia be called in from the Fifty-sixth Regiment. I would prefer my own men. I have here now about seventy cavalry for duty, hardly sufficient for escort to trains to my outposts.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *December 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant REID,
Patterson, Mo.:

I will send re-enforcements to Patterson as soon as possible. Keep me posted of any rebel force in that part of the district. Will send you the names of deserters as soon as I can get them.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

TIPTON, MO., *December 14, 1864—4 p. m.*

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI:

GENERAL: No troops here yet. This station liable to be attacked at any hour by guerrillas. Under the circumstances I would respectfully request that I be relieved from duty as assistant provost-marshal at this station and allowed to report to my command.

J. M. GAVIN,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 250. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., December 14, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. T. T. Crittenden, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to duty and will relieve Capt R. L. Ferguson as commanding officer of the post of Warrensburg.

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By order of Col. John F. Philips, commanding:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK, *Macon:*

Colonel Harding's regiment, it appears, is at Saint Joseph yet. There are no troops at Kansas City, where we have a large amount of commissary stores. Push Harding's regiment there immediately.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *December 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Macon:*

Please say to General Dodge that I will move in the morning with what I have of six companies paroled. What is to be done with the other four companies? They desire to join me. Answer.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
Columbia, Mo., December 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

GENERAL: I would be much pleased if you would order the two companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia into Howard and Boone Counties at once. There is plenty of work to do at this time that we cannot do with infantry. We have yet a few of Anderson's men among us, robbing and plundering. In addition, there are quite a number of persons living in different parts of Boone County that I am well satisfied have harbored and concealed these scoundrels for months past. I am satisfied further that large amounts of stolen goods can be found at some of their houses. I am exceedingly anxious to commence work. Let us give this county one good scouring and see if we cannot make it fit for a white man to live in. The members of Company F, Ninth Missouri State Militia, know every hiding place in this county. I am much pleased with Captain Colbert, Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteers. He is a good man and has a good company of men, but our county is a very large county, and we require a cavalry force in addition. If you have the troops to spare I would like to have a company sent to Rocheport on the river. A company of infantry would do good service at that place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LARNED, KANS., *December 14, 1864.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The Santa Fé coach has just arrived from Fort Lyon and brings in news of a fight with the Indians thirty miles from that fort, in which 10 soldiers were killed and 38 wounded, and from 250 to 280 Indians killed. These Indians were those that have been camped around Fort Lyon for some time past. Colonel Chivington is reported as being in command of the force on our side, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony. Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony sends word that it will not be safe to send the stage through with less than fifty men, and as this garrison cannot afford so large an escort the stage will be obliged to wait. Lieutenant Crocker has detained it under General Field Orders, No. 2. I report to you for instructions. I know of no other way at present than to let part of the force at Fort Zarah come up here and help this post do the escorting between this fort and Fort Lyon. From what I can learn, I think it hazardous to start out a less number than fifty, and that number cannot be spared from here without disobeying General Orders, No. 2. The Indians will, no doubt, be exasperated by the late action at Fort Lyon, and we have every reason to suppose will harass the travel on the road more than ever. If any way can be found by which a sufficient escort can be procured I shall proceed to Fort Lyon with as little delay as possible.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BOOTH,
Captain and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
East Pascagoula, December 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I landed at this point with my command early this morning, and that a considerable force, under Colonel Bertram, is now advanced about nine miles along the Mobile road. Upon arriving here I found that the place had been evacuated by the enemy about three days ago, and that all their troops have been ordered within the fortifications surrounding Mobile, in anticipation of an attack upon that city. The telegraph wires have been moved by order, and there is the greatest possible excitement respecting our projected movements.

If you desire that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad shall be rendered useless to the enemy, I can destroy it effectually by having the co-operation of the cavalry force under General Davidson, and if you will order him to report with it to me I can control that road entirely. The force about Mobile is small, and many of the troops would offer but little resistance to our advance. I will advise you of my movements by every opportunity. If you wish to carry out General Grant's instructions by breaking the Mobile and Ohio road and threatening Selma, in my judgment it can be done more effectually from this point than all others. The rebels admit that the war is carried into Georgia and every man is being pushed in that direction. I would, therefore, suggest that not less than 15,000 infantry and your available cavalry be concentrated at and near this point, at the earliest possible day.

Two terrific explosions were heard in the direction of Mobile last night. I think it probable that some of the rebel gun-boats have come to grief by our torpedo corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. Dist. of West Florida and Southern Ala., Fort Gaines, Ala.:

SIR: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication (no date) in relation to your movements against the Mobile and Montgomery and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads. The cavalry force now at West Pascagoula is under orders to return here, and a portion of them are to be sent to Memphis to form part of an expedition which is now being fitted out for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications as near his base of operations as possible. The commanding general has, however, no objection to your using part of the cavalry, while it is awaiting transportation at West Pascagoula, if it can be done with decided advantage and without being committed to so extensive operations as, in any manner, to interfere with their return to this city the moment transportation is ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi, Commanding Cavalry Forces, West Pascagoula:

SIR: The commanding general has just received information that General Granger sent day before yesterday a force of 1,500 infantry and 500 cavalry from Barrancas in the direction of Pollard, for the purpose of destroying the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad. General Granger was himself to start last evening from Point Aupin and East Pascagoula with 3,000 infantry, to make a diversion in favor of this movement, and, if possible, to strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and do such other damage to the enemy as may be possible.* If this movement can be furthered in any way, by any little diversion which could be made by part of your force, whilst waiting transportation, the commanding general has no objection to such diversion being made, providing that the troops are not committed to any operations which would delay their return the moment transportation is ready. The general desires that 2,000 of the best cavalry should be sent here with the utmost dispatch, as he intends to send them to Memphis for temporary service, on an expedition which is being fitted out for the purpose of cutting Hood's communications nearer his base of operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See McKean's report of this expedition, Vol. XLIV.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Plaquemine:

Dispatch received. Movement of troops is progressing slowly. Thirty-fourth Indiana has been ordered to Texas. I have made arrangements for relieving them, which I think will be satisfactory. They will be ready to go long before transportation can be had. Over 300 paroled prisoners have arrived from Texas. Goffe has had great trouble in getting a boat to take the troops to Fort Jackson owing to movements ordered from superior headquarters, but the worst is over now. Major Jackson behaved so badly that I put him in arrest. Ask the general if I had not better send in the tri-monthly without waiting for his signature. They were ready yesterday.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., December 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Delaware Battery, First Lieut. Thomas A. Porter commanding, left this point on the 11th instant for the Department of Arkansas in pursuance to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 15, 1864—6 p. m.

Capt. S. E. GRAVES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Colonel Mattson, Third Minnesota, and command have returned with 30 prisoners, including Lieutenant-Colonel Crabtree and 3 other commissioned officers. He destroyed several muskets and captured a few barrels of salt being smuggled from the Mississippi River. The only loss or accident to his command was one of the Ninth Kansas, lost overboard in some manner unknown on the way up in the night. A part of the Ninth Kansas reached Butt's Camp Ford at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but the river was not fordable and they did not cross. Colonel Mattson had Augusta surrounded by 2.30; moved out with infantry and cavalry to the ferry, eight miles and a half, and crossed Cache River successfully before daylight. McCray was three miles above the Widow Thomas' place, and was pursued five miles. Dobbin also escaped. If the crossing could have been made at Butt's Camp Ford, no doubt both he and McCray would have been captured. Rebel citizens expressed their gratification to have our troops come to capture and drive these fellows out.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Steele.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., December 15, 1864.*

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II. The First Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison commanding, is hereby detached from the Third Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps. All the prescribed returns, reports, and official communications will be made direct to these headquarters.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As there has been some delay in forwarding the troops to Major-General Thomas, ordered by you, I desire to explain the reason. For three days we were blocked by ice, preventing our crossing the river, and part of the cavalry ordered before I took command were caught below the city, and had to be unloaded, brought back, and reshipped by rail, one boat blowing up and killing 20 men, wounding 30 others, with loss of all stock, arms, and equipments belonging to troops on the boat. The cavalry here, three regiments, subject to go out of the State, are mostly dismounted, but I have Merrill's Horse, Second Missouri, about ready to forward, by General Thomas' request, to Paducah, to help General Meredith out. I find only nine regiments of infantry subject to orders to leave the State, and only five of these organized. They are all new regiments and in process of organization. I sent every regiment that was organized and within reach. General Thomas notified me he did not wish any artillery, and I sent none. The infantry regiments were scattered all over the State, hardly two companies in a place. I used all dispatch possible in getting them together, and there would have been very little delay except for the ice. I knew the necessity, and acted accordingly. There are now left in the State U. S. Volunteer Infantry as follows: Forty-first Missouri Infantry, on duty guarding, in Saint Louis; Forty-third Missouri Infantry, paroled, at Glasgow; Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, in Southwest Missouri, in course of formation; Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, so far four companies organized.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

GENERAL: I take the liberty of writing you fully upon affairs as I find them in my sub-district. I have outposts at Dallas, Bloomfield, Commerce, Charleston, New Madrid, and Caruthersville, which is about

thirty miles below New Madrid on the river, and although I should not have advised placing an outpost there since I cannot see what good it will accomplish, still, as we have now built a stockade, thus rendering it perfectly secure, and the inhabitants have been led to commit themselves so as to render their lives and property unsafe, I think I would maintain it. I have there one full company of infantry and one squadron of horse. I think forage can be obtained there. I have at New Madrid one infantry company, one company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, mounted, and one squadron of my regiment. I have at Charleston one company of infantry; at Commerce, part of a company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, and the other part at Hamburg, about fifteen miles west of Commerce. I think the force of Hamburg unnecessary, but they would be of little use elsewhere, as they are neither well officered nor disciplined. I have at Bloomfield one squadron of my horse, reliable; one company of Volunteer Enrolled Missouri Militia, reliable, and one company of Enrolled Missouri Militia proper, not at all reliable. I think it would be well to strengthen that outpost, as it is an important one and liable to attack, as Bowles is said to be at Kennett. He is more likely at Bluecum, recruiting, and has five companies already raised. I have at Dallas one company of Volunteer Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Dallas is an outpost; there is no earthly use in holding if Bloomfield and Patterson are held. The Union men there are mostly in the army, and no force could come up the country without it being known at Bloomfield or Patterson. Hence, I would recommend that the outpost of Dallas be abandoned and the troops there be sent to Bloomfield—or what would be perhaps better, be brought here, where they could be the more easily foraged—and one company of infantry be sent to Bloomfield from here; the force at Commerce and Hamburg being infantry, would, perhaps, better be sent, as by that means they would be removed from here, where they will more or less "board out," and thus be more effective, while a small infantry force could be sent from here to Commerce, say one officer and twenty men, which would be sufficient, as their only duty would be to prevent smuggling and supplies reaching the rebels.

I have at this post about seventy cavalry, not enough for escort to guard trains to my numerous outposts, and three companies of infantry, two of them—the fifty raw troops and a small one—good troops. The outpost at Perryville was discontinued by the removal of the company of the Forty-seventh stationed there to Pilot Knob, but I do not think it necessary to maintain an outpost there. The outpost at Jackson was discontinued by the mustering out of the Enrolled Missouri Militia stationed there. But it was wholly unnecessary; so many outposts so much scatter my force that I find myself so busy guarding trains and "holding the post" as to be unable to spare any troops to march to disperse an enemy. Bloomfield is too weak to hold the post and march against Bowles at the same time. Another great difficulty I labor under is the want of officers of experience. The new officers here do not yet know "how to do it," and I have but two for duty. I therefore most urgently request that if you possibly can do so, you will send me at least companies D and H, or L, of my regiment. There are five of my squadron at Pilot Knob, which with the Seventh Kansas there make quite a respectable cavalry force. Could you not spare me two of them, and replace them by infantry, which would certainly be better for garrison duty, and still leave them a good cavalry force, and give me enough reliable officers and veteran cavalry to disperse Bowles or "any other man," and patrol the border and keep it clear?

I need hardly say to you that my force is more apparent than real. You know the Enrolled Missouri Militia stationed about here are of little use. They are not all mounted and not at all reliable. The new companies of the Fiftieth Regiment, of which I have three, are excellent for garrison duty, but, of course, harmless in pursuit of guerrillas and mounted troops. So if I were to move on Bowles to-day I could not raise 100 reliable men, mounted, and in these swamps that would not be enough; hence, if possible, give me two or three squadrons of my own men, and then you may take all the militia. I find much need of a strong hand here since the lax discipline of the last few months. Outrages by soldiers and neglect of officers have become common, and many grievous complaints daily from the various outposts of armies in consequence of lax discipline, but I have gathered the reins in a strong hand and will undoubtedly be again called a tyrant. So be it. If they do not love they shall obey me. An armed violence on unarmed citizens shall cease.

If my views concerning the abandonment of Dallas and the strengthening of Bloomfield meet your own, please notify me. I think a few strong outposts are more a source of security to the country than a multiplicity of weak ones. I shall visit the outpost of Caruthersville as soon as I can finish the unfinished business here and see to the defenses, although I am told they are good; that is a good stockade, which, of course, could not resist artillery, but I think they have none in that country. I do not deny but that I think that a very exposed outpost, so distant from support and so far down, but believe the force there, with the gun-boat that lies off there, can hold it against any force they are likely to have there. New Madrid is safe, and the forces there are active and vigilant, and have driven out or killed all the guerrillas that formerly infested that region. Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller thinks that there are Union men at Dallas, but thinks the outpost unnecessary, but suggests that a small force of mounted men be left there to prevent smuggling from above, say one officer and twenty men. I think his suggestion a good one; this force would act as a picket and could move readily if threatened.

I again urge my great want of experienced officers and reliable cavalry. I should prefer of my regiment Companies D, E, F, H, and first in the order named.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 330. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., December 15, 1864.*

1. Maj. Milton Burch, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby relieved from duty as commanding officer of the post of Neosho, Mo. Upon the receipt of this order he will turn over his command to the senior officer present at that post and report in person, without delay, at the headquarters of his regiment and assume command of the same.

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By order of Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding district:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

Colonel FYAN:

SIR: We received information this morning that the rebels are making preparations to make a raid in Missouri with about 400 or 500. We want you to send us sufficient quantity of forces to meet them and prevent them from coming in our country. Send them in between here and White River on account of forage. I will send you the letter received, so there will be no mistake. Write to us where we will fall in with you. No more at present.

MOSES L. ALSUP,
Captain Company H, Forty-sixth [Missouri] Regiment.

[Inclosure.]

DOUGLAS COUNTY, MO., *December 13, 1864.*

Captain ALSUP:

I have been down in Tabert's Barren. I received information that Colonels Freeman and Tracy were going to make a raid in Missouri. Their strength I did not learn, only guessed at; but some allow they had about 300. Tracy was at Ben. Brooke's Mill; Freeman was near Hookram; Schnable was about four miles above Buffalo City. We were within four miles of them with twenty-eight men. Schnable had about 100.

Your friend,

S. BIGGS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, December 15, 1864.*

Major Ketner, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, will immediately proceed to Wyandotte, Kans., and assume command of the troops at that station, making his reports to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I asked the Secretary yesterday, and he said the President had not yet decided upon the matter referred to in your note of the 12th. If orders are issued they will be immediately communicated.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, SECOND MINNESOTA CAV. VOLS.,
Princeton, Minn., December 15, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE N. W.,
Saint Paul:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that last night Sergeant Hakes, of my company, whom I had detailed in charge of a guard and in-

structed to proceed to Lake Fanny to ascertain whether or not the Chippewas are molesting or annoying the whites there [returned]. Sergeant Hakes reports as follows:

I proceeded to Lake Fanny, in the county; visited about nine or ten houses of farmers; found that most of the men were absent in the service of the United States as soldiers. The inhabitants of all houses visited say that at present and lately the Chippewas were not troublesome, to their knowledge. This fall some of them grew impudent and annoying. They would enter houses when the grown people were gone, steal what they could get hold of, especially victuals; that in one instance some squaws went into a house, frightened the children (the parents being out in the field or elsewhere) by pointing knives at them and drawing the same across their (the children's) faces, bodies, and throats, giving them to understand by these and similar gestures that they would kill them, upon which they left, taking along all the cooked victuals they could find. Such and similar offenses are said to have been committed in the late part of fall. At present the Chippewas (encamped at the northeast end of Long Lake, numbering over 100) seem to be quiet, and no cause for complaint has been given lately by these Indians to the whites. The lake called by the settlers Lake Fanny is a small, round one, about half a mile across, and near to it, in northeast direction, and probably connected with it, is Long Lake, extending from southwest to northeast about six miles.

I have met at this place during the last [few] days, several times, Chippewas from Snake River who come here because, as they say, there are no whites in that section of country with whom they could trade.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HANLEY,
Captain Company M, Second Cavalry Minnesota Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *December 16, 1864—1.20 p. m.*
(Received 26th.)

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: The arrival of Sherman's army at Savannah renders it unnecessary that you should keep supplies and troops to meet him on the Gulf coast. The Quartermaster-General has ordered the supplies in vessels at Pensacola to Hilton Head. The others will be at your disposal.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *December 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: General Davidson did not succeed in cutting the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, heavy and incessant rains having flooded the country to such an extent that it was impossible. He was provided with a pontoon train, but it could not be used east of Pearl River, as all the streams were so high that the bottom lands were flooded. He encountered but few troops, but captured five officers and thirty men, and lost about half that number. General Granger will attempt to cut the Mobile and Montgomery road between the Tensas Station and Pollard, and will send an expedition against the Mobile and Ohio road from Point Aupin. General Dana has been re-enforced at Memphis by 6,000 infantry, and in addition to the cavalry taken by him from Vicksburg I will send him 1,200 or 1,500 from the cavalry reserve as soon as it returns from Pascagoula.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 16th day of December, 1864, from the following source, statement of Thomas M. Crosby, Second Texas Infantry, relative to Galveston, Tex.:

There are about 3,000 troops in the defenses around the city, General Hawes commanding. Colonel Cook's regiment heavy artillery, 800 strong; Colonel Elmore's regiment heavy artillery, 800 strong, both regiments armed with Enfield rifles; Colonel Bradford's cavalry, 400 strong, armed with carbines, pistols, and sabers; Waul's Legion, armed with Enfield rifles, 350 strong; Hobby's regiment, dismounted cavalry, strength unknown.

Defenses: The only change in the defenses of Galveston is the erection of two works in the rear of the city, one mounting two guns; number of guns in the other unknown. Informant had no knowledge of the location of obstructions and torpedoes in the channel. Blockade-running had been brisk but is now somewhat restricted. There is signal communication between the city and the various points on the island and Pelican Spit and Bolivar Point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 215. } *New Orleans, La., December 16, 1864.*

1. Capt. John W. Todd, ordnance department, U. S. Army, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and make a thorough inspection of the armament of Fort Pickering, with a view that necessary measures may be taken to render it serviceable without delay. On the completion of this duty he will return to this city and submit a full report through the chief of artillery and ordnance of the division.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. District of West Florida and South Alabama:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of yesterday. In my last dispatch I had the honor to indicate the commanding general's wishes in regard to General Davidson's cavalry. He does not consider it expedient now to change his views in regard thereto; the cavalry must return as soon as transportation is ready, but while waiting it may be used in such

operations as will not conflict with the instructions already given. The infantry you ask for cannot be furnished at present; whatever can be spared is wanted, together with a portion of cavalry, to operate against Hood's communications in Tennessee; this is in obedience to direct orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

I have sent you a cipher dispatch to-day. When it becomes proper to spare the two brigades of the Reserve Corps now here, and you order them elsewhere, I hope you will then relieve immediately my two colored regiments which you have at Saint Charles. I shall be very greatly in need of them. The garrison of this place is deficient. When you relieve them please order the Sixty-sixth to Vicksburg and the other regiment here. I am greatly perplexed by the War Department Orders, No. 285, and confess I hardly know what action to take. I have no idea of exhibiting any disrespect to the printed orders of the President or the War Department, but I have the mortification of discovering that my whole policy under the orders of General Canby is capsized and apparently unappreciated in Washington. I ask you to write me fully on the subject; give me your views and what consolation you can. Have you received the order? If so, what have you done? I have fought the thing off thus far and postponed all action, saying that I am awaiting orders from Canby. Until I receive his instructions I am unable to adopt any line of policy on the river.

Very truly,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I have sent a flat-boat down to the wrecked steamer Doane to load with supplies to be towed up with mules. I wish to try the experiment and trust it will be successful. I have already sent down a train of about 100 wagons with two regiments as escort. Will the general reoccupy Dardanelle? I wish he would. We can freight much easier from Dardanelle than from any point on the north side of the river, as it saves the difficulties of ferriage, and your lightest boats can oftentimes run to Dardanelle. I shall shortly reoccupy Clarksville. We want to see some paymaster hugely. Everybody hard up for funds.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 16, 1864.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS,
Rock Island, Ill., December 14, 1864.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully bring to your notice the following facts, and beg of you to use such method as you see proper to promulgate it to the people of Missouri having friends in this military prison. Many persons from Missouri are daily visiting this place for the purpose of seeing their friends, prisoners here, and of obtaining their release, also of leaving provisions, clothing, and money for them. As the regulations governing depots of prisoners of war do not seem to be known to them, a great expense and disappointment would be saved could they know the following facts:

First. All applications, requests, and petitions for the release of a prisoner of war must be made to His Excellency the President or the honorable Secretary of War, they alone having the power to release a prisoner of war after he is once transferred to a depot under the charge of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Second. No interviews are permitted with the prisoners under any circumstances whatever, unless the prisoner is seriously ill in hospital; and then the nearest of kin, viz, wife, mother, father, brother, or sister may have short interviews with them if they are loyal people.

Third. No provisions are allowed to be received by the prisoner unless he is sick, and it is recommended by the surgeon in charge.

Fourth. Necessary clothing can be sent in limited quantities and of gray cloth. If the prisoners are in need of it, it will be delivered to them; if they have plenty on hand, it is distributed among the poor prisoners.

Fifth. Money in any amount can be sent to them, which should be done by express. Prisoners are allowed to spend such money in the purchase of different articles.

Sixth. Letters can be written them without let or hinderance, the writers confining themselves to one page. The address should be the name, Prisoner of War, Barracks No. —, Rock Island Barracks, Ill. Those who visit this depot under any circumstances should come provided with documents regarding their loyalty, as no notice or facilities will be given to any person whatsoever unless they can prove themselves to be worthy of such attention.

Feeling that this information could do much good if it was generally known, it is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. J. JOHNSON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 348. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

16. The Second Missouri Cavalry will report by telegraph to Brigadier-General Meredith, at Paducah, Ky., on its arrival at Cairo, Ill., instead of as provided in Special Orders, No. 341, current series, from these headquarters. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by boat or rail as the case may require, the regiment to be moved immediately.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Dodge.

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *December 16, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Capt. F. ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Forty-eighth left Tuesday, the Forty-fifth yesterday, the Forty-seventh has not been at this post.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 16, 1864.

COMMANDER THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Pilot Knob:

You will at once reoccupy Farmington with some force, large or small, but with even less than a company, if you can do no better.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, December 16, 1864.

Colonel ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau:*

Do you think it necessary or expedient to have a garrison at Caruthersville? If so, give your reasons.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, MO., *December 16, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

The Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers will all be at Quincy to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Macon:*

Have the Thirty-ninth as soon as it arrives at Quincy pushed right on to its destination.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT, *Paola, Kans.:*

GENERAL: I see by the correspondence between yourself and Colonel Jennison there is no occasion for my interference. The matter having taken a legal form, discussions better cease.* The districts you

*Colonel Jennison was subsequently tried before a general court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on the charges of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, gross and wilful neglect of duty * * *, defrauding the Government of the United States, and disobedience of orders," was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.—*Vide* General Orders, No. 153, Department of the Missouri, June 23, 1865.

have made seem similar to those prescribed by General McKean, and do not appear to me objectionable. The administrative duties of officers in departments and districts, not the number of troops, induce the special assignments, and the officer deserves most credit who preserves the peace of his command with the fewest numbers.

I have the honor to be, general, yours, very respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 16, 1864.*

Capt. H. W. STUBBLEFIELD,
Commanding Post of Wyandotte:

The city and county of Wyandotte not being under martial law the military have no authority. Guard the Government property at Kansas City by furnishing detail until further orders.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF IOWA,
Dubuque, Iowa, December 16, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: The following dispatch was this day received from Captain Pell, assistant adjutant-general:

GENERAL: Mrs. Kelley was delivered up by the Indians on the 9th instant. The Indians talked humbly at the council and seemed delighted to be at peace. They expect you here with presents to ratify a peace.

I have telegraphed back to the Indians that I could not come at present but would write to them and report what they had said to the President.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
} MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 14. } *West Pascagoula, Miss., December 17, 1864.*

I. The following-named regiments will be immediately embarked for Lakeport, La., for further service: First Texas Cavalry, Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry, First Louisiana Cavalry, Eleventh New York Cavalry, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey is assigned to the command of these troops, and will superintend and hurry their embarkation with all possible dispatch.

II. The following-named regiments will proceed, without unnecessary delay, by transports to East Pascagoula, Miss., and report through their commanding officers to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama, for duty: Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry.

III. Paragraph 1 of Special Orders, No. 14, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby amended so as to substitute the Twelfth Illinois

Cavalry in place of the First Texas Cavalry. The commanding officer of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry will report his regiment to General Bailey accordingly.

IV. Col. E. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the brigade composed of the First Texas, Second Illinois, and Fourth Wisconsin Regiments of Cavalry. The commanding officers of those regiments will report to him accordingly.

V. Cols. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, will report, without delay, to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey for duty.

VI. Col. Abraham Bassford, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, and will, without delay, assume command of the brigade composed of the Sixth Missouri and Fourteenth New York Regiments of Cavalry, and ordered to report at East Pascagoula to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama, for duty.

VII. Col. M. H. Chrysler, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to Morganza, La., and put in readiness for embarkation with their regiments all officers and enlisted men of the Second New York [Veteran] and First Louisiana Cavalry Regiments who were left at that place when the command marched or have since arrived there.

VIII. Seven days' leave of absence is hereby granted to Lieut. Col. A. L. Gurney, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, at the expiration of which period he will rejoin his regiment.

IX. Col. D. B. Bush, Second Illinois Cavalry, provost-marshal-general Cavalry Forces, will proceed by the first steamer to New Orleans, La., with such prisoners of war as he may have under his charge, and such citizens as may be designated by the commanding general. Arriving at New Orleans, Colonel Bush will turn over his prisoners to the provost-marshal-general Military Division of West Mississippi, with a roll of their names giving the offenses with which they are charged, and will then await further orders from the general commanding in that city.

X. Capt. H. H. Rottaken, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the First Division, Cavalry Forces, and will rejoin his regiment without unnecessary delay.

XI. Lieut. Col. John L. Haynes, First Texas Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Morganza, La., and take charge of that portion of the regiment, with the records, &c., which were left at that place when the command marched.

XII. The following-named officers of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry are hereby relieved from duty with their regiment, and will report in person, without delay, to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey for assignment to duty: Capt. G. C. Pierce, Company D; First Lieut. T. W. Gillette, regimental commissary.

XIII. The following-named commissioned officers of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry are hereby relieved from duty with that portion of the regiment ordered to report to Major-General Granger, and will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and join the main portion of their regiment now at that place: Surg. B. K. Shurtleff, First Lieut. S. M. Wood, regimental quartermaster.

XIV. Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, is relieved from escort duty at these headquarters and will report through its commanding officer for duty with the regiment, without unnecessary delay. In reliev-

ing this company the general commanding desires to express his thanks to both officers and men for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties while serving as his escort.

By order of Brigadier-General Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN CREEK, MISS., *December 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that we are at this point, twelve miles from East Pascagoula. Our landing and progress thus far seems to have been entirely unexpected by the enemy, who is reported to have moved all his forces in the direction of Pollard, which point, it is reported, was occupied by U. S. forces last Thursday. This information I have gathered from persons and letters which have fallen into my hands, and, if true, I presume the forces at Pollard are those commanded by Colonel Robinson. Our position here is very strong. At Good's Mill, on Dog River, one mile from here, which mill is now in our possession, there is a large quantity (2,000,000 feet) of good lumber, and valuable machinery. There are also two or three mills with a quantity of lumber below this.

I would suggest to the major-general commanding that more troops be sent here, and that General Davidson be ordered to join me with his forces also.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, December 17, 1864.

Maj. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of West Florida and South Alabama:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding District of West Florida and South Alabama, that a scout, considered very reliable, came in from the neighborhood of Pollard, night before last, and reported that there are (or were a few days since) about 2,000 rebel troops, without artillery, in that part of the country—part at Pollard and part this side. His report is corroborated, to some extent, by the statements of deserters from the enemy, who have come in here. They also report a few companies, with four pieces of artillery, intrenched at Marianna. I sent the scout to Colonel Robinson, in command of the expedition, in order that he might have the benefit of the information,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your dispatch of the 13th, by telegraph, forwarded from Lewisburg, is received. I have but 100 teams. Ninety-five of them are now down

at the steamers, eighteen miles below Clarksville, to load with forage, and cannot be back here before the 26th instant. I have here twenty-seven pieces of artillery, but no artillery or cavalry horses. I can only move the artillery by taking mule teams, which will require fifty, thus leaving me but fifty teams for other transportation. A train is on the way from Fort Scott to this place. I sent two regiments up to meet it seven days ago. I do not know how large the train is. It will probably reach here by the 1st of January, and I cannot move before these trains arrive. I have here about 170 tons of ordnance stores and 205 tons of quartermaster's stores (serviceable property, mostly new). When we leave Fort Smith the inhabitants will be left at the mercy of guerrillas, and loyal people will be subjected to terrible suffering. Those who are not killed outright will be robbed of their subsistence, and in a short time will be in an actual state of starvation. There are at least 500 persons, both white and black, who have no transportation, and there is none that can be obtained here. These people will have to leave here, and humanity demands that we should furnish them the means of getting away. I respectfully but earnestly ask that a train as large as can be spared be sent here from Little Rock to assist in transporting Government stores and removing these people. The Indian troops at Fort Gibson were raised for service in the Indian Territory, and I am satisfied that any attempt to remove them from that Territory would prove disastrous, as they would become entirely demoralized and utterly unfit for duty elsewhere. All those Indians not in the service are of that class denominated refugees, and should they be moved in any direction it should be toward Fort Scott, Kans., and unless I receive instructions to the contrary I shall leave the Indian troops where they now are. I will be making all my preparations to move as soon as my trains arrive, and there will be time for me to send this dispatch and receive an answer from you before their arrival. Please send me a dispatch informing me if you will send up a train.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., December 17, 1864.*

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5. Colonel Maupin, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as commander of the Third Sub-District, Saint Louis District, and will proceed to join his regiment at Cairo, Ill., without delay.

* * * * * * * *

9. Colonel Maupin having been relieved as commander of the Third Sub-District by Special Orders, No. 269, extract 5, Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of that sub-district, with his headquarters at Pilot Knob, Mo.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

A. VEZIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *December 17, 1864.*

General EWING:

I do not think a post at Caruthersville necessary. It was by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller. I saw a letter he wrote General Pleasonton advising it. I tried to prevent it. I wrote you a letter by Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller giving you my views.* I only think that since it has been done it might be a breach of faith not to maintain it, since the inhabitants have been led to commit themselves. It is much exposed, and will be an object of solicitude. When Hiller arrives you will see by my letter the only reasons I have for thinking it should be maintained. They are not very strong ones. The commandant of Caruthersville is now in New Madrid. I will consult him by telegraph and give you his views.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
De Soto, Mo., December 17, 1864.

Lieut. J. C. BRADEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 19, dated headquarters First Sub-District, Saint Louis District, St. Louis, Mo., December 11, 1864, I have the honor to report as follows:

The first bridge south of this point is Big River bridge, distance six miles; the next is Polite's Bridge, distance eight miles and a half; the next is Christopher's Bridge, distance nine miles; the next is Burnt Bridge, distance nine miles and one-eighth; the next is Lawson's Bridge, distance ten miles; the next is White Bridge, distance ten miles and three-quarters; the next is Deck's Bridge, distance eleven miles and a half; the next is Cole's Bridge, distance fourteen miles and a half; the next is Mineral Point bridge, distance fifteen miles and a quarter. The most important bridges are, first, Big River bridge; second, Polite's Bridge; third, Christopher's Bridge; fourth, Deck's Bridge. The rest are either small bridges or trestle-works. I have a guard of one corporal and six men at Big River bridge; and one sergeant, one corporal, and four men at Polite's Bridge; one corporal and four men at Deck's Bridge; and one corporal and four men at Cole's Bridge. The small bridges are guarded by patrolling from one post to another.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. MOORHOUSE,
Captain, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., December 17, 1864.

Capt. W. H. FERGUSON,
Commanding Officer at Steelville:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs that you immediately cause a good substantial block-house to be built at Steelville. Its location will be made having in view the command of the objects for protection and security of the troops occupying the same. If necessary, you will order the citizens living in the vicinity to assist in its construction without

* See December 15, p. 865.

compensation. A good substantial ditch will be made and the block-house banked up with earth to the loop-holes. You will report progress from time to time to these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer detachment Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, Saint James Iron-Works, and commanding officer at Saint James.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, Sedalia, Mo., December 17, 1864—12 m.

Major-General DODGE:

An assistant provost-marshal has lately been established at Tipton, and since the difficulty the Forty-fifth [Missouri] has been withdrawn from the district. There are no troops at Tipton, and the cavalry at my command does not admit that I should send a force there. My opinion is that the assistant provost-marshal at Jefferson can attend to the district over which the assistant at Tipton has jurisdiction, and as a provost-marshal is required at Kansas City, and I have no suitable officer to recommend for that position, it is suggested that Lieutenant Gavin, at Tipton, be sent to Kansas City.

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

MACON, MO., *December 17, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

Glory to God, and hurrah for General Thomas!

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: Yours of the 5th instant came to hand a few days ago. I am gratified that Colonel Ford's regiment has moved toward the plains. Hope they may get a chance at the hostile Indians, and that they may be sent to the Colorado side of the plains, as the time of our 100-days' regiment is about up and we will be almost without troops. It would be much cheaper and better every way to keep such Indians as surrender on the frontier of Kansas than at Lyon or any other point across the plains. The paper you indorsed for me, with your letter, have been laid before the Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Interior also recommended this winter campaign. The Secretary has told me that when a decision was made he would inform you. I am extremely anxious to know the result and would be thankful for the information as soon as you can give it. Every report from the plains confirms the necessity of active hostilities as the savages become more and more troublesome.

Thanking you for the earnest interest and co-operation in the great work of securing peace on the plains,

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 17, 1864.

Capt. ELISHA HAMMER,
Commanding Post, Salina:

CAPTAIN: The major commanding directs that you send some good and reliable man over to the neighborhood or vicinity where you saw that encampment of Indians which you mentioned in your report of the 13th instant, to find out if they are there yet, and if he finds them let him report directly to these headquarters. I would suggest that some good and reliable citizen would be the best to send, and that there should be two of them, so that there can be no mistake in regard to the information. The portion of the Second Colorado Cavalry now in this district will in all probability be placed on duty in the district, and then a movement will be made against them. You should keep yourself and these headquarters advised with regard to the encampment, and any movement upon their part should be communicated to these headquarters immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE POLK COUNTY PRESS,
Osceola Mills, Polk County, Wis., December 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Comdg. Department of Minnesota, Headquarters Saint Paul:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that your favor of the 8th instant was duly received, and after taking sufficient time to inform myself of the wishes of our people I would in answer simply state the prevailing sentiment now and my own sentiments upon the subject is in harmony with the rest. Your forces stationed at Chengwatona are sufficient to afford all the protection needed in that quarter, and perhaps in case of any disturbance in our county would be available, but they would be obliged to make long marches if called upon to aid our authorities. The excitement among the people is dying out again, and all will remain quiet until some fresh outrage is committed. Under your restrictions it seems that nothing can be done until some fresh crime is committed. Perhaps a small force of cavalry stationed at Sunrise, Chisago County, would be in closer proximity to our settlements and be more available in case they were needed. We have all become satisfied that there is but one way to get rid of the nuisance, and that is by their removal, which we hope will soon be done. A strong effort will be made this winter to accomplish this. Our Governor is pledged to do all he can for that purpose, and our local authority will urge the matter. As regards selling liquors to Indians we believe that most of that traffic is carried on by persons in Taylor's Falls, Minn. It being out of our State we can do nothing except prosecute them in their own State, where they would probably get clear. As you know, the law in such cases is hard to enforce. I can only add that in case any fresh outrage is committed that I will promptly inform you of the facts, &c. If there is anything needed in this matter our people will not hesitate to call upon you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

SAM. S. FIFIELD, JR.,
Editor Press.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 454. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 18, 1864.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hoffman, inspector and commissary general of prisoners for the region west of the Mississippi, will, upon the receipt of this order, repair without delay to Nashville, Tenn., and take charge of all prisoners of war that may be at that place. General Hoffman will acknowledge the receipt of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *West Pascagoula, Miss., December 18, 1864.*

The expedition for which the following-named officers volunteered their services having arrived at a termination, they are hereby relieved from duty on the staff of the general commanding and will rejoin their respective commands: Col. J. J. Byrne, Eighteenth New York Cavalry Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Maj. John Tracey, jr., acting assistant inspector-general of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. F. S. Gray, assistant adjutant-general, staff of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, volunteer aide-de-camp; Asst. Surg. A. Hartsuff, U. S. Army, medical director; Lieut. B. K. Roberts, aide-de-camp, staff of Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, volunteer aide-de-camp. In relieving these officers the commanding general desires to express his high appreciation of them as officers and gentlemen, and to tender them his thanks, both personal and official, for their services during the late expedition, and for the fidelity and zeal which they have at all times exhibited while on his staff.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson:

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 18, 1864.

PROVOST-MARSHAL PARISH OF ORLEANS:

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday in relation to the throwing up of rockets in various portions of the city. It is not thought that there is any concerted action in throwing up these rockets, it being customary at this season in New Orleans to make such displays, yet it would be well for you to examine into the matter in such a manner as to avoid suspicion, and thereby not create any alarm. The commanding general will expect a report from you as soon as practicable.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF CHILLICOTHE,
Chillicothe, Mo., December 18, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of last evening with the glorious news from Nashville came duly to hand. I turned the boys loose and we had a regular jollification. All passed off nicely. I sent the news northward this morning. My gratitude to the God of Sabaoth for recent successes has no bounds. He who holds our destinies in His hands will ultimately bring our country through this ordeal. Lord hasten the day!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

QUINCY, ILL., *December 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Macon:

We are here in the streets, and mud ankle deep and freezing. No prospect for a move.

E. A. KUTZNER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In compliance with your instructions, indorsed on letter of Hon. R. C. Schenck, of December 13, asking what has been done under the act approved March 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide for the protection of overland emigration to the States and Territories of the Pacific," I have the honor to report as follows:

The act approved March 3, 1864, provides that—

For the protection of emigrants by the overland route to the States and Territories of the Pacific, the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided,* That ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Benton, and the further sum of ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route from Niobrara, on the Missouri River, by the valley of the Niobrara and Gallatin, in Idaho.

Instructions were given May 5 to Captain Le Roy Crawford, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, to organize a party as an escort to emigrants along the route from Omaha City and the Platte Valley to the Pacific coast. Captain Crawford reports October 1 that the expedition arrived the previous day at Boise City, Idaho Ter., where he expected to dispose of his outfit and then to return to Washington. A detailed report of his journey has not been received.

Capt. James L. Fisk, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, was charged with the escort contemplated by the proviso to the act along the route from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Benton. On the 31st of October Captain Fisk reported from Yankton, Dak., the result of his "endeavor to cross the country from Fort Rice, on the Missouri, to the Big Horn and Upper Yellowstone region." While passing the Red

Buttes, within sight of the eastern boundary of Montana, the expedition was attacked by Indians. Forming an intrenched camp Captain Fisk awaited re-enforcements from General Sully, which in a few days arrived with orders to escort the emigrants back to Fort Rice. He reports that most of the emigrants returned to the States, and that he provided winter quarters at Fort Rice for his entire train, together with the property belonging to the expedition.

Maj. H. E. Maynadier, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, was assigned to the route "from Niobrara, on the Missouri River, by the valley of the Niobrara and Gallatin, in Idaho." He received his instructions the 16th of May. Starting from Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th of June with only a small proportion of the number of men required for the escort, he reached Sioux City on the 4th of July, and there found himself "utterly unable to raise a party even as large as twenty-five," owing, as he thinks, to the fact that most of the class of men of which such expeditions are composed had gone with General Sully against the Indians. "Under these circumstances and in consideration of the fact that the main object of the expedition, viz, protection of emigrants, could not be carried out for the reason that there were no emigrants to protect," Major Maynadier determined to sell the property and disband the party.

It appears from the foregoing facts that two of the three expeditions set on foot under the act of March 3, 1864, were of no use in protecting emigrants "to the States and Territories of the Pacific." It is supposed that a great part of the appropriations for the two routes, $10,000 for each, should remain unexpended, but the accounts have not yet come to hand.

I have the honor, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 19th day of December, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Lieut. William Argo, assistant provost-marshal, Sedalia, Mo., December 5, 1864; a report from Lieut. G. G. Curtiss, Baton Rouge, La., December 14, 1864:

Missouri: The section of the State around Sedalia is unusually quiet. A few bushwhackers infest the Central District, and in Howard County several bands of rebel depredators are reported; otherwise, the State is at present quite free from disturbance.

Eastern Louisiana: General Hodge still commands the rebel district of East Louisiana. Col. Jack Scott commands forces in the field, and is now arming a portion of his command to harass General Davidson. Since General Lee's expedition to Liberty the rebel forces have been considerably scattered. Their present effective strength is not far from 500 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi,

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the cavalry and artillery force which left Baton Rouge on the 27th ultimo and arrived at West Pascagoula on the 13th is now embarking at that point for this city. They will be landed at Hickox Landing and marched across to Greenville, at which place they will remain until the whole force has been collected and their further disposition decided upon. The force numbers about 4,000, and it will probably require some ten days before the transfer is complete.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EAST PASCAGOULA,
December 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have just received a dispatch from Major-General Granger, in which he states that he occupies a very strong position on Franklin Creek, twelve miles from this point on the Mobile road. The enemy appeared yesterday afternoon immediately in front of our picket-line, with a force of about 300 cavalry and with a section of artillery; but after a little skirmish he retired very hastily in the direction of Mobile. Only one man was wounded on our side; loss of the enemy unknown. From a captured mail we learn that Pollard was taken by our forces from Pensacola on Friday last, and the railroad in that neighborhood destroyed. General Granger also writes that there is a very large amount of choice lumber at the several saw-mills on the Pascagoula River, all of which is now in our possession. The river, however, is so very tortuous that it is almost impossible for the larger gun-boats to navigate it. The tin-clads made one trip to the point where the left of the line rests, and were much damaged by the snags and trees along the shores. General Granger desires a small tug-boat, of light draught, not only to assist in getting out this lumber, but also for the purpose of conveying supplies to such points on the river as are accessible to our lines. With such a boat he can obtain millions of feet of most excellent lumber. Our land transportation is so much reduced that a tug of this description would aid materially in supplying the troops. General Granger further states that the troops are in excellent condition, and apparently anxious to meet the enemy. Believing that this report may be of interest to the commanding general, I have taken the liberty to forward it to you direct.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Regiments.	Present.	Present and absent.	Station recommended.
First Brigade, headquarters at Pine Bluff:			
13th Illinois	830	937	Pine Bluff.
5th Kansas	202	267	Do.
7th Missouri	412	747	Pine Bluff, reserve.
1st Indiana	446	513	Pine Bluff.
Total	1,890	2,464	
Second Brigade, headquarters at Little Rock:			
1st Iowa	423	939	Little Rock, reserve.
1st Missouri	583	754	Do.
3d Missouri	726	941	Little Rock.
3d U. S. Cavalry	305	485	Do.
4th Arkansas	819	840	Do.
Total	2,856	3,959	
Third Brigade, headquarters at Austin:			
8th Missouri	621	753	Austin.
9th Iowa	881	1,008	Austin, reserve.
10th Illinois	730	1,065	Austin.
11th Missouri	334	841	Devall's Bluff.
2d Missouri	398	920	Remount Camp.
Total	2,964	4,587	
Fourth Brigade, headquarters at Huntersville:			
1st Nebraska	75	160	Huntersville.
9th Kansas	981	1,051	Do.
3d Wisconsin	336	573	Do.
3d Michigan	1,144	1,264	Brownsville, reserve.
3d Arkansas	812	980	Lewisburg.
Total	3,348	4,028	
Grand total	11,058	15,038	

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Christensen, assistant adjutant-general, with the request that the regiments with the word "reserve" marked opposite to them may be designated as part of the cavalry of the Reserve Corps and ordered to report to the chief of cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi, as is the case with the cavalry of the reserve from the Department of the Gulf. The regiments selected within are from the Department of Arkansas.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general, Department of Arkansas, for remarks and such immediate action as he may deem for the interest of the service.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., January 5, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

It is not apparent that any benefit to the service would result from carrying out General Davidson's request. Much detriment to discipline would probably result, as the regiments reporting to an officer not in the department would become indifferent to department orders. Every energy of the department will be exerted to make all the cavalry efficient at the earliest moment practicable, and to keep it so. If a certain amount of cavalry is at any time wanted the department commander is considered the proper person to designate what regiments should fill the call. The proposition is disapproved.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General BAILEY,
Commanding, West Pascagoula:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Dispatches will be sent General Granger directing him to let the cavalry at West Pascagoula alone, except the two regiments ordered by me to report to him, viz, the Sixth Missouri and the Fourteenth New York; also to send one regiment of infantry there until the cavalry is all embarked. I shall not be back for several days, and the general wishes you to hurry the embarking as fast as possible. Colonel Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, has been directed to send all the available transportation and barges at once, and the General Banks will tow them over. You had better send out frequent patrols toward Ocean Springs and Bluff and Red Creeks to watch any movement of the enemy. These had better come from Col. E. J. Davis' command. The pontoon bridge must be laid well out so as to give as much wharf as possible. I have told the general how much I am indebted to you for your support during our laborious march, and he is much pleased. You will always have a large cavalry command, and none of these regiments will ever go back to Baton Rouge.

Yours, most truly,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Col. E. J. DAVIS,
Commanding Brigade, Cavalry Reserve:

COLONEL: So soon as the division of General Bailey shall have embarked, you will commence the embarkation of your own brigade, and the artillery and pontoon train for Lakeport. The artillery had better be embarked, one battery first, and the other last in order, as there will be a regiment of infantry to support it sent over by General Granger. The pontoon train, being used as a wharf, will have to come last of all. Two of my staff officers, Captain Thompson, subsistence

department, and Captain Johnson, acting assistant quartermaster, will remain and supply your wants. Captain Hawes, assistant quartermaster, is in charge of all the water transportation sent over. Colonel Sawtelle, chief quartermaster, has been directed by the general commanding to send over all the available transportation and barges that can be spared. The Banks will probably tow over the barges.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. Dist. of West Fla. and S. Ala., East Pascagoula, Miss.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication transmitted by the hands of General Davidson. It is entirely impossible to send you any more infantry, and the commanding general instructs me to reiterate his wishes that none of the cavalry at West Pascagoula be used for any purpose that might delay their return a single hour. For this purpose you are requested to render all assistance in your power, and as soon as so much cavalry has been shipped as to render the remaining force at West Pascagoula too weak to hold the position with safety, you will please to send a regiment of infantry, which will remain there until the last of the force has embarked. It is also desirable that at least one of the two tin-clads which have recently been withdrawn from West Pascagoula should remain there until the place has been evacuated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARK., *December 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Arrived here this morning at 5 o'clock. Henry Ames, with Captain Melville on board, came in shortly after us and has gone up river. Found Major-General Gillmore here; he goes to Department of Arkansas and thence to New Orleans. Nothing of interest to report. Will be off soon for Devall's Bluff. Have this moment learned that General Steele and staff are on White River en route to New Orleans. Will meet him as I go up.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 19, 1864.

Capt. LEGRAND BENEDICT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Captain Flesher, with 200 men of Ninth Kansas, has returned from Cache River. He reached Hall's Landing yesterday at 2 p. m. The

Idaho got there this morning at 8, but apprehending a great rise of the bayous on the other side from the heavy rain that has fallen, he reluctantly abandoned a farther advance. Under the circumstances, I think it best he has returned. In going up the river yesterday the Idaho was hailed by a man who inquired if she had come up with salt and for cotton. The guard halted him, but he ran. They fired and killed him, and took his body, on which was a knife and squirrel rifle. The Idaho started back this morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MATTHEWS,
Commanding Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers:

The general commanding directs that you move with your regiment to Buntyn's Station to-morrow, taking with you all your camp and garrison equipage, except sufficient for the convalescents and camp guards left behind. Your quartermaster will remain in camp, with instructions to look after your train and see that the necessary supplies for the approaching expedition are provided and taken out, to rejoin you when the main column shall move, probably on the 21st. The object in sending you to Buntyn's is to give protection to the working parties engaged in repairing the railroad, and the general wishes you to take such measures to this end as you may find necessary. You will be watchful and vigilant in guarding against attack or surprise from the enemy, and will report daily the condition of affairs in your front and vicinity. If from any cause the expedition should not move, you will, of course, receive orders to return immediately to camp. A train of cars sufficient for the transportation of your command will be on the track in front of your regiment at 8 o'clock in the morning, at which hour you will have everything in readiness and move promptly.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 19, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

Your dispatch of the 13th has been received and I have sent you an answer to the same by return of messenger who left here this morning at 7 o'clock, but fearing that he may be delayed by the high water I send this down the river in a yawl. The river is rising very rapidly. It has risen eight feet in the last twenty-four hours, and still rising rapidly at the rate of not less than three inches per hour. It is nearly as high as it has been at any time this summer. Can you not send up some boats? They will be needed. Please send fifty tons of forage for my trains going down.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *December 19, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

I hear of Reves and Bowles with a small force on Cherokee Bay. I think with your permission of sending a force down there after them. I am informed that they are collecting supplies of hogs and cattle there for the rebel army, and think I could make a pretty good haul of them. Reves is said to be sick, so as to be unable to travel. If the Saint Francis is not too high, I think I can make the trip in about ten days or perhaps less. What do you think of it?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT.
Saint Louis, December 19, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Cape Girardeau:

I entirely approve your proposition for the expedition.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 19, 1864—5 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Springfield, Mo.:*

I desire some reliable scouts kept out in extreme southwest; there are reports of movements of rebels in that quarter. Send any information you may get.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PARIS, Mo., *December 19, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK, *Macon, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: We are gratified to be able to state that our county is once more in tolerable condition. As you are aware, Captain McNutt has a company of 110 men organized and armed with good muskets. We are also glad to be able to say that a portion of our people are manifesting a disposition to take hold of this thing of ridding the county of all persons who resist the Government and its constituted authority. We think that Captain McNutt's company will be the most efficient organization that has ever been raised in the county; there are men in it who are interested in the welfare of the county, and they know from experience that unless there is a change in this county that the good men of the county will have to leave it. Captain McNutt will have great trouble in mounting his men, for, general, our county has few, very few, horses that are suitable for cavalry horses. This is owing to the great number that have been taken by the bushwhackers as well as many that were rightfully taken by the troops in their hunts after bushwhackers, but there have been a great many wrongfully taken by our own troops. Especially was this the case with the Knox County militia, and we learn that you have ordered the matter inquired into, and we would suggest, general, that so many of the horses as are suitable that may be recovered be turned over to Captain McNutt for the use of his company, for he needs horses very badly. To justify the favorable opinion that we entertain of Captain McNutt and his com-

pany, we will say that they have already captured a man who has heretofore disturbed the peace of our county to the extent of his ability, and that they are now at work building a block-house for their protection in case of emergency. We think there are but few brushmen in the county, not exceeding twenty or thirty all told. There was a squad who passed through the county some two weeks ago. They were six in number, but who they were or to whom they claimed to belong we are unable to state. They killed Mr. Piper of our county, a very estimable man, a good citizen, and a Union man from the start. They also hung a negro man who had formerly been a slave of the notorious Clay Price. Why they hung the negro we are unable to say, except that Price himself may have directed it to be done. The last that was heard of this band they had crossed the North Missouri Railroad going toward Callaway or Boone County. The other bands that are in the county have not killed anybody, but content themselves with stealing such property as they may fancy. The draft for this county took place on the 15th ultimo; our quota was 153 and we are glad to say that it is full, or nearly so, and that we will not have to resort to a supplemental draft to fill our quota. Some of our citizens who were drafted left for California, Canada, &c., but most of them either furnished a substitute or went into the service. We think, general, that our county deserves some credit for the way that she has responded to the draft.

We look to next spring and summer with serious concern. We fear that we shall not be able to keep our county clear of bushwhackers and thieves. There are portions of our county very favorable places for them to hide. We have no hope of keeping our county clear of these outlaws, except we can get the whole county organized into some kind of military organization, for we feel confident that the people of the county can stop bushwhackers if we can get them organized, armed, and aroused. In parts of the county the people are favorable to organizing, but in other parts there has been little or no action taken to organize the people to resist and exterminate bushwhackers, but we have a hope, general, that by proper exertion we can by spring get up an effective organization, and upon this point, general, we would be glad to hear from you as to the best way of organizing an effective force. Although there is no immediate danger, yet we think the thing ought to be attended to now, and not put off till spring, for if we are ready early in the spring we can then pick up the men who come here to recruit while they are weak; but if we wait until spring, then they have an even start with us. We hope to see our county redeemed next summer, but to realize this hope we must be ready by spring. Will you be kind enough to give us any advice that your experience will show that we are in need of.

We have the honor to be, general, yours, truly,

J. C. FOX,
E. W. McBRIDE,
A. M. ALEXANDER,
Central Committee for Monroe County, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, *December 19, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Northern Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 15th instant I left Saint Joseph with 130 officers and men belonging to the six companies of the

Forty-third Infantry Missouri Volunteers, which were paroled at Glasgow. We proceeded by rail to Weston, and ran off the track three times. We did not arrive until after dark. On the same day I sent the quartermaster with six wagons loaded with commissary stores, the train being under escort detailed from the same companies, over the ordinary road, to meet me at Platte City.

On the morning of the 16th the ground was so covered with ice that I marched no farther than Platte City. On the 17th we arrived at Parkville, and on the 18th at this point. The weather was very bad and the men suffered. Many of the troops had agreed to mutiny in case they were ordered across the Missouri. When it came to the point I held one well affected company in reserve. Only one of the disaffected companies showed signs of refusing to march onto the ice. The reserve company was ordered to fix bayonets and march down the bank. This settled the matter. To-day I had the great pleasure of receiving from department and district headquarters dispatches which announce the exchange of all prisoners and citizens captured and paroled prior to November 25. This exchange includes my battalion. To-night at dress parade I announced the exchange in orders. I have assumed command of this post and have no longer any scruples about undertaking any service that I may be ordered upon. It will take some time and strict discipline to bring the men back to their original good feeling, but they will get straightened out if hard work can accomplish the object.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pinger telegraphed to me to-day that the mutineers whom I confined in the Saint Joseph jail are very penitent and desire to return to duty. The charges against sixteen of them have not been forwarded. None of those against whom the charges have been preferred have been arraigned for trial. I am willing to take them all back, and I respectfully request that the charges forwarded be withdrawn and returned to me, in cases where the offenses charged are merely those arising from the refusal to do duty. I sincerely hope that the four companies at Saint Joseph may be sent to me, or that in some other way the regiment can be brought together.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel Forty-third Missouri Volunteers.

[Memorandum.]

Release the mutineers and order them to duty.

F[ISK].

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, December 19, 1864.*

The following communication having been referred to the commanding general for action, to wit:

CAVE SPRING, MO., *November 22, 1864.*

General JOHN B. SANBORN:

Jennison has just passed through this vicinity on his return from Arkansas River. The night of the 19th he staid at Newtonia, the 20th at Sarcoxie, and the 21st at Dry Fork. Where he passed the people are almost ruined, as their houses were robbed of the beds and bedding. In many cases every blanket and quilt were taken; also their clothing and every valuable that could be found, or the citizens forced to discover. All the horses, stock, cattle, sheep, oxen, and wagons were driven off. What the people are to do it is difficult to see. Many of them have once sympathized with

the rebellion, but nearly all of them have been quiet and cultivated their farms during last year, expecting the protection of U. S. troops. Jennison crossed Coon Creek with as many as 200 head of stock cattle, half of them fit for good beef, 200 sheep, 40 or 50 yoke of work oxen, 20 or 30 wagons, and a large number of horses, jacks, jennets, say 100, as they were leading many of their broken-down horses and riding fresh ones. The Fifteenth Kansas had nearly all this property, and the men said they had taken it in Missouri. There are cases where the men tore the clothing off of women in search of money, and threatening to burn houses in order to get money is the common practice. They acted worse than guerrillas. Can the stock be returned to this department so that the owners can get their property?

Respectfully,

GREEN C. STOTTS,
Capt., Comdg. Company C, Seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, in the U. S. Service.

Indorsed as follows:

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., November 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, with the recommendation that the pay of this regiment within-named be stopped until the amount of the losses sustained by the citizens be ascertained by a commission and that the amount lost be deducted from the pay account of the regiment and be paid over to the parties who have sustained the loss. The citizens are loyal and have raised their crops at great risk and in great danger and deserve protection.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas.

The recommendation of General Sanborn is approved.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I. It is therefore ordered that all payments now due the Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteers be postponed until further orders from these headquarters or from some superior authority, with the view to ascertain by proper investigation who are the parties responsible for the depredations committed upon loyal citizens of Missouri, as set forth in the communication of Captain Stotts, and to have the damages assessed on the pay-rolls against the guilty parties to indemnify those who have sustained losses as alleged.

II. The general commanding very much regrets that, after the successful termination of the campaign against the rebel army under General Price, any portion of his command, when intrusted to return to their respective stations as independent detachments, should so conduct themselves as to render their acts a matter of investigation. But the rights of those whom it is alleged have been the victims of vandalism at the hands of those to whom they had a right to look for protection, as well as the interest of the Government, the discipline of the

army, and the honor and reputation of a portion of the regiment referred to, and other troops comprising the First Division, Army of the Border, requires a thorough investigation of the foregoing allegations, that injured loyal citizens may be redressed and deserved punishment prescribed for the guilty parties.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUND CITY, *December 19, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am informed unofficially that the pay of the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry is stopped for acts said to have been committed on the return march of my brigade from the Arkansas River to Fort Scott. The Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry present with the brigade numbered at the time referred to about 120 men. The greater portion of the command consisted of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, the First Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries, and a part of the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. I believe it would be a great injustice to the soldiers to have the pay stopped, as they are greatly in need of it, and I further believe that no acts were committed on any loyal citizens during the march referred to which would justify a stoppage of the pay. Whatever property was destroyed or burned on the march referred to was done by the order of the major-general commanding the division. The soldiers should not suffer for carrying out the orders of their superiors. Please notify me if you have any official information of the stoppage of the pay of the regiment.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (in arrest).

MOUND CITY, KANS., *December 19, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the general commanding the department to the fact that the pay of the brave and true boys of the Fifteenth, who were with him and who made the entire trip after General Price, is stopped on account of depredations said to have been committed by them at or near Newtonia. In regard to this matter I have but this to say: The entire strength of the Fifteenth at that time, with the First Brigade, did not exceed 125 men. The brigade consisted of the Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, numbering about 300, the First Colorado and Ninth Wisconsin Batteries, also detachments of the Fourteenth Kansas and Third Wisconsin Cavalry, also a train of about 200 wagons. And now the 125 men of the Fifteenth are held responsible for the acts of the entire brigade. In the first place, let me say that the country in which the acts are said to have been committed is at the present time, and has been for the past two years, unsafe for any small command of Government soldiers to pass through. I was placed in command of a brigade 200 miles away from its base of supplies without subsistence or forage, dependent wholly upon the country through which we passed for supplies. It has ever been my

policy, and still is, to protect the Government and soldiers even to the sacrifice of rebels and their sympathizers, as this captain is upon whose affidavit this action is based. My command many of them had been without food for five or six days, except beef. Further, let me say that my orders from the general commanding the First Division, Army of the Border, through his regular staff officer, in presence of at least ten officers of my brigade, was to desolate the country from the Arkansas River to Fort Scott, and burn every house on the route. For simply carrying out in part these instructions the enlisted men who have battled for the cause of our country so nobly are to suffer. As regards the acts that were said to have been committed, they are but light, and all stock taken from the enemy has been or will be properly accounted for by the quartermaster in charge. All that I ask is that justice may be done the soldiers of my command. My orders, as will be seen, are very strict, and before any commission the officers and men would be exonerated from all blame whatever, I think. After we left the Arkansas River the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry was under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. George H. Hoyt, but I take the same interest in it as though I had been its immediate commander myself. It also seems strange that no other regiment or command of my brigade should have their pay stopped, while I am certain the Fifteenth are much less censurable than other commands of my brigade. There has been evinced on the part of certain officers in this district a feeling to crush out the Fifteenth, and I must say that if there is any such feeling to be carried out I hope it will be against me and the officers, in place of the enlisted men.

Hoping the general commanding the department will in this case, as in all previous ones, give it his personal attention and see that justice is done all parties, I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (in arrest).

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Salina, Kans., December 19, 1864.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Upper Ark., Fort Riley, Kans.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that on the 16th instant I sent Sergt. Malcom P. Doud and seven men of Company G, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, to scout the country in regard to Indians. They proceeded as far as Spring Creek, a tributary of Salt Creek, and southwest to Saline River, and down said river to this place. They saw no Indians. They were within about ten miles of where they were encamped. They report that they saw smoke about the same place where they were. I sent one corporal and two men to-day to Fort Solomon with instructions to get Abraham White and Mr. Ingersoll (citizens) to go with them and to see whether the Indians are still at same place. If not there to find their location and strength, if possible. The corporal and one of the citizens will report to you if they find them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELISHA HAMMER,
Captain Company G, Seventh Iowa Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., December 19, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM M. STONE,
Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

GOVERNOR: I have returned to General Sully, at Dubuque, certain papers with indorsement of General N. B. Baker, adjutant-general of Iowa, in relation to turning over to the U. S. military authorities certain prisoners charged to be guerrillas and bushwhackers who have been committing depredations in Southern Iowa and who were captured by a force of State militia. Of course, I am quite willing to take charge of these prisoners and make the necessary disposition of them by court-martial or military commission, but I would suggest to you that the effect would be infinitely better if these men were tried and punished by the authorities of the State of Iowa. Having been captured by the State militia, acting under your orders, they are properly amenable to punishment by the authorities of the State. So long as these villainous bushwhackers and guerrillas understand that they are finally responsible only to the Federal authorities they will avail themselves of every opportunity in the absence of U. S. troops to invade Iowa and commit robbery and murder. Once let them understand that they will be promptly and summarily dealt with by the State authorities, and that Iowa is abundantly able to protect herself against them, or bring offenders to condign punishment by her own officers, and without delay for reference to the U. S. authorities, and I feel sure that your southern border will not long be infested by these rascals. I offer this suggestion for your consideration, and have directed General Sully to confer fully with you in this view, because I believe the measure suggested to be most conducive to the best interests of the State and to a permanent peace on the southern border. If, however, you think otherwise, or are not able to carry out this view, General Sully will take charge of the prisoners and make such disposition of them as seems best.

I am, governor, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 20th day of December, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Capt. A. O. Marsh, Memphis, Tenn., December 12, 1864; a report from Capt. F. H. Man, acting assistant adjutant-general, Morganza, December 18, 1864:

Mississippi: At Corinth about 7,000 Confederate troops are assembled, fortifying the place, General Roddey reported to be in command. From Grand Junction, Tenn., to Jackson, Tenn., thence to Corinth, Miss., there is telegraphic communication. General Wirt Adams has transferred his headquarters from Holly Springs to Panola, Miss. Rebel deserters report daily in Memphis. Their long hiding in swamps to avoid conscription disqualifies them from rendering any positive or reliable statements about military movements, but their reports concur that a general and increasing dissatisfaction prevails through the rebel ranks.

West Louisiana: The Twenty-third Texas Cavalry left the line of the Atchafalaya for Alexandria on the 12th instant. The Second Louisiana Cavalry arrived at the Atchafalaya on the 13th or 14th instant, and, posting one company at Morgan's Ferry, departed for Alexandria. The negroes through this section and around Grossetete are being conscripted and sent to Alexandria, either to fortify that point, or, as is strenuously asserted, to be organized and armed. There seems to be a concentration of troops to a certain extent at Alexandria. It is reported to be for the purpose of fortifying. General Buckner commands there. General Bagby is four miles south of Alexandria. General Debray has left the Atchafalaya and moved above Alexandria.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 20, 1864.

The brigadier-general commanding is gratified to announce to the troops that the scouts from this post during the past five or six weeks have captured 80 prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers; also a number of serviceable horses, besides destroying several small-arms and other contraband property. The sagacity and energy displayed by the officers and men who have accomplished this have been such that the only loss or accident we have sustained in the operations was that of one man, Private John Reed, Squadron H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, who was accidentally drowned on the passage up White River on a transport.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

GEORGE MONROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

Col. B. DORNBLASER,
Commanding Detachment Second Brigade:

The general commanding directs that you move with your command to White's Station, on the Mobile and Charleston Railroad, a distance of nine miles, where you will encamp for the night. In the morning, when the cavalry have passed, you will resume your march, and halt for the night at Germantown, where you will await the arrival of the main column. Take with you your train and supplies for the expedition. Please report to the general in person before you start.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., December 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Newtonia and Neosho:

Information has been received from department headquarters of reported rebel movements in the extreme southwest part of the district,

with directions to keep scouts out in that direction, and to report all information obtained promptly. The bearer is in Government employ. You will assist him in any manner he may need, and co-operate with him in every possible way. Use every endeavor to obtain information of any sort that is reliable and forward it by courier to Mount Vernon, with request that it be forwarded from there at once.

By order of Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding district:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *December 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Denny telegraphs that the committee that bushwhacked yourself, Colonel Green, Captain Glaze, and others near Fayette last summer are now near Odin, Ill. Their names are Lindsley Payton and two sons, Dick Jackson, Brag, and Capt. Joe Gooch, all celebrated as bushwhackers. A prisoner in our hands gives the information. He will be in Major De Bolt's hands to-night. Colonel Green will go to Illinois, if needed. Cannot they be best secured through Saint Louis detectives? What steps shall we take? Answer.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *December 20, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I learn that Lindsley Payton and two sons, Dick Jackson, Brag, and Capt. Joe Gooch, noted bushwhackers of Missouri, are in Illinois, near Odin. Captain Quinn, of Roanoke, will be at Macon to-night with a man named Green, arrested by my orders, who gives the information. Quinn is not a suitable man to send to Illinois after these bushwhackers, and I hope you will stop him at Macon and arrange the matter with the authorities in Illinois. He is a good fighter, but a poor spy. Gooch and Brag, you will remember, are the parties who were engaged in bushwhacking Colonel Green and Captain Glaze. I hope you will succeed in the capture of these outlaws. Colonel Green says he is ready to start to Illinois after them if he can be of any service.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 20, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

Colonel Moonlight is relieved by General Orders, No. 63, from duty in your district to take command of District of Colorado. Let him report here en route as soon as possible. The sooner the better.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PAOLA, *December 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I have just seen telegram to General Blunt, who is at Lawrence, ordering me to Colorado. My regimental and brigade business is in a sad plight; cannot I have a few days to straighten it out?

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., December 20, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. E. D. Kittoe, medical inspector, U. S. Army, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 429, current series, War Department, is announced as medical inspector for this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., December 21, 1864.*

I. Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to the undersigned for duty, in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty at these headquarters. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Second Lieut. H. C. Seymour, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the undersigned, and is hereby relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of the cavalry of the Department of the Gulf.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to instruct you to have a sufficient artillery garrison set apart for the fort at Donaldsonville. The garrison will be ready at all times for the immediate defense of the work, and no details will be made from it further than for the performance of its share of the guard and picket duty. The commander of the post should inspect the condition of the friction-primers and fuses at least once each week, as well as everything else connected with the fort, to insure immediate and effective action at any moment. The friction-primers and fuses should be thoroughly sunned and dried at least once each week. You will order proper targets erected at the post at Donaldsonville, and the artillery there to be practiced to a reasonable extent.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., December 21, 1864.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

Colonel Sayles instructs the cavalry, as I understand by orders of General Roberts (copies of which will be sent you by mail). My leave of absence was really unnecessary and I have revoked it. I have suspended all movements of troops contemplated, and will communicate with you further in regard to it by letter.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, December 21, 1864.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

I desire to make some changes in the disposition of the troops in this district for the purpose of drill, discipline, and efficiency. But before commencing the movement, I feel that it would be better to explain the reason to General Sherman that it may not be misunderstood and countermanded while in process of execution: First, I desire to relieve the Thirty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, who have been a long time scattered on the line of the railroad and need to be concentrated for regimental drill and discipline, by the Sixtieth Indiana, who have enjoyed their regimental organization ever since they have been in this district, and to whom regimental drill is not of so much importance as they have but some three months to serve. Second, I desire to relieve the detached companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry now at Donaldsonville and send them to their commanding officer at Napoleonville, where their duty will be lighter and they can pay more attention to drill. In their place I would like to send five companies of the Sixteenth Indiana from the battalion organization here and give them the three companies now scattered along the railroad, who also need looking after awhile in drill by a field officer. To replace them I propose to take three of the best drilled companies from the force so long at Napoleonville. This change I think would be of great advantage to the service, and if in accordance with the views of General Sherman I would like to make them, but not without.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., December 21, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH INDIANA,
(Under orders for Donaldsonville):

The order for the movement of your command is revoked, and your detachment will return to their old camp at once.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. La Fourche District.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *December 21, 1864—12 m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

COLONEL: Arrived here this a. m., and am off in few minutes for Little Rock. Rain all the way from New Orleans. Telegram from Little Rock reports rise of six feet in the Arkansas River. Have ordered several boats now here to load at once for Little Rock. Am in hopes the rise will continue until we evacuate Fort Smith. Met General Steele near mouth of White River.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

General Dana has been instructed to organize as soon as possible an expedition for the purpose of driving off the guerrillas and partisan bands that now infest the upper parishes of Louisiana between the Washita and Mississippi Rivers. You will please to make a demonstration from Pine Bluff to distract the attention of the rebels from his movements. General Dana will communicate direct with you and arrange the time of your operation.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: Last winter Colonel Livingston, commanding First Nebraska Cavalry, with that regiment and the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, came from Missouri to Batesville and occupied that place till about the 1st of March, when for lack of forage he removed to Jacksonport. While at Jacksonport he had to be supplied with forage from here to some extent. He abandoned that place and came here in June. During the most of August and September the rebel Shelby, with a mounted command of about 4,000 or 5,000 men, occupied the country around Batesville and Jacksonport. During the summer General West made two cavalry expeditions near to Batesville. Since then General Mower's forces, including 2,000 cavalry, moved through that region of country. The information I have received in the past few weeks is to the effect that the people in the neighborhoods of Batesville and Jacksonport are bordering on destitution. There can be hardly any forage there, and what there is, very likely, is hid away. I doubt if it is advisable to occupy either of those places, but I have thought and still think it would help us to send a force to stay at each place a day or two. Four hundred infantry, probably less, and 200 cavalry at each place would answer. If the movement was conducted with energy the cavalry, scouting out in different directions now while there is no organized force to resist, would very likely capture a good many prisoners. The success would depend upon the extent to which the movement was a surprise. Boats can go to Jacksonport generally

the year round, and have no trouble in making Batesville in the winter. It is two days' trip to Jacksonport. The Little Red is also navigable in high water to Searcy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I wish you as soon as possible to organize an expedition for the purpose of driving off the guerrilla and partisan bands under Harrison and Lee that now infest the upper parishes of Louisiana between the Washita and Mississippi Rivers, and desire that you will organize a force for that purpose as soon as possible. If you need it, some cavalry can be sent to you from the Department of the Gulf. General Reynolds will be instructed to make a demonstration from Pine Bluff to distract the attention of the rebels from your movements. You can communicate directly with General Reynolds and arrange the time of your operation.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I advised you on 9th instant that immediately on my arrival here I received an order by telegraph from Major-General Halleck to break up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and forwarded a copy of the dispatch, with my reply, asking for Winslow's division of cavalry, which was en route from Saint Louis, via Cairo, to Nashville, and his answer, saying that the troops in Missouri would report to Major-General Thomas. To move against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad with the very small available infantry force here could have found no justification, nor would it have been productive of anything but disaster. I have complied with General Halleck's orders by what I consider a hazardous undertaking. This morning my whole effective cavalry force, about 3,500 men, under command of Brigadier-General Grierson, moved with orders by forced marches to strike the railroad above Tupelo, and if possible destroy it to Meridian; then if safe to dash at Cahawba and release our prisoners, returning to this place; or, if necessary, to Vicksburg, Natchez, or even Pensacola. Please communicate with the commander at Pensacola and Mobile Bay.

From reports received, I believe the enemy to have between 5,000 and 6,000 men at Corinth, 2,000 under Wirt Adams at Holly Springs, and 3,000 at Oxford, with strong guards along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I inclose copy of my instructions to General Grierson. It will be seen that the expedition was to have commenced movement two days ago, but the weather has been so rainy as not only to increase rapidly the sick list of men and horses, but actually

to bar progress on account of the bad condition of the roads and the overflowing of the streams. The First Brigade marched at the appointed time in a flood of rain, but reaching the crossing at Wolf River they found it over its banks for a long distance, and after spoiling a quantity of their ammunition they were compelled to return. The plan was changed and the whole cavalry column marched this morning via Ripley without a wheel to cumber their difficult and dangerous march, and with orders to let nothing but an evident impossibility prevent the accomplishment of their mission. The weather for ten days has been intolerably rainy, and the whole country is overflowed, the roads knee-deep in mud. Nothing but the peremptory order received and the appreciation of the vital importance of the undertaking would have induced me to venture such a risk. To enable me to obey orders from the chief of the staff of the army, I have been compelled to assume some responsibilities which I feel place me in a delicate situation, and I trust the sincerity of my motive will be self-evident. If I can accomplish the end at which I aim, I shall be content with suffering any personal mortification. I have been compelled, in order to make the matter possible, to detain the fragments of Winslow's cavalry brigade which I found here, although they were under orders to join General Thomas. They could not have reached Nashville in time to have engaged in any operations there, and the service they were to render here was of the most vital importance to him. I was also, in consequence of the breaking down of the Vicksburg cavalry by their arduous service and the severe weather, compelled to take from Col. R. E. Clary, depot quartermaster, Memphis, horses which were in transitu to the Department of the Gulf. In addition to this, it was necessary for me to order Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding First Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, to move toward Corinth with nine regiments and two batteries of his own and of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis commanding, and to put the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in repair as far as he went. This was to mask our cavalry move, and by threatening Corinth compel its garrison to remain at home for defense. Brigadier-General Lawler marched this morning, and after making visible demonstrations to rebuild the Moscow bridge, he will probably return in eight days. I herewith inclose a copy of my instructions to him. I am greatly chagrined at the delay which has been imposed upon me in starting this expedition. The weather has been and still is such as I can hardly give you an idea of—ruinous to both men and horses. My cavalry from Vicksburg has been slow in reaching here owing to dense fogs, and when it arrived both men and horses were used up by their last expedition and pinched by cold weather. I find myself now reduced from a force of 4,500, which I reckoned on, to a cavalry force of 3,500 effectives. It is out of the question to take artillery in the present condition of the roads. I have notified Major-General Reynolds of the appropriation of the Reserve Corps here. In giving my order to Brigadier-General Lawler, I gave it as by authority of Major-General Halleck.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above your favor of the 15th instant, 4 p. m., is received. I will at once prepare to recive what is coming.

N. J. T. D.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: In accordance with verbal instructions heretofore given you for the purpose of executing the orders which have been received from Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, to break the communications of Hood's rebel army by way of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, you will move Colonel Kargé's brigade of cavalry at early dawn to-morrow morning, proceeding by the north side of Wolf River, and moving via Somerville, demonstrating toward Bolivar, destroying the telegraph line, if any exist between Grand Junction and Jackson; thence moving east and southeast, cutting the telegraph, if one is found, between Grand Junction and Corinth at or near Saulsbury, and thence moving toward Ripley. Twenty-four hours after Colonel Kargé moves you will march with all your available effective cavalry force, consisting of Winslow's and Osband's brigades, forming a junction with the advance brigade somewhere in the vicinity of Ripley, visiting, if possible, Holly Springs on the way. You will then strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at the most convenient vulnerable point, and destroy it as far and as effectually as you can without unwarrantable risk of your command. You will provide turpentine, combustibles, and tools for destroying the road, and see that your men are provided with not less than 100 rounds per man, and as much bread and other rations as they can carry. It is necessary that you keep your force united, well in hand, and constantly on the alert, with flankers and scouts out, as it is most probable that the enemy is in considerable force at Corinth, as well as in the vicinity of Holly Springs and Oxford and along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. An infantry force will march at the same time you do, and proceed as far as Moscow, for the purpose of demonstration on Corinth to induce the enemy not to detach from there. A cipher operator will accompany you, and if when near Ripley you deem it safe, it is desirable for you to select all indifferent men and horses and send them back to join the infantry on its return march, and send back with them in cipher such information as you may have. A crushing blow to whatever force the enemy may have in the field near Holly Springs, or detached from Corinth, on your march is very desirable; but it is of the last importance that a complete destruction of the railroad to as long a distance as possible should be effected. Should you in effecting that object find yourself warranted by circumstances in proceeding as far as near Meridian, and then are of the opinion that you could safely make a dash at Cahawba and release our prisoners, the exultation of the nation at such a glorious achievement would be a crowning triumph for you. In returning from your expedition, it is of course preferable for you to come back here; but if you find your way barred by a largely superior force, you can strike the Mississippi at Natchez, Vicksburg, or any other point you may be forced to; and if compelled to resort to such an alternative you could even reach Pensacola. I do not wish to restrain you by too definite and exact instructions, as circumstances unforeseen may control your action; but I leave details to your well-known experience, sagacity, and enterprise. You have some fine officers and a good body of men, and I confidently rely on your triumphant success. It is necessary that your movements should be with a celerity limited only by the capacity and endurance

of your horses; and on seeing the enemy an immediate and furious attack will always send them down before you. Whilst I wish every officer to understand that misconduct, mismanagement, neglect, or shortcoming will be instantly followed by his disgrace, I have to assure them that no effect will be spared on my part to insure their advancement when won by meritorious services.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., December 17, 1864.*

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II. Maj. Gen. M. K. Lawler, commanding brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn., is ordered, under authority from the headquarters of the Army, to hold his command, together with three regiments of the Second Brigade, Reserve Corps, which he shall designate to report to him, in complete readiness to march at an hour's notice. They will be provided with eight days' field rations. No other than shelter-tents will be taken. No wagons will accompany the column, save those necessary for the ammunition and subsistence, and the best animals must be sent out. Two batteries will be selected by Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler to accompany the expedition, and he will report in person to the major-general commanding the department for instructions.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding First Brigade, Reserve Corps:

GENERAL: You will move out with the nine regiments and two batteries heretofore designated on the State Line road in the direction of La Fayette. The object of your movement is to support a cavalry expedition under General Grierson, which has been heretofore explained to you, and to so threaten Corinth by a demonstration and a feint of repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as to keep the garrison there from making strong detachments against General Grierson. That officer has been instructed to explain his movement and his marches to you, and you fully understand the circumstances likely to arise. Mr. Goodhue, the superintendent of the railroad, has also reported to you, with instructions to repair the road as far as Germantown, or perhaps Collierville. It is expected your advance will reach the railroad bridge near Moscow at the Wolf River, crossing as speedily as possible, and placing themselves in a secure position, make open and visible demonstrations to rebuild the bridge there. You will arrange your command between Moscow bridge and this place according to your discretion, with a view to defend the railroad, and for the different detachments mutually to support each other. The advance is expected to remain two entire days at the Moscow bridge, and then, if no other

orders are received by you to the contrary, to return by easy marches to this city. A cavalry force of ineffectives is expected to join you on your return march, and the time and place should be arranged between you and General Grierson.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 21, 1864.

Col. B. DORNBLASER,
Commanding Detachment Second Brigade:

It is desirable to ascertain how far beyond White's Station the railroad is in repair, and for this purpose Mr. H. L. Bannister, roadmaster U. S. military railroad, reports to you this morning with train. The general commanding directs that you place on board the train one regiment of infantry, and give the officer in command instructions to proceed toward Collierville, and to that place if possible, where it is expected our cavalry will arrive to-morrow night. He will take with him his ammunition and supplies, leaving his wagons to follow with the other troops. At Germantown he will detach 100 men in charge of a field officer to occupy that place until you arrive with your detachment. If he succeeds in reaching Collierville he will encamp his men and there await the arrival of the main column. The train will return. Instruct the officer in charge of the regiment to exercise every precaution in guarding against attack from the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: It is well known that when Price left this State a large number of rebel sympathizers and guerrillas joined him, mostly men who have been noted for their open sympathy and acts in aid of the rebellion. It is also well understood that this class of Missourians intend to return early in the spring to follow their old vocation of robbery, rapine, and murder. The two only inducements for their return are: First, their families being located here; second, their love of plunder. Now, I am convinced that if from disloyal districts their families were to a certain extent sent to them while they are in the rebel lines, it would not only keep them there, but would deter many others from returning, and at the same time have a salutary effect upon the remaining disloyal citizens. I have always found that banishment, to a certain extent, and judiciously and quietly made, is very beneficial in its effects, and I am convinced it would do great good in this State. I can already see the preparations for the strife, intended to be commenced so soon as the leaves come, and if we allow these citizen guerrillas, &c., to join Price when they choose, swell the columns of the enemy that come into the State, and to return to their homes and the

bush after having been defeated and driven out, at the same time allowing their families to remain here and receive our protection while they feed and clothe them by plunder, and engage in active hostilities against us, without some retaliatory measures being adopted toward them, the guerrilla warfare and rebel strength in the State will increase instead of diminish.

Before taking any positive action in this matter I desire to have the approval of the administration, for to banish rebels and then have the orders thereto issued countermanded, only weakens the influence and authority of the commander. It is now the boast of some rebels and bushwhackers that orders for their banishment, &c., can, through the various influences that they can bring to bear, be generally revoked, and I do not desire to adopt measures and issue orders of this kind without first having the full concurrence of the Government in the policy. I write you on this subject knowing that you are fully posted on Missouri affairs, and I do most earnestly request that you obtain and inform me of the views of the President and of the Secretary of War in the matter, as I desire thereby to shape my action in the premises. I am having listed throughout the disloyal districts as follows: First, the families of noted bushwhackers; second, the families of noted rebels who joined Price during his late raid; third, the avowedly disloyal families of persons in the rebel service; fourth, those citizens who were the active aiders and abettors of Price's army while recently in the State; fifth, those citizens who harbor guerrillas. From this list I should select for banishment the most noted characters, taking as near as possible from the different neighborhoods and sections, for the benefit of effect on those permitted to remain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *December 21, 1864.*

Lieut. WILLIAM LAW,
Patterson:

The firing yesterday was in honor of the victory over Hood. His army is completely routed, with the loss of 9,000 prisoners and 54 pieces of artillery. The news from all quarters is good. The Seventh Kansas will start for Patterson in a day or two. Upon their arrival you and Lieutenant Reid will return here with your men.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *December 21, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding District:

I sent fifty men under command of Major Robbins, and at Bloomfield will be joined by fifty more, and I have detailed fifty from Dallas to join him at Poplar Bluff. He will proceed to ———, and wherever else he may have a chance to strike Reves, Bowles, or any of the thieving crew. He has fifteen days' rations, with orders to seize what he may want, and to stay as long as he may think he can do any good. Snow fell last night, and all were eager to get after Reves, and I let them go.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 21, 1864—10.27 a. m.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Macon, Mo.:

Your resignation went forward yesterday approved. Lieutenant Tidswell will remain with me for the present. De Bolt will have to go to his regiment, I fear. Hynes can come to Saint Louis to-day; send mail by him. Direct De Bolt to release Williams on his own bond to appear for trial when called for. Relieve Colonel Denny from active service. Draper will go to Glasgow after Christmas. Hold the witness against the bushwhacking committee and advise me of his reliability. Will arrange for detectives here.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, December 21, 1864.

Major BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the present status of military affairs in this district. That portion of the district south of the Pacific Railroad is remarkably quiet; no disturbance of any kind has occurred there for some time. The forces of the Enrolled Missouri Militia retained in active service being authorized only when the exigency of the military service demands it, I have felt justified in relieving from duty the company at Calhoun, Henry County, and all of Morton's company at Osceola, except fifty men, which is deemed amply sufficient by the loyal citizens there for their protection. On the unanimous recommendation of the Committee of Public Safety for Miller County, appointed under the provisions of General Order 107, I have relieved from active duty the force of Enrolled Missouri Militia in that county. What few guerrillas remain in the district are skulking about in the Counties of La Fayette and Saline, on the Missouri River. These two counties are the strongholds of treason in this district, and are never entirely free of the presence of rebel thieves and outlaws. A band of these have recently been quite troublesome and bold in Saline County. They range from Dover, La Fayette County, and Greenton Valley, down the Missouri River to Saline City near Arrow Rock. I have had a force after them in La Fayette County for the past week, which drove them out. My opinion is that these bands hover along the river to serve as guides for rebel recruits from north side of river going south. I shall inaugurate the most rigorous measures for the destruction of these bands; and to prevent the return of similar parties the sympathizing citizens of that locality, who unquestionably give shelter and aid to guerrillas, will have to be sternly and severely dealt with. To accomplish the riddance of that county of these pests will require the sending there of an additional cavalry force, which I shall do at an early day.

Kansas City is the largest commercial point in the western part of the district. There is a large supply of quartermaster's, commissary, and hospital stores at that place, and I am under the necessity of sending two squadrons of cavalry there. These dispositions break in materially on the cavalry camps recently fitted up under my direction, though I trust they will satisfy the demands of the district for the winter, and leave the force so distributed permanent for awhile. The

provost-marshal's and quartermaster's departments have been quite energetic and successful in hunting and collecting abandoned and contraband property scattered through the district by the late raid, and vigorous measures are in progress to bring to light the secret, sneaking traitors amongst us who gave encouragement and succor to Price and his men when here; and also to get the names and learn the character of those who left their homes and followed off Price's army and have returned, claiming to have been conscripts. The good health and marked discipline of the troops, and the universal quiet and good temper of the citizens of the district, are matters of congratulation.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Col. Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, December 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saline County, Mo.:

The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that he has reliable information of the presence of several bands of guerrillas who are infesting the counties of Saline and La Fayette. These bands are ranging from Waverly down as far as Miami and threatening Arrow Rock, pillaging, robbing, and murdering the loyal men of that section. The entire county of Saline is directly under your supervision. The troops under your command are expected to make frequent scouts; they should be kept constantly on the scout. It is enjoined upon you to be vigilant and active. I am also directed to call your attention to the fact that no official reports of the presence of these guerrillas or in regard to the condition of your command has as yet been received at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 81. } *Springfield, Mo., December 21, 1864.*

I. The following extracts from orders received from department headquarters is published for the information of all concerned. *

II. The commanding officer of each permanent post within this district, which is not already securely fortified, will at once comply with the above order and may require citizens residing at or near said post to render all necessary assistance. They will from time to time report to these headquarters the progress made in the construction of such works. Commanding officers of posts already fortified will at once report to these headquarters the nature and extent of such fortifications and their condition. All such works throughout the district will be kept constantly repaired and in a thoroughly serviceable condition.

By order of Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding district:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Circular December 14, headquarters Department of the Missouri, p. 859.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 21, 1864.*

Col. Thomas Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the District of South Kansas, and assigned to duty as commander of the District of Colorado, vice Colonel Chivington, whose term of service has expired. Colonel Moonlight will forthwith proceed by the overland route to Denver City, where he will assume the district command.

The Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry will also be relieved from duty in the District of South Kansas, and proceed by the Arkansas route for Colorado, but halting at Fort Riley for further orders, and till grass will forage the stock and admit of an exchange of Colorado and Kansas troops.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 21, 1864.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Paola:

Do not delay for anything others can do. The regiment will move so as to join you in the spring. Such is my design. But I need a commander of that district immediately.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., December 21, 1864.*

I. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 140, headquarters District of South Kansas, dated December 21, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of Sub-District No. 3.

II. First Lieut. R. J. Harper, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, is assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of this Sub-District No. 3.

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, December 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your information report of J. R. Brown, special agent, relating to the gradual approach of the Sissetons toward our military posts, with a view to place themselves at the disposal of the Government. It seems that most of them have succeeded, after much delay and tribulation, in separating themselves from the hostile camps. The Indians from the Missouri Reservation, who are referred to by Major Brown as straggling back toward their old haunts in Minnesota, will be driven back across the James River,

in accordance with my previous orders, as soon as they can be reached by detachments from Forts Wadsworth and Ridgely. I have directed all establishments intended for trade with these stragglers to be broken up by the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

Extract of dispatch from Maj. J. R. Brown, special military agent, Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., of date December 9, 1864.

Gabriel Renville visited this agency since my return and represents the camp of the friendly Sissetons under his charge to be doing well, the buffalo being abundant along the James and Elm Rivers. Red Feather and other chiefs and principal men who have surrendered since last spring are anxious to sign the obligations demanded of those who surrendered at Abercrombie. They say they fear that without some official act between the Government and them they will not be recognized as friends, and they see too many advantages resulting to them, in renewing their intercourse with the Government, to leave their position in any doubt if it can be avoided. They say they have had an opportunity of realizing the blessings they enjoyed previous to the outbreak, and of which they have been deprived through the evil acts of others, and without any participation whatever in the commission of those acts. They are now and ever have been friendly to the whites, and have ever been kindly treated by the governmental authorities, and it was under a force of circumstances wholly beyond their control that they joined the hostile camp and remained so long with it. They say that had they been alone they would have long since abandoned the hostile camp, but they had with them their wives, children, mothers, and sisters, all of whom they must have abandoned to the tender mercies of the hostile Indians. Mr. Renville feels satisfied that there is not a man of any character or influence in the camp on the James that would not any moment take sides with the whites in a conflict with the hostile Sioux. They have been guarded, driven, scoffed at, and ridiculed by those connected with the hostile camp, until even Indian patience has given way, and a feeling of enmity against those Indians has taken deep root in the breasts of all who have suffered the insults and degredations heaped upon those who were derisively termed the "White Sioux." I have informed Mr. Renville that he might allow all the chiefs and headmen, who have not yet entered into a contract in regard to their future connection with the Government, to come to this agency when he sends up for his supplies for this month.

I deem it very unfortunate that the Indians from the Missouri who are hunting at different points on the Coteau have not been removed west of the James, both on account of the dissatisfaction created among the Indians who are kept in the camp on the James, while those Missouri Indians are permitted to roam over the country at pleasure, and on account of the effect which a failure to carry out the regulations of the Government will have upon the Missouri Indians themselves. Indians expect that all promises made by the whites, whether of reward or punishment, should be carried out, and to the unfulfilled promises and threats made by and in the name of the Government may be attributed most, if not all, of the Indian troubles which have occurred

since the organization of our Government. At this time particularly, when the Sioux are deemed to be under military surveillance, they should be made to understand that all regulations regarding them will be strictly enforced. The Government at great expense located those Indians on the Missouri, with the understanding on the part of Minnesota that no Sioux should be located again within her limits. Yet we find several families hunting and trapping near the old Yellow Medicine Agency, and quite a number of families, I learn, are at the scouts' camp, on the Redwood, while a still greater number are located along the Sioux River. As soon as the present storm has subsided I propose to send a party of scouts as far down the Sioux River as Lake Poinsett, to order the Indians that may be found along the Sioux River, and those that may be hunting near the edge of the Coteau, to move forthwith to the west side of the James River, and should they refuse to obey more stringent measures will have to be resorted to.

J. R. BROWN,
Major and Special Military Agent.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 22d day of December, 1864, from the following source, the statement of Oscar M. Jackson, scout, who left Mobile on the 16th instant:

Around Mobile on the west side from the bay to Alabama River are three lines of defense. The two outer lines are simply breast-works; the inner lines consist of fourteen forts and redoubts, of which the two next the bay below the city are the strongest. Interval from one line of works to the next is about 600 yards. In the bay, forming prolongation of the inner line, are Batteries Gregg and Gladden. The channel between Gregg and the shore is planted with torpedoes. The deeper channel between Gregg and Gladden is free at present. The obstructions have been completed and no ingress or egress permitted. There are from 5,000 to 6,000 troops in the city, of whom more than half are militia. The regulars are: First Georgia Infantry, 175 men; Twenty-second Louisiana Artillery, acting infantry, number unknown; Twenty-first Alabama Infantry, large regiment, number unknown; Seventeenth Alabama Infantry, number unknown. The militia are: State Reserves, number unknown; British Guards, number unknown; Spanish Guards, number unknown; Pelham Cadets, number unknown; Brooks' cavalry, one company, scout below the city. Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury is commanding. Col. Thomas H. Taylor, commands the post. McCulloch's brigade of cavalry, of Forrest's command, and the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, Colonel Maury, started about the 10th toward Pollard to meet reported advance of Federal forces from that point. This force confronted and harassed General Davidson near Citronelle; numbers estimated between 3,000 and 4,000. Troops are poorly clad, scantily fed, and in the case of militia and conscripts highly disaffected. General Beauregard has not lately been in Mobile. Lucien Adams is there in high favor. Three months since

Captain Murphy, suspected of being an incendiary and boat-burner, was in Mobile; is believed to be now in New Orleans. He is forty-five or fifty years of age, five feet seven inches high, rather portly, with full face, blue eyes, iron-gray hair, gray side whiskers, no mustache; is said to have caused the conflagration of steamers in New Orleans in June, 1864. A regular carrier between Mobile and New Orleans is one Richardson, twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches high, slender, with light complexion, brown hair, gray eyes, and with right arm gone just above the elbow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 221. } *New Orleans, La., December 22, 1864.*

1. Maj. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at headquarters of the Reserve Corps of the Military Division of West Mississippi, and will report for duty with Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Arkansas, at Little Rock, Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the private horses (not exceeding the limit allowed by law) of Major-General Reynolds and of such officers of his staff as are authorized to accompany him from this city to Little Rock, Ark.

* * * * * * *

3. The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, now at Greenville, La., is hereby relieved from the special duty for which it was assigned by Special Orders, No. 189, paragraph 1, current series, from these headquarters, and will be sent, as soon as transportation can be furnished, to Morganza, La. The commanding general Department of the Gulf is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR EAST PASCAGOULA, MISS.,
December 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I have just received your dispatches of the 16th and 19th and proceeded at once to call on General Bailey to offer him all the assistance in my power to hurry the cavalry back to New Orleans. The low tides and fog have embarrassed us beyond measure, but we are again at work and will push things to the utmost. I returned from the front last night. We are getting along there as well as might be expected, although our best efforts and extreme patience have been required to keep our troops supplied with rations and forage, all our transportation being required by the cavalry. There seems to be great delay in the passage of the boats to and from New Orleans, and, besides this, General Bailey informs me that he is entirely out of forage. I have heard to-day, unofficially, that our troops captured Blakely with 300

prisoners. I presume that my present position is correctly understood by the commanding general and that he appreciates the smallness of the force at my disposal. I moved from Pensacola and Mobile Bay to make a diversion in favor of General Davidson. Davidson's raid and the one from Pensacola have terminated, leaving the combined forces of the enemy to concentrate against me. I shall stand my ground until orders are received to the contrary or I am driven back by the enemy. In fact, while all the boats are required for returning the cavalry, I see no other alternative than to fight it out, in case the enemy decides to honor me. My troops are full of pluck and well in hand. Besides, I have the hearty co-operation of the navy, to which I am again under manifold obligations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 22, 1864.

Capt. W. I. ALLEN,
Comdg. Thirty-first Massachusetts Vols., opposite Donaldsonville:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to instruct you to keep your force, after the detachment is made for Plaquemine, as much concentrated when in camp as possible. All that is necessary above the telegraph station on the levee plantations and roads are outposts furnishing the necessary pickets and vedettes. Keep up an active system of instruction the whole time your men are in camp—that is, off the outside duties, so that they may become perfect in all duties connected with their arm.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS AND SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 22, 1864.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 290, War Department, current series, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Arkansas and the Seventh Army Corps.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *December 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: My inspection of the defenses projected and in process of construction for the security of the position of Little Rock, and the information which I have received from Captain Wheeler, chief engi-

neer, Department of Arkansas, and from the records of his office, have directed my attention to the following points, which I respectfully submit for your consideration and action:

First. Much work remains to be done upon works already laid out and commenced. There appears to be a difficulty in getting men to do it. Details for fatigue duty are not allowed from the artillery companies, or from mounted regiments, and an order still in force dated at Little Rock, November 23, 1864, from headquarters First Division, Seventh Army Corps, directs that "the fatigue details to work on fortifications are hereby discontinued." This order renders the chief engineer entirely dependent on the pontoon battalion (numbering at the last return 249 men present for duty) for all details for fatigue duty on the defenses, as these are the only troops under his control. Captain Wheeler informs me that he has furnished 100 men daily from the battalion to work on the fortifications. I would suggest that, if possible, the daily fatigue detail for work on the fortifications be one regiment with its full complement of officers, to continue until the most essential portions of the line of works are completed.

Second. Upon each of the principal commanding points on the line of works established around Little Rock, where batteries have been constructed or commenced, I recommend that an inclosed work be placed with as little modification of the trace of the batteries as may be consistent with the necessary conditions of strength. This is in accordance with the design of Captain Wheeler, and ought, in my opinion, to be carried into effect at once. These inclosed works should be sufficiently strong to repel, beyond peradventure, an open assault on any and every side. These positions on the large map of Little Rock in Captain Wheeler's possession are Battery A, Battery B, Battery D, Battery F, and near Battery H, on the high ground in a northwesterly direction from it. The works at the five positions above named should each be surrounded with a formidable obstacle placed within the reach of the musketry fire of the parapet. The scarp, if it can be made sufficiently high and steep, might answer without any other obstacle, but, inasmuch as the ditches of such works are but imperfectly flanked, I would recommend an inclined palisading, or an abatis beyond the ditch. The gorges of the works should be closed by palisades or light stockades with a barrier at the opening. The square redoubt between Batteries B and C is sufficiently strong in profile without any additional obstacle. At the other points on the line selected for batteries (called Batteries C, E, and G) I do not deem inclosed works necessary, although there would be an advantage in inclosing Battery C in such a manner that it would be completely seen in reverse from the redoubt. The line of rifle-pits has been judiciously located, and should be completed between the right of the line and the redoubt. Positions for light batteries should be prepared at suitable points on the line, to take part, under partial cover, in an active defense.

Third. For the control of the approaches to the city on the north side of the river, and the security of the railroad property and supply depots there established, two small detached works have been projected, and one of them nearly completed. They are well calculated to subserve the end in view, against any expected demonstration, or an attempt in sufficient force to attract attention, but the utmost vigilance at or on the line of these works would not be likely to frustrate the secret and stealthy approach of a few daring and skillful incendiaries. I therefore recommend that these depot buildings be inclosed by a light palisading, eight or nine feet in height, with gates across the railroad

track, and arranged with a walk for sentries on the inside, two and a half feet below the top. I would also recommend that the two works referred to above be inclosed and surrounded by a formidable obstacle. Rifle-pits judiciously located so as to connect them with the swamp between them and with the river would materially aid an active infantry defense.

Fourth. The armament for the defense of the line around the city on the south side of the river consists of seven 20-pounder Parrott rifles in position in the redoubt, and five batteries of field artillery, each composed of six 3-inch rifles. I would recommend that your suggestion to exchange one of these batteries for a battery of smooth-bore Napoleon guns be effected at your earliest convenience. Captain Wheeler informed me that requisitions for more rifled guns (including some 30-pounder Parrotts) had been made by him. In my judgment there are rifled guns enough at Little Rock, and any addition to the armament of the place should be smooth-bore siege guns or siege howitzers, for throwing shells and spherical case at high angles and low velocities (so as to search the ravines in advance of the line), and grape and canister at short ranges. Twelve such pieces, with one of your 3-inch rifle batteries exchanged for Napoleon, would comprise the only modification of the armament on the south side of the river that I deem essential. Some of the rifled guns in depot might perhaps be exchanged for field howitzers of large caliber. I recommend it, if practicable. North of the river one light battery, divided between the two works, would be a sufficient permanent armament. By means of a pontoon bridge across the stream, which should always be kept up, any necessary increase of the artillery force on that side could promptly be made.

Fifth. The ammunition to be distributed to the several inclosed works should be 125 rounds for the siege guns (one-fifth solid shot, one-fifth canister or grape, and three-fifths spherical case); for the siege howitzers, 125 rounds (two-fifths grape or canister and three-fifths shell); for all field pieces, 200 rounds per gun, assorted as prescribed in the "instructions for field artillery," except that there should be one-fourth to one-half less of solid shot, with a corresponding increase of the other kinds of projectiles. There should be a service magazine in each of the inclosed works; an excellent one is being constructed in the redoubt.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Inspector-General of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 315. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., December 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The detachments of the Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, having just arrived, will proceed, under command of Capt. E. Y. Sturgis, to Memphis, Tenn., and report to the headquarters of their regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, December 22, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: Major-General Reynolds came up the river yesterday and went on to Little Rock to assume command of the department. General Steele went down the river five days ago. We have had heavy rains of late and the rivers are up again. We shall take advantage of the navigation to send some boats up the Arkansas. Since my last my scouts have captured some more prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel. In the past six weeks my scouts have captured 80 prisoners, including 14 commissioned officers, and the only loss or accident we have met with in these operations was that of a soldier who was accidentally drowned. I came here early in July, and since that time have saved the Government $30,000 in the item of captured beef alone. I am, however, ordered out of the department, having been assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, late Nineteenth Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, with headquarters at Morganza. My successor in command of this post is General Shaler, who will probably be here in three or four days, but I do not know who will succeed me in command of the Second Division. It appears that my superiors did not take into consideration that I am in command of a division, though it is somewhat detached. It is rather painful to leave the division, I having been associated with a part of the troops ever since I was mustered in as a private in 1861. General Reynolds says there was not a breath of dissatisfaction with me, and that it was considered a lift to assign me to the brigade of movable troops, but considering the importance of this post, and that I was a division commander, it will hardly be regarded a step up. That makes no difference, however, if I can be more efficient in the new place, which remains to be seen. So much in war depends on chance that I have ever feared to ask to stay or to go, lest in the end I might seem to have attempted to control fortune. I have, however, always desired to be in a large and active army. On this point of chance, let me call your attention to an eloquent passage in Napier's Peninsular War, Vol. 1 (Redfield's edition), p. 245. You probably have it in your library.

General Reynolds and his inspector, Maj. A. D. Nelson, agreed with me that we ought to have 300,000 more men got in readiness.

Yours, truly,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I beg leave to inclose a letter from Governor Murphy.*

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *December 22, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party sent down the river for beef have returned. After going a few miles they were forced to return on account of the water. Every bayou is overflowing and the roads inundated. I am convinced that it is impossible to send a party far enough down the river to be of any assistance to the fleet.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

PRIVATE.] FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *December 22, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,

Commanding Department of the Missouri:

General Canby has ordered the abandonment of this district, which includes Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Clarksville, and other points. In the name and for the sake of the thousands of families who will be left to the tender mercies of assassins and robbers, in the name of this beautiful country which will be left a desert, in the name of humanity I beseech you to try and have the order countermanded. This post is of more importance as an outpost to your department than any other. It is so well fortified that when attacked on the 3d of November ultimo by 6,700 rebels I repulsed them with 1,100 men. Splendid winter quarters for one regiment are just being completed. Good government warehouses have been built; citizens have spent large amounts to bring back the town and country to prosperity, because they had faith in the Federal protection. Post colonies have been formed all over the country with little forts to protect agriculture, and they are garrisoned by home guards. Next year will be one of great abundance and large crops will be raised if protection is given. Messengers have gone to Washington to intercede for this distressed people. I will hold this place with my regiment, four companies of infantry and four pieces of artillery, against 15,000 men—only give me the trial; if not, then, for the sake of these poor people, cannot some one be sent here to protect them? Ask General Canby, ask President Lincoln, to save them from destruction.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., *December 22, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General DODGE:

I was absent when your telegram was received here. I arrived at midnight last night. I have scouts and an outpost southwest of here. I cannot learn of any rebel movements this side the Arkansas or Fort Gibson. I will keep you posted. You may depend on me for instant information of any movements in this direction. Command my services at all times. My compliments to yourself and family. I have not forgotten your kindness to me at Rolla in 1862.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Troops.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 229. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 22, 1864.*

I. Capt. George W. Ford, military harbor-master port of Saint Louis, Mo., at his own request is hereby relieved. For the efficient manner in which Captain Ford has performed his duties the department commander extends his thanks.

II. Capt. A. Edwards, assistant quartermaster, is hereby appointed military harbor-master, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Captain Ford will turn over to Captain Edwards all his employés, books, papers, &c.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
No. 232. } *Rolla, Mo., December 22, 1864.*

1. Lieut. P. McRae, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, with thirty-five mounted men, and Mr. Thomas Ashton as a guide, will proceed to the residence of Mr. Samples, and, joined by the latter, will do his best to capture a certain McCourtnay, James Bradford, Benjamin Anthony, and other scoundrels who at present infest the country south of this post, thieving and murdering. He is also instructed to burn out McCourtnay's Mill, which is a noted hiding place for rebels, and to arrest a certain Mr. Peter Bradford and Allen Stevens and old McCourtnay, and bring them to this post as prisoners, that they may be held here as hostages for any criminal deeds committed by the murdering band. Lieutenant McRae will get his information from Messrs. Samples and Ashton, and lose no time to accomplish the object of this scout. He will in the same time enforce the strictest discipline amongst his men and not permit any straggling or plundering. If he needs forage he will give proper receipts to loyal persons, and to suspected disloyal persons he will mark on receipt "on proof loyalty." The inmates of McCourtnay's Mill will [be] given time to move, and no articles whatsoever will be taken by the soldiers except arms which may be found on said premises.

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By order of Col. A. Sigel:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Columbia, Mo., December 22, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

DEAR SIR: The bushwhackers have complete possession of my county; are robbing and plundering the citizens on every occasion; robbing the stage, destroying the mails, &c. Our citizens, as you are aware, are unarmed and cannot help themselves, and while Captain Colbert is out collecting the Rocheport assessment the rebels are making the Union men pay over to them a much larger amount. The result is that the Union men and quiet citizens are making their arrangements to leave the county, and unless we can have an active cavalry force it is useless to try to hold this county. There are many men and quite a number of women that ought to be sent out of the county whose names will be furnished as soon as the authorities are ready to act and take charge of them, but it is useless to furnish them unless they are speedily arrested and sent out. I wrote you about the collection of bonds a few days since. Many of these parties are disposing of their property in anticipation of the collection of their bonds. Now is the time to work, and if we had a cavalry force here during the Christmas [holidays] we could secure quite a number of bad men, as they are having their regular parties over the county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 22, 1864.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Upper Arkansas:

LIEUTENANT: For the information of the colonel commanding the district, I have the honor to call your attention to the following matters in connection with the District of Upper Arkansas on which he will be called to act: First, the report of Capt. E. Hammer, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, stating that he discovered a large body of Indians on Fifth Creek, a branch of Salt Creek, which is a branch of the Solomon, and about twenty-five miles from Fort Solomon; second, to the fact that there is a large force of Colorado soldiers under command of Colonel Chivington, First Colorado Cavalry, in the district in pursuit of Indians, and at last date were at Fort Lyon and expected to proceed to Fort Larned (see report* of Major Anthony, dated December 2, 1864); third, that the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians have been congregating near Fort Lyon for some time, but that the Cheyennes were attacked and dispersed by Colonel Chivington and Major Anthony, and no Indians were supposed to be in that immediate vicinity at last date. My opinion is that a large portion of the hostile plain Indians are now in the northeast portion of the district, and should judge on the Solomon and Republican, and close watch will be necessary to prevent their committing depredations on the frontier. The term of service of the First Colorado Cavalry on duty in this district is expiring, and arrangements should be made to fill their places by other troops, as there is no doubt but that the operations of Colonel Chivington will create great activity on the part of the Indians in their depredations and should be guarded against. Of the officers and soldiers I can speak in the highest terms, and have no doubt but that the colonel commanding will find them all he could desire. With my best wishes for his success,

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
No. 36. } *Fort Riley, Kans., December 22, 1864.*

1. The Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, having reported to these headquarters, in obedience to orders from department headquarters, will remain on duty at Fort Riley, Kans., until further orders.

2. Maj. J. L. Pritchard, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, will, in addition to his duties as regimental commander, assume command of the post of Fort Riley, Kans.

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By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 952.

HDQRS. CO. M, SECOND REGT. CAV. MINNESOTA VOLS.,
Princeton, Minn., December 22, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE N. W.,
Saint Paul:

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last week's report nothing new has taken place in regard to the Indians in this vicinity worth mentioning. They are as peaceable as from the beginning, but on account of their not being paid yet they are very needy and in want of blankets and victuals; in fact, they seem to be very poor and still expecting their payment. Should in time to come any trouble take place on the part of these Indians the only cause I can account for would be the delay of any notice concerning their payment.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HANLEY,
Captain Company M, Second Cavalry Minnesota Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 23, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m. 30th.)

General HALLECK:

General Granger when last heard from was twelve miles from East Pascagoula on the road to Mobile. From a rebel mail captured by him I learn that Pollard was captured on the 16th by the forces sent from Barrancas and the bridge of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad at that place destroyed.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lakeport:

Direct all cavalry arriving at Lakeport to proceed at once to Greenville and report to the senior officer of the cavalry there. Show this order as your authority. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *December 23, 1864—11.10 p. m.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

The rebel generals Wirt Adams and Scott have concentrated a strong force at Clinton and intend to attack this post. I have little more than 1,000 efficient infantry and must have re-enforcements. This is no scare, but is based on intelligence entirely reliable and derived from several different sources. Some of Scott's officers prowling around the line this evening boasted that they would take their Christmas dinner in Baton Rouge. If attacked I will make the best fight I can, but would like to be re-enforced.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 85. } *Little Rock, Ark., December 23, 1864.*

I. The following-named officers are announced as members of the personal staff of the major-general commanding:

Maj. S. C. Farrington, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. E. H. Twining, aide-de-camp; Capt. William P. Bainbridge, aide-de-camp.

II. Lieut. Col. George O. Sokalski is hereby relieved from duty as assistant inspector-general of the Seventh Army Corps, and will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

III. Maj. Anderson D. Nelson, First U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of Arkansas and the Seventh Army Corps.

IV. Col. B. O. Carr is hereby relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

V. Capt. Henry T. Noble, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty as acting chief quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas.

VI. Capt. Benjamin Nields, First Delaware Battery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of the Department of Arkansas.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 23, 1864.

Capt. LEGRAND BENEDICT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

At 4 o'clock this p. m., while riding with General Gillmore to look at the earth-works, a communication was handed to me addressed to the general commanding at Little Rock, from the rebel Captain Rayborne, who had sent it with a flag of truce, requesting exchange of Pope Pipkins and Charles Naffsinger, of his company, in our hands, for two men of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. I sent word back that I could not entertain the communication because it was not addressed to me, his men also being at Little Rock. His lieutenant then paroled the two men of the Tenth Illinois, and sent in also Captain Stout, two sergeants, and seven privates of Tenth Illinois Cavalry, paroled, who were captured by Rayborne on the 15th instant, two miles from Brownsville, while hunting birds. I have sent some refreshments to the flag-of-truce party. It came on the east side of the river.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF FUND COMMISSIONER FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 23, 1864.

Major-General DODGE:

DEAR SIR: I called at your office to see you to-day and learned you were in the country. My object was to speak to you with regard to sending General Brown back to our district—Central District of Missouri. I most respectfully and earnestly recommend you to send him back to his old district. He can do more good for the Government in that district than any other man. He is so well acquainted with the whole country, and understands the character of the people so perfectly,

that he can exercise more influence for the general good, quiet, and peace than any man that can be sent there, and I am sure that four-fifths of the loyal citizens of the district desire him in preference to any other commanding officer in the State. No man has done so much in preserving good order and quiet in that district as General Brown. His return will be hailed with great delight by the loyal citizens of Central Missouri.

Respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

THOS. L. PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., December 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cassville:

Information has been received from department headquarters of rebel movements in Northern Arkansas, and the commanding general wishes scouts kept out constantly in that direction. You will endeavor by every means in your power to obtain accurate information of all movements of the enemy along or near the border, employing a scout if necessary. Notify these headquarters by telegraph of any important information you may receive.

By order:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the subject of the establishment of a mail line between Fort Laramie and Julesburg, Colo. Ter., which was presented with your indorsement upon the papers under date of December 1, 1864, has been considered by the War Department, and the following views of the Chief of Staff are concurred in and approved by the Secretary of War, viz:

It would hardly seem wise to open new mail routes requiring military protection and the establishment of military posts at a time when all the military power of the Government is required to put down the rebellion. The Salt Lake route seems to furnish all necessary mail facilities for the present.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., December 23, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of South Kansas, Paola, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to return herewith the letter* of Captain Aiken, of Marmaton, in this county, asking that fifty soldiers be stationed at that place for the protection of the inhabitants, with the following report: Troops are badly needed in that locality. The murders

* Not found.

and atrocities committed there during the absence of the troops of this command in the campaign against Price has produced a feeling of insecurity among the citizens, which can only be overcome by the establishment of a permanent force in that vicinity; but with the limited number of troops at my command it is impossible that I should send any there. I need another company for garrison duty at the post, some of the men coming on every day. It is very important that I should have a company at Barnesville, on the line; another company is almost indispensable for the Osage Mission, to protect that settlement and act as an outpost on the southern frontier. A company should be stationed at Marmaton and there should also be another at Humboldt. Five additional companies at least, if they could be obtained from other portions of the department where their services are less necessary, should be sent to this sub-district to afford it anything like proper protection. There is a hostile frontier on the east of about ninety miles and one of 150 on the south to be guarded and protected, and it is impossible to do it properly with the limited number of troops at my disposal, much less to establish them at every point where they may be required, or even at all places where they may be really needed. I have already split one company into three detachments and have one at the mission, one at Pawnee Station, and one at this place, Marmaton. In another locality I have a company divided into two parts, with a portion stationed at Barnesville and a portion at Ball Town. I make every shift and device that I can to make my force go as far as possible to the protection of all, but am daily reminded that it is sadly insufficient in numbers. If another company can be sent me I will station it at Marmaton at once, as in my opinion the needs of the people there are the greatest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., December 23, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

MAJOR: For the information of the general commanding I have the honor to report that in pursuance to instructions received from department headquarters, I left Fort Leavenworth December 19, and arrived at this post on the 21st instant and assumed command of this district as per General Orders, No. 10, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
No. 10. } *Fort Riley, Kans., December 22, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to instructions received from the major-general commanding Department of Kansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley, Kans.

II. All orders heretofore in force will continue to be obeyed until otherwise directed.

III. Lieut. Robert S. Roe, adjutant Second Colorado Cavalry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 223. } *New Orleans, La., December 24, 1864.*

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2. Special Orders, No. 221, paragraph 3, current series, from these headquarters, which directs the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry to proceed to Morganza, La., is hereby revoked, and the Second New York [Veteran] Cavalry substituted in its place.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

At 12 p. m. of last night I received telegram,* copy of which I handed you, from Brigadier-General Benton, at Baton Rouge, exhibiting great apprehension of immediate attack. I immediately telegraphed to General Ullmann, at Morganza, to send two regiments of infantry without delay. I desire to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that I am now informed that the same information in substance was communicated by a subaltern of General Benton's staff to Major Marston at 3.45 yesterday afternoon, and if true, and as important as it appears, should have been known to General Benton at that time. Not unfrequently movements have failed from this want of promptness, and as it is difficult occasionally to arouse operators in their offices at distant posts at night, this delay from the afternoon into the middle of the night may be the cause of disaster. I shall require General Benton to answer fully for this apparent neglect of duty.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, December 24, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hurlbut, with the information that the dispatch referred to as having been sent to Major Marston at 3.45 yesterday afternoon was submitted to General Benton in duplicate before it was telegraphed to this city.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 920.

EAST PASCAGOULA, MISS.,
December 24, 1864.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: Owing to the great difficulties in supplying my command on Franklin Creek, I shall be compelled to fall back to Five-Mile Creek—not a strong position, but favorable for resisting any force not superior to my own.

From the best information I can get, Dick Taylor, Gardner, and Maury are in Mobile collecting everything possible to move against me. If this report is true we will probably have our hands full. I regret extremely the necessity of abandoning so much valuable property at Good's Mill, but I can see no way of avoiding it, neither can I see any means of getting away from here until the cavalry is off and suitable transportation can be provided. The Sixth Michigan, four companies, has just arrived, which makes me about 3,500 strong. I have heard from Pensacola that the raid from that point was very successful and has safely returned. Pollard and all the bridges and trestle-work in its vicinity were destroyed. Will send official report as soon as received.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, and to inform you that General Sherman approves of the transfer of the Thirty-third Illinois from the railroad and replacing them with the Sixtieth Indiana; also the bringing of the companies of the Rhode Island cavalry now at Donaldsonville to the headquarters of their regiment. The great point to be looked to is that the Rhode Island cavalry receive that instruction which will fit them for duty in the field. At the same time such disposition may be made of the rest of the cavalry as circumstances require.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *December 24, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding:

I have the honor to report that I put my entire force on the alert last night, made arrangements to protect the upper part of town with my infantry and battery, and to cover the approaches below town with the gun-boats. The whole force turned out in line of battle at 4 a. m., but no attack was made. Previous reports with regard to rebel plans are confirmed. The attack, if made at all, will probably come at daylight to-morrow. When the regiments from Morganza arrive I shall feel perfectly at ease, and would rather have the rebels come than not.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *December 24, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

My effective cavalry force has just returned from a very successful scout, having captured 13 rebels without any loss. They report that there is unquestionably a large force about Clinton, but that the crossings of the Amite and Comite Rivers are so difficult, owing to high water, as to make a raid on this place less probable than was at first supposed. I shall keep constantly on the alert and report all circumstances worthy of notice.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 24, 1864.

Lieutenant AKERMAN,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Lakeport:

Direct all cavalry arriving to go at once to Greenville and report to the senior cavalry officer there present.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *December 24, 1864.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have just received orders through Brigadier-General Ullmann from Major-General Hurlbut to send two infantry regiments to Baton Rouge, La. Is it understood in circular issued from your headquarters, dated December 6, 1864, that troops comprising the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi, are under the control and direction of the commanding officer Department of the Gulf as well as under those mentioned in said circular? I am anxious to do what is right and will send the regiments without delay, and shall only await your answer. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews has not yet reported here.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SPICELY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, Reserve Corps.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *December 24, 1864.*

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Third Brigade, Reserve Corps:

The troops of the Reserve Corps are subject to the orders of the senior officer of the post where they are stationed, if these orders do not commit them to any operations that conflict with the main purpose of their being held in readiness at any time to move wherever they may be required by order from here. In this instance the order given by General Hurlbut is proper.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
No. 316. } *Little Rock, Ark., December 24, 1864.*

I. By authority from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed beyond the limits of this department, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *December 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding, Fort Smith:

Your telegram of the 17th instant, addressed to Maj. Gen. F. Steele, is received. With the five transports that have been sent up, the train which is en route from Fort Scott, and your own train, it is supposed that you will be able to bring away all public stores. Major-General Reynolds, commanding the department, directs me to say that you will use your own judgment with regard to the Indian Brigade; also that you afford all facilities in your power to enable loyal people to accompany your command to Little Rock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 232. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 24, 1864.*

The appointment and assignment of district and sub-district provost-marshals will hereafter be made from these headquarters upon the recommendation of the district commanders, approved by the provost-marshal-general. All reports and recommendations from sub-district provost-marshals will be forwarded to the district provost-marshals, who will submit them to the district commander for his indorsement and recommendation. All orders addressed to sub-district provost-marshals will be sent through the district provost-marshals for the information of the district commander. When it is necessary to send orders and instructions direct to sub-district provost-marshals copies thereof will be furnished without delay to the district provost-marshal. All district and sub-district provost-marshals are subject to the orders of their district commanders as well as the orders of the provost-marshal-general, and it is their duty to keep their district commander, as well as the provost-marshal-general of the department, advised of their doings.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 356. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 24, 1864.*

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11. The emergency retaining the battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, under command of Major Montgomery, in this department, no longer existing, Major Montgomery will move with his command without delay and join the main portion of the regiment at Baton Rouge, La., in the Department of the Gulf, or wherever it may be serving. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 24, 1864.

SIR: For the purpose of having so far as possible a uniform general policy pursued by the district commanders throughout the department, I submit the following instructions, which will as far as practicable be adhered to in the administration of affairs in your district. It is desirable that during the winter and spring all guerrillas, robbers, murderers, &c., that infest the State be routed and exterminated. They must be hunted down and when caught summarily dealt with, and you must devise means to do this in your district. Local organizations can be rendered useful in this work. Persons returning from Price's army who claim to have been conscripted must be taken into custody and searchingly examined, and it is not safe to let them loose on society on bond and oath, unless they prove to you beyond a doubt that they were strictly and undoubtedly loyal before being conscripted; that they were forced away, and that they returned as soon as they could escape. In cases where you have any doubts you had better hold and forward them as prisoners of war. A list of the disloyal persons, aiders of rebellion in your district, should be prepared at once, embracing in classified order: first, families of noted bushwhackers, thieves, and robbers; second, families of persons who voluntarily joined Price during his late raid; third, disloyal families of persons in the rebel army; fourth, harborers of bushwhackers and noted rebels; fifth, sympathizers with rebellion. The rolls will also show age, number in family, account of real and personal property in their possession. Great care must be exercised that no personal enmities or individual piques are reflected in these lists, which should be carefully and quietly prepared without coming to the notice of either the loyal or disloyal. Encourage to the extent of your power and influence the formation of local companies composed of men of undoubted loyalty, who, being thereto disposed, can hold and protect their own counties, and give us the use of our regular troops to guard our lines of communication, and be held as reserves to use against the enemy proper. When such companies are formed, impress upon them the importance of building forts, stockades, and block-houses at their towns or rallying points, the benefits whereof cannot be overestimated. People who will not aid in the defense of their own lives and property cannot expect much aid from us. Whenever

former known rebels and rebel sympathizers show an honest disposition to become loyal, law-abiding citizens, and are of such character and reputation that they can be relied upon, every encouragement should be given them. It is not, however, to be understood that lip service makes loyalty. Loyal acts are the best evidences of loyalty; therefore, judge them accordingly. The willingness of citizens to organize and arm themselves under officers of approved and undoubted loyalty for the defense of their lives, counties, and State, against bushwhackers, marauders, and the common enemy, is the very best test of their loyalty. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are some who may join such organizations for their own protection alone, and who will shirk duty and danger at the critical moment. To all such no mercy will be shown, for being enemies under the guise of friends, they are worse than avowed enemies. All troops belonging to the department must be kept concentrated at their different posts so far as possible, and no matter at how secure a place stationed they must at all times keep out pickets, maintaining strict discipline, and the great tendency of troops garrisoning in towns to loaf and lounge about hotels, depots, stores, and saloons must be stopped.

During the winter the cavalry will use every effort to recruit their stock, make shelters of brush and corduroy the floors, to keep the horses dry and warm. Commanders of troops will immediately make necessary requisitions to place their commands upon an efficient footing. Troops must not under any circumstances be allowed to commit unauthorized depredations. Pillaging and unauthorized foraging will not be tolerated, and all stock, forage, and subsistence stores taken from loyal people must be fully accounted and paid for, as prescribed in existing orders and regulations. Troops must also be continually instructed that any depredations committed [while] foraging, or no matter upon whom committed, except by command of a competent officer, are illegal, and officers will be held strictly responsible for the acts of their men, and it is the duty of all officers and soldiers to pay proper respect to civil law, not to interfere in its execution, and when necessary to aid in upholding it. You will make a semi-monthly report to these headquarters of the operations of the troops in your district, embracing fights, scouts, &c. You will also forward hither immediately on its receipt all information gained relative to the enemy. It is strictly enjoined upon commanders that in the issue and execution of orders it should be done with the knowledge to only those concerned, and only such general orders published to the people as apply directly to them. This letter of instructions must be treated as strictly private, to be made known only to such subordinate commanders as in your judgment require; upon it, however, you can base instructions to your command.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

(To district commanders.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 223½. } *New Orleans, La., December 25, 1864.*

Subject to the approval of the War Department, the organization known as Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, is hereby discontinued, and the enlisted men will be transferred to and form part of

Companies I and K, First New Orleans Volunteers. The commanding general Department of the Gulf is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. Dist. of West Fla. and South Ala., East Pascagoula, Miss.

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 20th, 22d, and 24th instant, also of Colonel Bertram's report, dated Franklin, 22d instant, transmitted with your indorsement of the 23d, and a report received direct from Brigadier-General McKean, dated Barrancas, December 19, giving a brief account of the successful expedition toward the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, under command of Colonel Robinson, Ninety-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry.* The commanding general desires that you convey to Colonel Robinson and the other officers, and the soldiers composing that expedition, his thanks for the gallantry and good conduct displayed, which, in connection with your own movements from East Pascagoula, led to such a signal success. Your movements from East Pascagoula have so far, without endangering the command, accomplished the desirable result of drawing a large rebel force from the upper part of Mississippi and from Florida. The commanding general desires that you use your own discretion in regard to your present operations, and will only suggest that greater caution than ever be used now, when it is likely that the enemy will concentrate a large force against you. He regrets being unable to send you any more infantry. The force throughout the military division has been so much reduced by transfers to other departments, discharges, musters out, &c., that no troops can safely be sent to you from any other posts. Commodore Palmer has promised to send another gun-boat to you, and a regular officer of the Navy to superintend operations in your neighborhood. Care will also be taken to have launches sent to you for embarking the infantry as soon as your present operations are concluded. Your request for a topographical engineer shall be complied with if practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, *December 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Matters are getting in bad shape in Chariton County. Captain Stanley telegraphs that Jim Jackson's band are roving at pleasure and killing indiscriminately. Several men living near Westville were killed by the gang yesterday. They go in squads of six or seven men. Have you any orders?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For McKean's report, see Vol. XLIV.

MACON, *December 25, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Glasgow, Mo.:

James Jackson and band of six or eight men are roving through Chariton County killing indiscriminately. Send a scout at once into that county, in neighborhood of Westville, and hunt him thoroughly. Will start a scout from here to-night. Be careful and avoid collision.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BUCKLIN, *December 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Yesterday evening a band, supposed to be James Jackson with six or seven men, killed James Loan and son at their homes near Westville, in Chariton County. I heard of four others in same vicinity that were killed still later in the evening; it is probably correct. There is a suspicious person in that vicinity which I should like to hear from you concerning. I received a note from him to-night requesting me to meet him at Mrs. Bett's. It was signed Capt. J. A. Pickett and A. N. West and M. J. Bett.

J. STANLEY,
Captain.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 224. } *New Orleans, La., December 26, 1864.*

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6. Under the provision of General Orders, No. 86, series of 1863, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, the following-named regiments will be consolidated, viz: Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Brigadier-General Brayman, commanding District of Natchez, is charged with the execution of this order.

7. The battalions of the Forty-eighth and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry will be consolidated into ten companies, to be designated as the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. All supernumerary commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be mustered out as of the date of the consolidation. Brigadier-General Brayman, commanding District of Natchez, is charged with the execution of this order.

8. Capt. B. F. Morey, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed this evening, by the steamer Mollie Able, to Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of delivering dispatches to the major-general commanding the Department of the Mississippi. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to this city.

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10. Brig. Gen. J. Bailey is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report for orders to the commanding general Department of the Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. Dist. of West Fla. and South Ala., East Pascagoula, Miss.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that General Hurlbut has been directed to re-enforce you with 1,000 infantry from this city. They will probably reach you to-morrow morning. As soon as they have disembarked, the transportation should be placed at the disposal of General Davidson and you are respectfully requested to aid him in expediting as much as possible the transfer of the cavalry from West Pascagoula to this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, December 26, 1864.

Maj. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
A. A. G., Dist. of West Fla. and South Ala., Fort Gaines, Ala.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 24th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling, Second Maine Cavalry, being engaged with a party of troops procuring logs up the bay, went with a portion of his guard in pursuit of a small party of the enemy near Milton and captured eight rebel soldiers and a number of horses without casualty to our troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires that two regiments (an equivalent of the force sent from here to General Granger) be ordered from Baton Rouge to this city. If you desire it the two regiments of the Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, recently transferred from Morganza to Baton Rouge, may be selected. General Bailey has been instructed to forward the cavalry, now at Greenville and to arrive from West Pascagoula, as fast as possible to Baton Rouge, and, if you think it can be done safely, the transfer of the infantry from there to this city might be done now, contingent upon the arrival of the cavalry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

[General E. R. S. CANBY:]

GENERAL: The Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry will move from Camp Parapet this morning about 7. As it will not march through the city it should arrive at Lakeport by 1 p. m. The Sixtieth Indiana,

about 300, is ordered in by railroad and will be due at Lakeport about sundown. I presume that transportation will be ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Sawtelle to be in readiness.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses:

GENERAL: General Canby orders 1,000 infantry to proceed from this place to Pascagoula, to report to Major-General Granger. He requires them to be at Lakeport before night. The deficiency which this will make will be supplied in a day or two. The men will take light baggage only and four days' rations.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have ordered the Twentieth Colored Infantry and Sixtieth Indiana and some scattering companies of the Eleventh Colored Heavy Artillery. The telegraph line to the Parapet is, as usual, not in working order, and I fear we shall fail in point of time, as to the Twentieth Colored Infantry, though I have sent a courier to get them as soon as possible. I must here say that the telegraph operations between the city and the Parapet are a miserable failure. I have never been able to get any message to and from the Parapet so quick as from a courier, and even a man can travel there and back sooner than some of our messages travel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

Col. N. B. BARTRAM,
Carrollton:

The Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel Bartram commanding, will proceed to Lakeport via Bayou Saint John immediately, and must arrive there before sundown. The whole regiment, except the sick, will march. It will take light baggage and four days' rations. Colonel Bartram will then proceed in transports from Lakeport to Pascagoula, and report to Major-General Granger. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

The Sixtieth Indiana (every man except the sick) will move immediately to Lakeport, with light baggage and four days' rations. The commanding officer will embark his regiment on transports there in waiting, and proceed to Pascagoula and report to Major-General Granger. They must be at Lakeport by sundown to-day. A special train will be at Terre Bonne by 1 o'clock, and perhaps before. The men must be on hand without fail. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to relieve the Fourth Brigade of the Reserve Corps (or such portion thereof as you think can be spared with safety) from duty on and at the mouth of White River, and order it to proceed to this city with the least possible delay. The senior officer upon each transport to stop at Morganza for the purpose of telegraphing to these headquarters the probable hour of arrival and the strength of his command. A small portion of the funds due the troops in the pay district of the Gulf is about to arrive, and the Fourth Brigade will probably receive four months' pay immediately upon arrival here. The good news from Tennessee obviates the necessity of keeping any portion of the Reserve Corps in General Dana's department, and the First and Second Brigades have therefore been ordered down. If you can possibly spare the whole of the Fourth Brigade be pleased to do so.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., December 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. F. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, is hereby appointed provost-marshal-general of the Department of Arkansas.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 22d instant, by messenger (telegraph to Lewisburg), has been received. Five boats have arrived. Two will leave in the morning, and I shall try to start the remainder to-morrow.

I have subsistence for my command sufficient to last until the 5th of January. The train sent to the wreck of the steamer Doane has been delayed by high water and the bad roads, so that it will not reach here before to-morrow night. I learn that it is loaded entirely with forage. I had expected it would be loaded in part with subsistence, but it seems that the Doane was loaded entirely with forage. In this I am disappointed. My train, which is expected from Fort Scott, was to have started on the 13th, but by late information I learn that it had not started on the 19th instant, but would do so in a day or two. I had expected to receive fifteen days' subsistence by that train, the arrival of which I am compelled to await, owing to the fact that there is a portion of one regiment with it and two regiments have been sent up to meet it.

I want subsistence sent up by boats as soon as possible, as follows: 120,000 pounds of hard bread, 9,600 pounds of coffee, 18,000 pounds of sugar, 5,000 pounds of salt. I have a sufficient amount of meat. These stores can be sent up by boats, and even though the boats cannot reach higher than Moore's Rocks (twenty miles below Van Buren), or even Clarksville, I can supply myself from them with my train. Either of the boats can reach Clarksville without any doubt on this water, and can probably reach Moore's Rocks. By receiving the subsistence asked for in this I can let the Indian brigade have the stores from the Fort Scott train, and thereby leave those troops well supplied. Otherwise that brigade will be much in want before supplies can reach Gibson; besides if I do not receive commissaries from Little Rock I will be without rations for at least five days before the Fort Scott train reaches me. I shall move some troops to Clarksville immediately, so that if boats can get no higher up the stores can be protected.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 224. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., December 26, 1864.*

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VII. Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 214, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked, and the First Arkansas Cavalry will continue with the Third Brigade.

VIII. Col. W. R. Judson, commanding the Third Brigade, will move with the Second, Sixth, and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry Regiments to Clarksville, Ark., starting from Fort Smith on the 28th instant.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., December 26, 1864.*

Col. S. T. BUSEY,
Commanding Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: You will, in compliance with instructions from Major-General Dana, please send out 250 men, in charge of a competent

officer, to Collierville as soon as possible. They will take the cars near your headquarters. The command will be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

RICHARD A. KENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 26, 1864.

Major-General DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Your attention is called to the inclosed indorsement* by General Sanborn, proposing to carry on investigation in Missouri to ascertain damages committed by troops commanded by Colonel Jennison, who returned from the pursuit of Price by the road upon which they pursued the foe. While it is my desire to properly determine and punish all acts of marauding and mischief against loyal, peaceable citizens, I do not wish to see an illegal or *ex parte* commission authorized to sit in judgment against any, especially those who have inflicted severe blows against secret, subtle foes. Colonel Jennison was arrested before the report of General Sanborn came to my notice, and he can be properly tried before a court-martial, if General Sanborn or any other officer sees proper to prefer charges. But a commission, instituted *ex parte* to induce proof of losses, is sure to invite the malice of traitors and the cupidity of knaves to become the swift witnesses against those who are absent and liable, as they are led to suppose, to indemnify them for the havoc of war. On a former occasion I had occasion to call the attention of General Ewing to a commission of this sort, started in Missouri to collect such testimony against the gallant troops of Kansas, who had aided in driving Shelby out of Missouri. It is time the opportunities of laggards, cowards, and rebels to crystallize slander against Federal soldiers should cease. There are but two courts known to military law authorized to act against officers, each of which is organized so as to protect officers against secret foes that always look behind and play the assassin. Unfortunately, irregular and illegal commissions have been invented, partly through ignorance, but often through motives of envy and malice, which commissions have collected and given legal showing of proof to the basest fabrications of rebels and sympathizers, to the prejudice of our gallant troops, the expense of our own Government, and the malicious delight of the craven cowards that belong to the rebel army of the rear.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 234. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 26, 1864.

The northern boundary of the District of Southwest Missouri will hereafter be the Osage River.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See first indorsement, p. 892.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 237. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 26, 1864.*

Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, is announced as provost-marshal-general, Department of the Missouri. He will enter upon his duties immediately.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Davis, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, is announced as assistant provost-marshal-general and inspector of provost-marshal's department.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *December 26, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

The force sent toward Cherokee Bay could not cross the Saint Francis. There is eight feet of water in that river. They march from Bloomfield this morning in the direction of Kennett and Horse Island. Will reach Horse Island to-morrow. The force is 100 strong, not having been joined by the Dallas detail on account of high water.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *December 26, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send out from Macon fifty of the best mounted men you can muster, under an officer who will not rest day or night until Jim Jackson and his infernal clan are exterminated. Send officer who will give the bushwhackers' friends to understand that they will share the same fate. Captain Glaze is the best man to take hold of this matter if he can possibly be spared. Captain Benecke don't seem to be rendering the service he should.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *December 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I sent Captain Le Clair and twenty-five men, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, from here last night, with instructions to go into Chariton County and stay there until he did everything possible. Another scout starts from Glasgow this a. m. Captain Benecke has just returned from Saint Louis, and unless he stays with his command more, will avail you nothing. I don't bet on him.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *December 26, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Will start immediately. Have a scout out now via Chariton County. Lieutenant Lehman had a skirmish last night with bushwhackers one mile and a half above Cambridge. Picket crossed the river and drove the rebels back when attempting to cross. Skirmish, midnight. No loss on our side.

THOS. B. REED,
Captain, Commanding.

BROOKFIELD, *December 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Bushwhackers were in northeast of Chariton County Saturday and killed three or four Union men, [one] of them John Lake, about sixty years old, a good Union man that I knew. Some of their friends are here this morning to get assistance to bury the dead. The rebels and their [friends] will have to move, and that speedily, as the loyal men, women, and children are arming preparatory to moving in Chariton to clean the entire county of rebel sympathizers, including men, women, and children. Unless some [action] of this kind is taken by the authorities I have fears for the results. Nothing can restrain the people now. They are here waiting to hear what will be done.

E. J. CRANDALL.

MACON, *December 26, 1864.*

Capt. E. J. CRANDALL,
Brookfield, Mo.:

Our troops are on the war path and after Jackson. If the loyal people can kill the devils we shall not object.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 26, 1864.

Governor S. J. CRAWFORD,
Topeka:

GOVERNOR: I received yours of the 14th instant in due time, but delayed answering, hoping to be better able to respond favorably. I hear of continued troubles with Indians on the plains and have to send a force out to fight them. It is, therefore, very difficult to meet demands for interior localities, such as Topeka. The entire frontier of Kansas seems to require watchful care, and I am every day being weakened in force by the expiration of terms of service in my old regiments. I will not determine at present, but hold it under careful advisement.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 26, 1864.*

At 12 m., after the receipt of this order, a salute of 100 guns will be fired at department and district headquarters, and a Federal salute of thirteen guns at every post in this command. This is to announce and celebrate the victories of Major-General Thomas near Nashville, where he has completely routed Hood's rebel army, taking 60 guns and 10,000 prisoners, and is still in pursuit of his foe. Also, to rejoice over the triumphant march of Major-General Sherman through the heart of the rebel region of country, and his capture of the city of Savannah, with 150 guns and a vast amount of stores and rebel property. These terrible blows cannot fail to ruin the tottering fabric of rebellion and prostrate the schemes of malicious foes who have sought to sacrifice free institutions and establish a dominion of slavery. In reverence to an overruling Providence let us rejoice at the progress of our armies, the success of our cause and the prospect of ultimate peace and security under the flag of our fathers.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Paola:

The Eleventh [Kansas] Regiment is relieved from duty in the District of South Kansas by Special Orders, No. 63, from these headquarters, which order will be sent to-morrow.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS POST PAOLA, *Paola, Kans., December 26, 1864.*

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 18, from headquarters Sub-District No. 3, District of South Kansas, dated Paola, Kans., December 26, 1864, I hereby assume command of this post.

MARTIN ANDERSON,
Major Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., December 26, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
Comdg. Officer Comanche and Kiowa Expedition,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the department commander to say to you that in case there be no danger of the Kiowas and Comanches coming to Fort Bascom, the troops which compose your command, together with those on duty at Fort Bascom, will be distributed in the following manner:

Captains Bergmann, Deus, Marion, Baca, and Berney will remain at Fort Bascom with their companies, as there is good grazing there for their horses. The howitzers, with the ammunition for the same, will be left at Fort Bascom.

Companies A and K, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, together with Captain Johnson's company of California cavalry, will return and take post at Fort Union, N. Mex.

Captain Witham's company of California cavalry will return to Las Cruces, via Fort Sumner.

Captain Fritz, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will return to his proper post, Fort Sumner, N. Mex., with such men belonging to his company as he may have with him.

Major McCleave, First Cavalry California Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Sumner, where he will relieve Capt. P. G. D. Morton, acting quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, in his duties as acting commissary of subsistence at that post.

Lieut. Col. Francisco P. Abreu, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will be directed by you to report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Union, N. Mex.

Asst. Surg. George S. Courtright, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to the commanding officer at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.

Lieut. James C. Edgar, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, will be directed to proceed at once and join his proper company.

You have already been informed in another letter that you have the authority of the department commander to proceed to Taos and Ojo Caliente, and there await further orders, as soon as you have turned in the arms and ammunition which the Ute Indians attached to your command have in their possession.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 27, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received January 6, 1865.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your telegram of the 16th has been received. The supplies at Pensacola were some days since ordered to this place to be discharged but the order will be revoked and the vessels sent to Hilton Head.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *December 27, 1864—12 m.*
(Received January 4, 1865.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The command sent from Pensacola reached Pollard (junction of the Mobile and Montgomery and the Pensacola and Montgomery Railroads) on the 16th instant, destroyed the depot and other public buildings, a large quantity of forage, clothing, and other supplies, the railroad tracks and bridges for several miles, and the important bridge and trestle work over the Little Escambia. Our loss was 1 officer and 16 men killed and 3 officers and 61 men wounded.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA,
East Pascagoula, December 27, 1864.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge your dispatches of the 25th and 26th instant, also private note from the commanding general of the 26th instant. It is certainly very gratifying to have fulfilled the wishes of the general commanding and to receive his thanks and commendation for the manner in which our duty has been performed. His views and wishes with reference to present and future operations will be strictly and as speedily executed as possible. The colored infantry ordered from New Orleans arrived this morning. The Twentieth Regiment, 720 strong, I sent direct to General Davidson, which makes 964 infantry at West Pascagoula to cover his embarkation. The balance, 420, joined our advance on Five-Mile Run. We evacuated Franklin Creek yesterday morning without molestation, bringing down the Dog River some 800,000 feet of superb lumber and effectually destroying all the bridges behind us. There is in our possession at Denny's and Griffin's Mills a large amount of choice lumber which I am placing in cribs and preparing for removal. I am repairing one of the wharves, which is absolutely necessary for a safe and prompt evacuation of this place. I don't think the rebels will venture to annoy us much, and in case they should, we are constructing rifle-pits and abatis and will give them a warm reception. Everything in my power has been done to aid and assist General Davidson, but for some reason he has been reticent and kept aloof, so that I know nothing except from hearsay of his present progress.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 27th day of December, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Col. J. J. Gravely, Springfield, Mo., December 12, 1864; a report from Lieut. John M. Reeds, Alexandria, Mo., December 12, 1864; a report from Capt. L. B. Nash, Little Rock, Ark., December 12, 1864:

Missouri: Reports from several sub-districts of Missouri represent the State unusually quiet and undisturbed by guerrillas. Deserters from Price's army say his men are much demoralized and are deserting in large numbers.

Arkansas: The provost-marshal's report from Little Rock, Ark., December 12, 1864, contains a rumor of rebel General Price's death. Confederate forces are in winter quarters at Shreveport and Minden. Minden is twenty miles above and northeast of Shreveport. They declare their intention to abandon Arkansas, but will endeavor to hold Camden. At Minden the force is reported two regiments and 4,000 conscripts, principally old men and boys, unarmed.

Mississippi: Report of Captain Marsh, Memphis, Tenn., December 19, 1864, locates two or three regiments of cavalry and small infantry force at Meridian, Miss.; 350 Federal prisoners are confined there. General Gardner's headquarters were very lately at Jackson. No force there save a guard of fifty men. Colonel Wood is said to have a regiment of cavalry on Big Black River. General Roddey commands at Corinth, Miss., and is fortifying the place. Reports of number of troops there are conflicting. All agree that there is a concentration at that point. The force at Corinth is the only formidable one in the State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,

Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN,
Chief of Ord. and Arty., Mil. Div. of W. Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that the following batteries of the Reserve Corps now stationed on the upper part of the river—viz, the Fourth Massachusetts at Memphis; the Fifteenth Massachusetts at Memphis; the Twenty-sixth New York at Memphis; the Second Connecticut and Seventh Massachusetts at White River—be at once ordered to this city; the orders to be sent through the commanding generals of the Departments of Mississippi and Arkansas respectively.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he thinks there is no immediate necessity for sending an additional force to Ship Island. He only wishes to know why it had not been sent there, as the order was given by him some ten days ago, or more. The commanding general has ordered all the cavalry arriving from Pascagoula to report to you to be transferred to Baton Rouge and Morganza in such proportions as you think best, except that the reserve cavalry should, as far as possible, be concentrated at Baton Rouge. The future permanent disposition of the cavalry will be determined when all has arrived. While in this city it is, of course, all under your sole control.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, December 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bonnet Carré:

I am instructed by Brigadier-General Sherman to direct you to remove the field pieces from the landing place on the river and place them on the upper side of your defenses so as to command the land approaches to your camp, and also to at once, if you have not already done so, supply these pieces with all the necessary implements and a supply of ammunition. You will have the necessary number of officers and men set apart, so far as you may be able, to man and serve these guns effectually at all times.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 318. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 27, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. A. Shaler, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will assume command of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and the troops serving at Devall's Bluff, Ark., relieving Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers. General Andrews, on being relieved, will obey paragraph 2 of Special Orders, No. 205, current series, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi.

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By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., December 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I shall be able to get off in the boats now here a large number of citizens, soldiers, families, and refugees, but there will be more than a thousand remaining who ought not to be left to suffer from guerrillas and actual starvation, which they must endure unless provided for. The First and Second Arkansas Infantry Regiments were raised in the counties in Western and Northwestern Arkansas. Their families are in a state of destitution, and humanity demands that everything possible should be done to send them where they can be provided for or provide for themselves. Many of these people can provide some kind of transportation barely sufficient to get them to Little Rock, but by far the greater number are solely dependent on the Government for aid. I can therefore but urge upon you to send back as many boats as possible to aid in getting these people away, and I feel confident that boats can get up here and return to Little Rock before the river gets too low for navigation, for when loaded as they would be by people, when the boats arrived at the bad bars the passengers could be put on shore and walk a mile or two and be again taken on.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Department of Mississippi, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: With reference to my dispatch of yesterday, transmitted by the hands of Capt. B. F. Morey, I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the order for the return of the two brigades of the Reserve Corps was not intended to interfere with any operations that might be pending for the cutting of Hood's communications, in accordance with General Halleck's order, and to which a portion of these two brigades might have been committed. It is supposed, however, that they will no longer be needed for that purpose, and as it is possible that offensive operations may be made advantageously from this quarter, it is desired that they return as soon as possible, consistent with the absolute requirements of the service in your department. The cavalry force of which mention was made in my letter to you of the 15th instant will not now be sent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 238. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 27, 1864.

For the purpose of better providing for the wants and of improving the condition of the large number of refugees in this department, and to organize in the different districts a uniform system for their care, a refugee bureau is hereby established. Each district commander will appoint an officer (a chaplain if possible) as superintendent of refugees, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of the destitute refugees in his district. Chaplain A. Wright is hereby assigned to duty as superintendent of refugees in charge of refugee bureau. Assistant superintendents in addition to the reports to district commanders will report to and receive instructions from him, and all reports, applications, and matters whatsoever concerning refugees will be made and referred to him. It is hereby enjoined upon and made the duty of the superintendent and assistant superintendents of refugees to carefully scrutinize and examine all applicants for aid, to dispense it to those only who are actual and worthy objects of charity, and to see that the Government is not imposed upon by imposters, vagrants, idle loungers, and loafers. With the existing demand for labor every able-bodied man and woman should earn their own living, and none such will be permitted to share the Government charity, which is designed to be dispensed to those alone who by the fortunes of war have been driven from their homes, and for the time being deprived of the means of making a support, and it is intended only to support at Government expense this class of unfortunates until by proper effort they can earn their own living. Preparations will be made for placing as many of these refugees as possible early in the spring upon farms, and abandoned rebel plantations near established military posts will be taken for that purpose. All stores and supplies furnished by Government to refugees will be drawn by the superintendent and assistant superintendent of refugees. A monthly report of the operations of the bureau will be made to these headquarters. The general commanding the

department confidently hopes and expects that the good people of the country who are blessed with an abundance and to spare will not relax their kindly efforts in behalf of, or withhold their charity from, these unfortunate people in our midst. Friendless orphans and suffering children plead for homes; the sick, destitute, and helpless of all ages, for shelter, food, and raiment. Let Christian benevolence come forward and by good works in behalf of suffering humanity aid in removing this burden from the care of our good Government that has its hands full and resources overtaxed in the work of suppressing rebellion, supplying the wants of our brave soldiers in the field, and the care of our disabled heroes, their widows, and orphans.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 358. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., December 27, 1864.*

5. Captain Monks' company, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby temporarily detached from the regiment, and will report for duty to the commanding officer District of Rolla. This order will not be construed as to relieve the company commander from making the required returns and reports to regimental headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FOURTH CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Marshall, Mo., December 27, 1864.

Capt. A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition of the troops under my command at this place; also the condition of this county with reference to guerrilla bands and the threatening of Arrow Rock and the lives of the citizens of the county by the said guerrillas: I would respectfully inform the colonel commanding the district that I have had no information of guerrilla bands threatening Arrow Rock or the citizens thereof since I came to this place, and further, the troops under my command have been scouting in and through the county almost constantly since I arrived at this place. There has been but two small bands of guerrillas in the county to my knowledge since my arrival here. One band, reported to be Quantrill, with about forty men, passed down the river, via Miami and around east of this place going south, a short time after my arrival here. I pursued them immediately on receiving the information of his presence in the county but did not succeed in finding his whereabouts until after he had passed out going south. One band of about twenty passed up the river via Miami about two weeks ago, robbing the stores at Miami. I ordered a scout of thirty men immediately on receiving the information and pursued them near Waverly, where they scattered out in small bands, making it difficult to trail them farther. There are yet a few guerrillas lurking around through the

county which I have been endeavoring to pick up, but have not as yet got sight of them. I ordered a scout of forty men, which left this place on the morning of the 24th instant, and moved north in two columns, and operated in conjunction with other scouts, scouring the country up and down the river in the neighborhood of Miami. That scout has returned finding no guerrillas, leaving all quiet in that section. I shall endeavor to be active and vigilant in searching out those fellows that are yet lurking in and through the county for the purpose of stealing and robbing, and if found I shall deal roughly with them.

I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

NEWTON H. HESTER,
First Lieut. Co. G, Fourth Cav. Missouri State Mil., Comdg. Detach.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, December 27, 1864.*

First Sub-District, District of South Kansas, is hereby attached to the Second Sub-District, under the command of Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, until further orders. Commanding officers will make reports accordingly.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, *December 27, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding Eastern Sub-District, Fort Kearny:

General commanding directs that the effective force be held in readiness to move. General Curtis contemplates a movement from Fort Riley, and orders may come for co-operative movement from this line.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *December 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith, by direction of the President, some papers* in connection with the orders for the evacuation of Fort Smith, Ark., and its dependencies. I have not read them, but presume they come from civilians interested in the maintenance and supply of those posts. It is suggested that even if Forts Gibson and Smith are abandoned for the winter, Fayetteville might be retained and supplied from Missouri. It is understood that the last train of supplies sent from Fort Scott has been captured by the enemy. It is understood here that no other trains can be sent through during the winter. The President wishes you to examine these papers and see if any modification of General Canby's order should be made. I presume it has been executed by this time, or will be before dispatches can reach there. Please telegraph any orders you may decide upon.

Yours, in haste,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* Not found as inclosures.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 28, 1864.

General G. M. DODGE,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 11th instant has been received. As the heads of the families referred to are in great part serving in Price's army, and Little Rock is designated as the point to which their families should be sent, Major-General Reynolds will be instructed to receive them on their arrival at that place, and to pass them through our lines in the direction of Camden. If any families should be found who should properly be sent east of the Mississippi they will be sent to Memphis, and General Dana will be instructed to make a proper disposition of them. Before leaving this city for his command General Reynolds was instructed to make a fair application of the second section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, to the property of the class of persons referred to in your letter. The same rule cannot be applied in your department for the reason that Missouri has not been declared in a state of insurrection; but some of the provisions of the law of July 17, 1862, and March 12, 1863, may no doubt be applied beneficially.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans. La., December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, C. S. Army,
Alexandria, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 26, transmitting the complaint of Mr. Lovelace of the conduct of U. S. troops while engaged in military operations in the District of Natchez. The answer to your communication has been delayed by the necessity of referring the statement of Mr. Lovelace to several subordinate commanders for investigation and report. The reports are now before me, and I find that the statements are untrue in many respects and exaggerated in all; that so far from being entitled to respect as a non-combatant, he has been an active principal and abettor in the murders and robberies committed upon Union people and Union plantations on the banks of the Mississippi. His reputation is that of a notorious bushwhacker or jayhawker, properly an outlaw to both armies, and not worthy of respect or protection from either. I will not sanction, and will not permit with impunity that any of the unnecessary evils of war should fall upon the unoffending inhabitants of the country, but people of Mr. Lovelace's character should understand that the calamities which they bring upon others may possibly be reflected upon themselves.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, December 28, 1864.*

I. The following Executive General Order is republished for the information and guidance of all officers and soldiers in this command:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 16, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of the Christian people and a due regard for the Divine will, demands that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. "At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first general order issued by the Father of his Country after the Declaration of Independence indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and shall ever be defended: "The general hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

II. The spirit and effect of this order require that those who are excused by its terms from labor should not profane the day of rest by dissipation and frivolous amusements.

III. Attendance on theaters, billiard rooms, and other places of amusement on Sunday, although tolerated in this community by local custom, is dishonorable and contrary to orders, and to the duties which officers and soldiers owe to themselves and the country, and will not be permitted.

IV. Local officers will make necessary orders for carrying these regulations into effect and the proper provost guards will arrest all officers and soldiers found in violation of this order after the 1st day of January, 1865.

V. This order will be read to all regiments, batteries, and detachments on the first dress-parade after it is received.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Baton Rouge, La., December 28, 1864.*

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 348, extract 4, headquarters Department of the Gulf, the undersigned assumes command of the Cavalry Division. The following staff is announced:

Maj. George W. Durgin, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, as acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. Burgess, Eleventh New York Cavalry, as acting ordnance officer, First Lieut. W. Hill, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, as aide-de-camp.

J. BAILEY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, *December 28, 1864.*

General ANDREWS:

General Gillmore is here. Will make but a brief inspection and visit Baton Rouge to-night.

CHAS. B. ROHAN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *December 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: I was unable to procure any maps of the localities of Devall's Bluff and Saint Charles, on the White River, either at Little Rock or of the commanders of those posts. I am, therefore, obliged to make use of the most general terms in stating what I deem essential in arranging the defenses of those places. It must be admitted that White River, being the only line that can be relied upon throughout the year for supplying Little Rock and other posts in the interior of the State, not excepting Pine Bluff, rises to considerable importance.

Devall's Bluff: I made a somewhat careful examination of the ground about Devall's Bluff, and am of the opinion that the three works proposed by Captain Wheeler, of the U. S. Engineers, who accompanied me in the examination, are judiciously located. There is an elbow in the river at this point convex toward Little Rock, where the bluffs approach near to the river. The bank, on the opposite side of the stream, is low and flat. The same is true of the Devall's Bluff side above and below the landing. There are three prominent and commanding hills (the two extreme ones being, I should judge, from 1,100 to 1,200 yards apart in a straight line, and each distant about 600 to 700 yards from the third or intermediate hill), which, from their relation to each other and to the ridges and ravines within gun-range, offer good positions for strong inclosed works. These works should each be designed for a garrison of 250 to 300 men; they should have a strong barrier at the entrance, and be surrounded with a formidable obstacle under close musketry fire from the parapet. One of these works is now being constructed on a very good plan. As the ranges are not great, in consequence of the peculiar configuration of the ground, the armament should consist in part of pieces most suitable for searching the ravines with shells and spherical case-shot. Three or four siege or large field howitzers in embrasure, or between high traverses, with additional embrasures for lighter guns, so that three or four pieces can be brought to bear on each of the principal approaches, would be sufficient for each work. An infantry parapet, arranged with positions for light batteries at suitable points (much of which is already completed), should connect the extremes of this line. In case Devall's Bluff should become an important depot, which is not improbable (it being a point where supplies change from water to land transportation), three or four additional inclosed works of small capacity, on the summits of hills in advance of those already mentioned, would add greatly to the security of the depots from shelling. The entire system of works should be mutually defensive as far as practicable, and they should each be sufficiently strong to withstand an open assault on any and every side.

Saint Charles: At Saint Charles (on the right bank of White River, eighty-five to ninety miles below Devall's Bluff) a field-work has been partially constructed open to the river, with its flanks resting on the river-bank. The development of the line, as ascertained by pacing, is about 630 yards in length. The distance in a right line between the flanks is about 200 yards. The work is not surrounded by any obstacle except the ditch, which could be easily passed by an assaulting column unless prevented by the fire from the works. One section of 12-pounder Napoleons is the only artillery in the work or at the post. One six-gun battery would not be too great an armament for such a work, which, however, is larger by half than the position would seem to require, so long as we hold Pine Bluff with an adequate force, and

retain control of the Arkansas between that place and Little Rock. I recommend that gates be placed at the entrances to the fort; that these entrances be covered on the inside by a traverse arranged for musketry; that platforms be laid for one six-gun battery, to be shifted from point to point on the line as the exigencies of defense might require, and that the entire work be surrounded by an inclined palisading or an abatis placed beyond the ditch under musketry fire of the parapet. A light infantry parapet with an obstacle outside of it should be constructed along the crest of the hill between the flanks to command the flats. Steps cut into the side of the hill might form a sufficient obstacle flanked from the rifle-pit above. At the mouth of White River, where troops are now stationed, I do not deem fortifications necessary. As the position is subject to overflow, it does not appear probable that it will ever become an important depot, or that an amount of supplies beyond the capacity of a few covered barges to accommodate will ever be stored there.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,

Maj. Gen. and Insp. Gen. of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of West Miss.

CIRCULAR 3.] HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., December 28, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION:

Having unexpectedly been assigned to duty out of this department I am called upon to leave you. My association with the greater part of the division dates with the operations before Vicksburg, but with some of you it began with my entering the service, and I count it a distinction that on the early muster-rolls of the war, in the archives of the Government, my name appears with yours as a private soldier. I indeed claim you as my comrades, my brothers. I will not, I cannot, feel that in separating from you, I am severing those ties of sympathy and affection which have long united us. I cannot cease to have a personal interest in each one of you. Elsewhere I shall find the dauntless spirit, the ingenuous youth, the bright manhood which characterize your ranks, and which throughout the noble volunteer Union armies are so attractive; but nowhere will I expect to find you surpassed in these traits; nowhere more intelligent or better disciplined troops. Full well do I know how grandly you will respond to every necessary tax on your fortitude and your valor. Soldiers! I have not been indifferent to your exposures, nor to the patient manner in which you have performed a thousand obscure toils; and while I reflect on the privations you are pledged to in the future, I trust I shall not go aside from what is proper, if I stop to speak an encouraging word to you as to the condition and prospects of the country for which you are making so many sacrifices. The Union flag is respected on every sea. The humblest law-abiding citizen is secure in his rights, wherever it floats at home. Steady progress is made in the suppression of the rebellion. Our means for carrying on the war are still ample. A lofty patriotism still animates the people at home. Witness their munificent benefactions and their princely fairs for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors. In some instances citizens, out of their separate means, have contributed a vessel of war fully equipped and manned. These things, so decorating to our civilization, barely had their parallel in the foremost state of

the world, unrivaled Greece in the era of her greatest glory. We realize, my comrades, that union is peace in the future; that secession is discord and war in the future. We realize that this war is putting to test the blessings of popular government, nor is this unknown to the millions of human beings in other lands. They know at least that the distinctive principles of our nationality are knowledge and liberty. They know that it is here the electric telegraphs are invented. They expect, and they have a right to expect, that the supporters of such principles will conquer, not be conquered. We owe it to our country, to the age in which we live, to our ancestors, to the tens of thousands already fallen; to our own honor we owe it that we falter not nor fail. Indeed, we are under obligations to mankind that we become completely triumphant. I am sure that you will press on with courageous hearts to the end. Soldiers of the Second Division! with heartfelt wishes for your prosperity and your glory, I bid you farewell.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 28, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

COLONEL: Organize an expedition of about 1,000 men to make a scout east of White River according to the programme previously indicated. Let them be ready to start next week. Do not send parts of regiments. Detailed instructions will be sent in a few days.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

LEG. BENEDICT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *December 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The fleet of six boats has arrived, all loaded with forage. Colonel Glasgow, commanding the fleet, has orders to report at Little Rock with all the boats. He will probably start in an hour. If I do not receive an answer to my last dispatch before that time I will take the responsibility of detaining the Silver Wave until I receive an answer.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the cipher dispatch of the major-general commanding the division, dated 21st instant. As is already known to him, all the cavalry of this command is absent,

and I consider it necessary to await its return before making the expedition spoken of, both for the force required and the officers to command it. In my opinion, to make a thorough work, 2,000 or 2,500 cavalry will be required, and as that now absent will probably be well used up on its return, I ought to be supplied with 1,000 effective re-enforcements. I would recommend that that number be held in readiness for my call, but not sent here until called for, as it is better they should not ascend the river higher than the point where it is decided to rendezvous and make a landing. I have been contemplating a movement in that district since early in October, but the necessary detachment of force from Vicksburg and Natchez to General Reynolds in that month, and the expeditions against the Mississippi Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads have unavoidably delayed it. I can easily drive Harrison and Lee almost any where, but they will immediately return on our retirement. I will at once communicate with General Reynolds on the subject, and will notify him in full of my plans when I am ready to act. I have not heard from Grierson since his second encampment near Mount Pleasant. From the absence of information from him I entertain high hopes of his success. He ought to have struck the railroad on the 24th or 25th. You will probably hear of him through rebel sources before I do.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that from the information I receive regarding affairs on the Mississippi River, between Memphis, Cairo, and Paducah, I am strongly impressed with the conviction that the Government is under a very heavy useless expense in money and deprived of the services, where needed, of the troops, by maintaining longer the post of Columbus, Ky. If a post is to be kept on the river between Memphis and Cairo, with a view to hold the point from which the enemy might blockade and stop navigation, Fort Pillow, not Columbus, is the spot. Columbus is too far removed from any practical foraging country, too near our own military depot, too easily approached from the land side to be thought of by the rebels as a place to be occupied by them for over a day at a time; while Fort Pillow is within a rich, well-stocked, disloyal country, difficult of attack, if garrisoned, from land or water, and very easy of either access to or retreat from at pleasure. The irresistible inference is that if the navigation of the river is ever seriously attempted to be stopped, Fort Pillow, unoccupied since April 12, 1864, will be selected as the place from which to operate. I do not believe a garrison to be necessary at either place; that of Columbus has accomplished nothing and has nothing to employ itself in. I respectfully recommend that Columbus be ordered to be evacuated, the works leveled, and the garrison sent to Memphis, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 239. } *Saint Louis, Mo., December 28, 1864.*

Surg. John F. Randolph, U. S. Army, is announced as medical director, Department of the Missouri, relieving Col. Madison Mills, medical inspector-general.

Surgeon Randolph will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. M. HILLER,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Major-General Dodge has information which he deems pretty reliable that Jackman's rebel brigade is now in Strawberry Bottom, Ark. He desires that you send scouts and spies down there and ascertain all about the position, organization, numbers, and purposes of the enemy.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT:

DEAR GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours, marked private, concerning the articles in the Mound City papers. I see no reason for marking the letter private, although some portions of it might implicate your motives. After the arrest of Jennison I wrote you that discussion should cease, as matters had taken a legal form. So your letter seems to discuss what I may have to hear through a legal tribunal, and it is therefore calculated to embarrass your testimony or your findings before a court. As to proof of which you speak, that will also be irregular if it be not taken before a court properly organized as a court of inquiry or a court-martial. We have already denounced all *ex parte* proceedings against officers, especially after they are arrested. In this regard your order presenting General Sanborn's indorsement of a design to get up a commission is unfortunate, as your order seems to approve of just what I have protested against, for I have written General Dodge calling his attention to such illegal *ex parte* tribunals, so as to invite rebels and knaves to swear vengeance against loyal troops and force our soldiers to compensate their malice and losses without confronting their victims, and either without even cross-examination. I concur with you in the course of passing unheeded their fulminations of the press at Mound City, edited by Colonel Snoddy, although it may, indeed, seem to impair military discipline. It is best not to meddle with the freedom of the press, but your officers have been making very fine use of it, and need restraint. In this regard I have had occasion to speak to Colonel Moonlight of his recent order. One error does not justify another. Hurry up your report concerning the campaign against Price. I am anxious to send the papers forward. I presume they are desired to show the reason that induced the President to dispose of adjacent

department commanders. I have information of the removal of the Fayetteville and Fort Smith troops to Little Rock, but the matter is not entirely certain. If it be a fact, we must take measures to watch the mountain and river passes they have heretofore guarded. I shall know more of the matter soon.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I remain, general, yours, very truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., December 28, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: In compliance with your request, General Sibley has directed the issue of an order this day giving you permission, without expense to the Government, to come to these headquarters to confer with him upon public matters connected with the post under your command. Before your departure from Fort Wadsworth in accordance therewith you are directed to furnish yourself with all the information to be obtained of the condition of the work on the buildings, the state of the Indians, and everything of importance which may be requisite for the information of the brigadier-general commanding. You will also give minute instructions to the officer left temporarily in command with reference not only to the defense and safety of the post during your absence and the general management of military details, but also of furnishing the proper details of men for preparing the timber, &c., necessary for the continuation and completion of the fort. It is reported unofficially that thus far very little, if anything, has been done lately in that direction, much to the general's surprise. It is true there may be, and probably will be, a very few days when the weather is too intensely cold to expose working parties to its severity; but this will rarely occur. In the ordinary winter days the men will be in better health and morals when employed as indicated. Materials for the early completion of the quarters at Fort Wadsworth should be pressed constantly and unceasingly forward whenever practicable, and with the force which can be spared from military duty there should be no reason why ample preparation be not made to push to completion the buildings early in the spring. General Sibley expects you to make all necessary arrangements before you leave.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

The operations of Generals Dana and Davidson from the Mississippi, and General Granger from the Gulf, besides the actual damage inflicted upon the enemy, have induced the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi to call out the militia of their States under the belief that Selma and

Mobile were both threatened. The operations in which General Dana is now engaged will probably terminate by the end of this month, and General Granger, as soon as he has secured the large amount of naval stores captured by him, will withdraw his troops from Pascagoula. The militia of Alabama will probably return to their homes still more indisposed than they now are to respond to another call. If General Thomas should now be able to carry out the intentions of General Sherman in relation to Selma, I can be of material service by operations from the river and Gulf. I will communicate with General Thomas and be prepared to aid him as far as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 29th day of December, 1864, from the following source, the statement of John Patrick, who was arrested on the 12th of November, 1864, confined for nineteen days at Alexandria, escaped and reported to Brigadier-General Ullmann at Morganza on the 18th:

Louisiana: General Buckner's headquarters are at Alexandria; General Bagby's headquarters are five miles from Alexandria, on the Cheneyville road; his troops also are encamped at the same place. General Debray's command was moving west through Alexandria, destination unknown. Colonel Terrell's command has gone to Black River. Detachments of troops are engaged in hunting up deserters. Thomas' brigade of infantry is encamped on the river-bank opposite Alexandria. A large force of negroes is being collected at Alexandria to work on fortifications, drive teams, &c. Large inducements are held out to the negroes if they will consent to fight, but they are unfavorably received by them. There is but one fort near Alexandria, which mounts twelve heavy guns. The guns are not yet in position, but the work is rapidly approaching completion. The Crescent Battery is at Alexandria. One heavy battery, called the Bell Battery, is also stationed there. The number of guns and strength of companies are unknown. These have been before reported. The Second and Fourth Louisiana were picketing the river from Simsport to Lyon's Ferry. As late as the 15th of December the impression was conveyed to the enlisted men of the rebel army that George B. McClellan was elected President. Great dissatisfaction exists among the rebel troops, who state that if Mr. Lincoln was re-elected they would lay down their arms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 473. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 29, 1864.*

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8. Lieut. Col. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Gulf, will at once repair to this city and report in person to the chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War as a witness.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 29, 1864.*

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2. The chiefs of cavalry at the headquarters of this division and at the headquarters of departments within the limits of this command will be relieved and assigned to other duties. Officers of the general staff on duty with these officers will report to their respective chiefs for assignment.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 16.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., December 29, 1864.*

The practice of taking photographs of fortifications and other military works, which has prevailed heretofore to a great extent, is hereafter entirely prohibited within the limits of this command.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *December 29, 1864.*
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE GULF:

I am informed by the navy officer commanding the gun-boat near this post that orders have just been received from Captain Cornwell, commanding this naval district, to stop all passing or ferrying between this post and the opposite shore, not respecting military passes unless they come from General Canby. I presume there is a misapprehension in the case, as I see no reason for naval commanders to regulate the action of military authorities. I can easily stop the passing of any boats whatever, if so desired. I respectfully ask for instructions.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

West Baton Rouge and district are interdicted points. No communication with them is allowed except by authority of the department commander until the interdiction is removed. The object is to break up the unlawful trade that has for some time been carried on from that point. The enforcement of the blockade by water devolves on the navy, of non-intercourse by land on the army. The commander of the naval district has been notified that West Baton Rouge is an interdicted point, but with a proper understanding between the commanders of military and naval districts there should be no conflict of authority.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, *December 29, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

First Lieut. C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are not yet 1,000 cavalry here. General Bailey expects them this evening. If the cavalry arrives the infantry will be embarked at once. General Gillmore is here to-day inspecting fortifications.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *December 29, 1864.*

General CLAYTON:

Permit no persons to pass out of your lines without permission from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 29, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

COLONEL: You will deliver the following instructions to the commanding officer of the expedition east of White River, which you will put in motion as soon after the 1st proximo as it can conveniently be ready:

The expedition will start provided with ten days' rations and the usual amount of transportation, the object being not to make a forced march, but to travel leisurely through the country, routing, dispersing, and capturing guerrillas, consuming forage and gathering beeves. The expedition will proceed to Augusta by the most convenient route. Steam-boats will be provided to assist ferrying and to replenish supplies of provisions. The command will operate in the neighborhood of Augusta for a week or ten days if forage holds out, and then move to Cotton

Plant, in the vicinity of which it will remain for a few days and then move to the neighborhood of Madison, on the Saint Francis. After clearing that country thoroughly, without, however, crossing the Saint Francis, unless perfectly convenient, it will move to Helena for supplies, sending a week's previous notice that supplies may be on hand. It will remain in Helena only long enough to replenish supplies and rest, and will then move into the Indian Bay country, where it will remain as long as forage can be obtained, when it will return to Brownsville, crossing White River at Clarendon or below, as may be most convenient. The commanding officer of the expedition will, whenever it is practicable, send semi-weekly reports direct to these headquarters by telegraph from Devall's Bluff. As often as he gathers a sufficient number of beeves he will send them to the acting commissary of subsistence at Devall's Bluff. He will provide himself with blank memorandum receipts for beeves, and will cause all beeves, except those properly subject to confiscation, to be receipted for whenever the owner can be found. He will also cause all forage and provisions consumed by his command, unless the property of notorious rebels, to be receipted for in such manner that the proprietors will have no trouble in getting their pay. The commander of the expedition will keep his troops scattered over the country in which he may be operating as much as is consistent with safety and discipline for the purpose of rooting out the bushwhackers and procuring supplies and beeves. But he will at all times have his command in such condition that it may be concentrated at short notice for the purpose of acting against any considerable force of the enemy or of obeying any orders he may receive. He will communicate his instructions to his second in command, but to no one else, and will take especial pains that his plans do not become known to the inhabitants.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

LEG. BENEDICT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., December 29, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: General Thayer is anxious to get the two mule trains that are here down to Gibson as soon as possible and has written to me to forward them without delay. Accordingly I shall start them on the 2d proximo, but as there are only about sixty of your men here and I have no troops that can possibly be spared (my men being dismounted by the recent campaign) you will have to send re-enforcements up to meet it. They should meet it, if possible, at Cow Creek. I wrote Colonel Dole requesting him to come clear up with the ox train and take these wagons down, but his orders did not allow him to comply. All my mounted troops are at Newtonia and I can't send any one. I therefore trust you will promptly re-enforce the train, as General Thayer is anxious for the wagons, and they will start on the 3d without fail. There will be fifty mule teams and I shall load them with subsistence for your command exclusively.

In great haste, very truly, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, December 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, giving instructions in relation to refugees. When I assumed command here I found that Price's raid had driven here people from all parts of Missouri literally stripped of everything and entirely destitute. You had some experience of this in 1861, and now when Price roamed all over the State you can form some idea of the extent of the rush hither and destitute condition of these people. I found that many had been placed in buildings which the chief quartermaster informed me belonged to Union men who would have a good claim against Government for use thereof; that they were scattered all over the city. This I took immediate measures to stop, and took the old Lawson Hospital and fitted it up for the purpose, instructing the chief quartermaster that if the Government declined to pay the rents, &c., I would (provided the War Department decided the owners were entitled to rent, which case it now has under investigation, it being claimed the owners are disloyal) reimburse him from the collection of rents from occupants of buildings owned by rebels and disloyal parties who have quitted the State. The Sanitary Commission have agreed to take care of these people, the Government furnishing the buildings. The commissary has furnished these people rations under Orders, No. 30, War Department, series 1864, and being convinced that too many are living off of us, I have taken measures to stop this and feed those only who are actually destitute and deserving. In the spring I intend to get rid of them as far as possible by sending them to their homes and placing them upon the abandoned farms. The fact is we cannot make the civil authorities do more than they are now doing, and I believe the plan I have adopted to be the best possible, and I respectfully request that the War Department approve my action in the matter. The amount I will have to collect will be from $8,000 to $10,000, and it can be done very readily and quietly, the renters of the buildings much preferring to pay the rents to Government instead of to the disloyal owners. It is possible a few among the disloyal residents may have to contribute. I herewith inclose an order* I issued relative to this subject before receiving your letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 29, 1864.*

General DODGE,
Saint Louis:

Is it certain that Fayetteville and Fort Smith are vacated? I want to send troops that way to Little Rock, but they are not strong enough if these places are vacated. We are interested in the matter of those posts. Has my son, Major Curtis, arrived at Saint Louis?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

*See General Orders, No. 238, December 27, p. 944.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 473. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 29, 1864.*

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47. Maj. J. N. McElroy, judge-advocate, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *December 29, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Maj. J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

I have had heavy scouts in Saline County and northeastern part of La Fayette County for past week. Just come in; found no guerrillas. It is not improbable that much of the trouble recently in Saline was occasioned by local thieves, regardless of politics. Quantrill was in there three weeks ago. One McReynolds, near Miami, confessed to have fed and aided him all he could voluntarily. The scout shot him.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, *December 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

GENERAL: It appears, from papers just submitted to the Secretary of War by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, that on or about the 9th of September last General Blunt directed a quantity of bacon to be taken from a train at Fort Larned en route for New Mexico for the supply of the troops in that department. Similar acts of this kind in Colorado Territory last year caused positive orders to be issued against taking anything from Government trains sent to New Mexico, and the Secretary of War regards General Blunt's conduct in this case as a violation of orders which should be immediately investigated and duly punished. It is no excuse that the District of Colorado was in want of supplies, for it was the duty of the officers there to have made the proper requisitions and procured their own supplies without molesting those sent to other departments. The troops in New Mexico have been seriously inconvenienced by these unauthorized acts of officers in Colorado.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PAOLA, *December 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Fort Scott is to be abandoned by all the troops next Sunday. Blair telegraphs me that he has this direct from General Thayer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *December 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I am just in receipt of official copy of General Orders, No. 63, relieving the Eleventh Kansas. This leaves me only three companies in this sub-district, one of the Fifteenth and two of the Fifth. I do not think it prudent to take away troops from Colonel Blair's sub-district, as the outposts and escort duty requires them, and protecting the large amount of public property requires all his force. I would like very much if you could send me two or three companies of the Sixteenth Kansas and Lieutenant-Colonel Walker to command this sub-district. I do not think that it will require many troops on the border this winter between the Kaw River and Fort Scott, but it is difficult to make the people believe that they are safe without the presence of troops.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., December 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I have delayed until this time to answer your letter of the 10th instant in the hope that you would reconsider and recall it; but as you have not done so, and as it embodies very grave complaints of injustice and wrong done you by me in my official capacity, I do not consider it proper to treat your letter as private, but shall place it, together with this reply, on the records of this office. I proceed to reply to your communication in order of date instead of the order of your complaints. Your brief campaign of 1862, terminating in the fight of Wood Lake, was, I think, duly considered and acknowledged by the Government in your appointment as brigadier-general in the Army. I supposed the account of 1862 to be entirely settled, and so much to your credit and in your favor that I did not imagine that you would refer to it as grounds for any further claims upon the Government. Your campaign of 1863 was, I think, duly and very fully acknowledged by me in general orders, which (as a large part of the people of Minnesota and the papers in Saint Paul did not agree with me) brought upon me a great deal of unfavorable comment. Certainly I sustained your campaign much more openly and decidedly than did the citizens of your own State. But General Sully also performed equally valuable services during the summer of 1863, though he was detained by unexpected obstacles too long for the success of the joint operations I had proposed. Yet I think it will not be disputed that he inflicted quite as much damage upon the hostile Indians as you did.

After reporting the result of military operations for the season of 1863 I wrote an official letter to the General-in-Chief, a copy of which is inclosed, recommending yourself and General Sully for promotion for services during the campaign of that year. So far I think you deceive yourself in supposing that you have been unjustly dealt with by me. The official report to which you particularly refer in your letter of the 10th instant is my report of military operations for the year 1864. During the whole of the operations of this year you remained at Saint Paul in accordance with your own wishes expressed to me. General Sully organized and conducted a most successful campaign

against the Indians, only returning to his headquarters in Iowa late in November. By what process of reasoning you can persuade yourself that in an official report recounting the military operations of this year you, remaining quietly in Saint Paul, are entitled to the same credit and the same measure of recommendation as General Sully, who underwent all the toil and hardship of severe marches, who fought several large and successful battles, and who was responsible for the entire field operations in which you took no part, I am utterly at a loss to understand; nor has your letter in any manner changed or modified the opinion and recommendations expressed in my report. If your own opinion of my injustice to you remains unchanged, I respectfully suggest that you lay the whole matter before the authorities in Washington.

In conclusion, I must be permitted, general, to say that I was both surprised and shocked at receiving a letter from you containing what seems to me charges so entirely unfounded. If I had been asked to designate an officer in this department to whom I have always shown special consideration and regard, and who could not by any possibility have any complaint to make of me, you, general, would certainly have been the man. It seems, however, that you think I have been mistaken, but as you have failed to convince me that I am so, I must be permitted still to insist upon the propriety and entire justice of my report. I regret very much that this correspondence has been found necessary or expedient by you; but since you have thought it proper it only remained for me to make my views and opinions clear to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., December 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend Brigadier-Generals Sibley and Sully for promotion, in consideration of distinguished service, the former in the campaign of the past summer against the Sioux and the affairs of the 24th, 26th, and 28th of July; the latter in the severe action of September 3, at White Stone Hill.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *December 30, 1864—1 a. m.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My understanding was that Fort Smith and other posts in Arkansas west of Little Rock were ordered abandoned solely because General Steele had failed to supply them in season. The statement of General Steele brought by Captain Smith, of your staff, shows that Fort Smith at least is supplied and can be supplied by the Arkansas River. I would order Fort Smith held on to and all the other posts that can be supplied.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., December 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

If you contemplate any operations in the direction of Selma, I may be of service by demonstrations from some point on the Gulf. I can spare for this purpose from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Let me know in what way I can aid your operations and I will gladly employ all the force that I can gather up. Your successes have given us great gratification.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., December 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 30th day of December, 1864, from the following sources, a report from Lieut. William Argo, Sedalia, Mo., December 15; the statement of Thomas Southerner, colored refugee, Vicksburg, Miss., December 23, 1864:

Missouri: Lieutenant Argo represents the Central District of Missouri as unusually quiet; not many bushwhackers in the country.

Louisiana: On the 5th day of December, 1864, General Harrison's command was said to be under marching orders for Marshall, Tex. The rebel army, General Kirby Smith commanding, with headquarters at Shreveport, La., were reported moving to that place (Shreveport). A force of 800 men was detailed to make a road from Minden to Shreveport, a distance of eight miles, to connect with the old Minden road, in order that they could move their artillery to Shreveport. A gun-boat is stationed in the river at Shreveport; armament unknown. General Walker's division and Harrison's battery are located in Minden. General Magruder is also reported there.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 182. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, December 30, 1864.

I. Capt. C. J. Walker, Second U. S. Cavalry, having been assigned to duty in this department as special inspector of cavalry is hereby announced as such.

II. All inspection reports of cavalry will be forwarded through him to these headquarters, and proper division and brigade inspectors will at once be appointed by him and announced in orders from these headquarters.

III. All requisitions for horses and ordnance stores for cavalry service will be forwarded through Captain Walker's office to these headquarters.

IV. The office of chief of cavalry having been abolished by Special Orders, No. 227, Military Division of West Mississippi, all duties hitherto assigned to the chief of cavalry of the department are devolved upon the special inspector of cavalry in all matters relating to equipment, supplies, and inspections, but not as to military movements.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

JOSEPH HIBBERT, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *December 30, 1864.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS:

West Baton Rouge and the region around it is interdicted ground. No commercial or other intercourse should be permitted. This is on account of the inhabitants harboring guerrillas and jayhawkers, and until they change their ways they will be cut off. Except for purely military purposes, no communication will be allowed. Confer freely with the naval officers, and there will be no difficulty or collision. You will find Lieutenant Cornwell an active and zealous co-operator.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 30, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Little Rock, via Cairo:

General Grant directs that if Fort Smith and its dependencies can be supplied by the Arkansas River, they will continue to be held by your troops so as to give protection to the people north of the Arkansas River.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

Commanding officer at Cairo will forward this to General Reynolds by a special messenger.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 30, 1864.

I. For the better organization of the provost-marshal's department and to avoid the complications resulting from the indiscriminate manner of appointment and removal, and the numerous offices, it is hereby ordered that no officer shall be appointed to act as provost-marshal except upon the recommendation of the post commander, approved by the provost-marshal-general of the department, when the appointment will be made at these headquarters.

II. The following places are named at which permanent provost-marshal offices are established, to wit: Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Browns-

ville Station, Devall's Bluff, Lewisburg, Helena, Saint Charles, and Mouth of White River. The commanding officer of the points named will immediately make recommendations of suitable officers for appointment, as provided in paragraph I of this order.

III. Provost-marshals under the direction of post commanders will be held responsible for the police and order of their respective posts.

IV. All reports and returns required by existing orders will be made as heretofore to the provost-marshal-general.

V. Only the following class of prisoners will be received in the military prison at Little Rock for confinement, viz: First, prisoners of war; second, citizens charged with violation of the laws of war; third, prisoners under sentence and persons charged with crimes of an aggravated nature. The last mentioned will not be forwarded without the approval of the provost-marshal-general of the department. Division commanders are directed to retain soldiers belonging to their divisions under charges within the limits of their commands.

VI. The provost-marshal-general of the department will send to their respective regiments all soldiers now confined in the military prison not included in the above classes, together with all papers connected with their cases that are on file in his office, for trial in the division to which they may belong, and he will also make a list of all citizen prisoners now confined in the military prison who have not received a trial, with all information relative to their cases now in his possession, and forward the same to these headquarters without delay.

VII. The necessary stationery and office furniture for each office, and the camp and garrison equipage for the use of prisoners, will be drawn from the quartermaster of the post, upon the proper requisitions, approved by the provost-marshal-general.

VIII. The provost-marshal-general of the department will furnish the necessary instructions and directions to insure uniformity in the action of the different offices.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 321. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., December 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The Districts of Little Rock and the Frontier are hereby discontinued. The troops of the former will report through division headquarters and the latter to Brigadier-General Thayer to department headquarters.

6. The detachment Fifth Kansas Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty with First Brigade, Cavalry Division, at Pine Bluff, and will proceed without delay to Saint Charles, Ark. The detachment Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry now at Saint Charles, on being relieved by the detachment Fifth Kansas Cavalry, will proceed to Helena, Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

7. The detachment Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry now at Helena, on being relieved by the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, will proceed to Brownsville, Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

8. The detachment of [First] Indiana Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty with the First Brigade, Cavalry Division, at Pine Bluff, and will proceed without delay to mouth of White River. The detachment Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, at mouth of White River, on being relieved by the detachment First Indiana Cavalry, will proceed to Helena, Ark. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., December 30, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brownsville, Ark.:

COLONEL: Take, as ordered, about 1,000 men. Do not pick the horses. Your expedition is to be as well supplied with forage as the troops will be at Brownsville. Start some time next week. Detailed instructions will be sent by mail in a few days.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

LEG. BENEDICT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *December 30, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the order to grant no passes to persons to leave your lines was intended only for those who wish to go within the lines of the Confederate army.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *December 30, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding:

An order is being issued transferring the First Indiana Cavalry to mouth of White River and the Fifth Kansas Cavalry to Saint Charles, Ark. The major-general commanding directs that you have them in readiness to go on board the transports going out of the Arkansas when they arrive at your place. He further directs that the four small guns now in possession of First Indiana be retained at Pine Bluff.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RESERVE CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, Tenn., December 30, 1864.

Col. B. DORNBLASER,
Commanding at Germantown:

You will hold your whole command in readiness to move at an early hour to-morrow morning, the 31st instant. The infantry will be moved in by rail. If there are any wagons with your own or Colonel Kent's command have them collected at Germantown at an early hour to-morrow morning; also all private horses, as both will be moved in with the batteries, with which you will send a guard of a regiment of infantry. I will send a staff officer with the train in the morning, who will communicate any further instructions I may have.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

I got communication from Fayetteville last night. The troops are still there under marching orders, but do not know when they will leave.

G. M. DODGE,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 30, 1864—4 p. m.*

General DODGE:

I also have information from General Thayer that Fort Smith will be evacuated next Sunday. Fort Scott and Cassville will then become the main outposts to watch the river and mountain passes near Fort Smith. Fort Gibson is an out-of-the-way affair that will also probably fall back during the winter, but this is not certain. The country is so destitute no rebel force can come through during winter.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *December 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Has General Lane arrived in Leavenworth?

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *December 30, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT, *Paola:*

Dispatch received. General Lane has not arrived. He is expected daily. I wish you would rescind that order, 38, concerning the issue of public stores to citizens for want of authority of law or regulations. Such an order will lead to a general rush on our commissary throughout the whole department and create expectations which we cannot satisfy without doing injustice to Government.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, December 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 31st day of December, 1864:

Missouri: A report from Maj. O. P. Newberry, Salem, Mo., December 18, 1864, states that one Sim. Richardson, a former resident of that place, has a squad of about twelve men committing depredations under the protection of the rebel authorities, who assist them in evading capture. It is rumored that Colonel Freeman's command is back in its old range on White River, Eleven Points, and Calico Rock; camped in different parties and places. General Price is said to have sent all his troops to their old stations.

Louisiana: A report from Capt. F. H. Man, Morganza, La., December 24, represents that the First and Third Louisiana Cavalry (rebel), previously stationed at Clinton, La., left that place about the 3d of December, 1864—the First going to Holly Springs, Miss., with Colonel Scott, who is said to have since returned; the Third to Jackson, Miss., with Brigadier-General Hodge. Scattered parties of rebels are reported gathering in the crops along and beyond the Atchafalaya River.

A communication from N. Porter, clerk, special scouts, Natchez, Miss., December 24, embraces information from an officer of the gunboat Forest Rose, stationed near Saint Joseph, La., to the effect that Lieut. W. P. Knowles, commanding special scouts, landed at that place December 23 with twenty-six men, and proceeding a short distance into the country captured a large Confederate mail, several prisoners, &c., which was placed on the steamer Mustang. They then went on shore, giving directions that the boat should meet them opposite Bruinsburg. About 1 p. m. they were attacked by about 200 cavalry, whom they fought until 5 p. m. Seventeen of the scouts are said to have reached the boat, having fought their way eight or ten miles after they were first assailed. General Wirt Adams is said to be at Fayette with quite a strong force, expecting our troops at Natchez, Miss., to make a raid in that direction.

F. W. MARSTON,
Major and Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., December 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Camden, Ark.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 20th instant, received by flag of truce last evening, I inclose a report with reference to Doctor Killian. He is at liberty at his home and free to go where he pleases. The complaint made by certain prisoners of war, and referred to in your letter, I have had investigated and find that the complaint is unfounded. The prisoners are well cared for and made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. The blind girl will be received and sent to an asylum. The other persons accompanying the flag cannot be admitted. The family of Colonel Shaver return with the flag of truce.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *December 31, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. I. W. FULLER,
Lewisburg:

The force mentioned in your telegram of to-day to General Carr, according to our information here, is probably the same force that was reported a few days since as on a foraging expedition. We will, however, have forces ready to move from Brownsville. Try to ascertain with some certainty their strength and make frequent reports to these headquarters direct. If attacked hold on till the last. You will be re-enforced. Send word to General Thayer as often as you can with safety.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

W. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *December 31, 1864.*
(Received 12.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

A demonstration from your post toward Monticello will be ordered in the course of a week. You will only have the Seventh and Thirteenth Illinois. The First Indiana and Ninth Kansas are ordered away. How many cavalry can you march for the purpose indicated?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 246. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., December 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Rolla, Mo. He will assume command immediately.

By command of Major-General Dodge:

J. W. BARNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, *December 31, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

General EWING:

I sent Captain Leeper and thirty men with Captain Smith, of the Seventh Kansas, from Patterson toward the Arkansas line on the 27th. Major Robbins started from Cape Girardeau some days ago with a force of cavalry in search of Reves' guerrillas. I have talked with a number of persons from Northern Arkansas lately, some of them from Strawberry. They all state there was no force there up to December 18, but that there was an order for all commissioned officers to get near Pocahontas on the 19th, and the general understanding was that the troops were all to be ordered into camp immediately. Colonels McCray, Reves, Freeman, and Johnson were all in Northeastern Arkansas, but had no considerable number of troops collected before the 18th. I will keep scouts out in that direction. When Captain Leeper returns I will give all information obtained by him.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 238. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, December 31, 1864.

1. Col. Albert Sigel, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of this district.

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By order of Col. E. C. Catherwood:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS POST,
Jefferson City, Mo., December 31, 1864.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 24, headquarters First Sub District, Jefferson City, Mo., December 31, 1864, I hereby assume command of the post of Jefferson City, Mo. All orders heretofore issued will remain in full force until further orders.

By order of—

C. J. MISSEMER,
Capt. Co. H., Fourth Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., December 31, 1864.

I. The Osage River having been established as the northern boundary of this district by General Orders, No. 234, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, I hereby assume command of the additional territory comprising Hickory County entire, and that portion of the counties of Bates, Camden, Saint Clair, and Vernon lying south of the Osage River.

II. Commanding officers of Enrolled Militia and of troops raised under General Orders, No. 107, current series, from department headquarters, on active duty within the limits above mentioned, will, upon receipt of this order, forward to these headquarters a report showing the location and strength of their commands, the number and date of order calling them into active service and by whom issued. A tri-monthly report will also be forwarded by them on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Several papers have been referred to me concerning irregularities charged on General Blunt and others before I came in this command, and entirely outside. Yet, as some of the parties are in my command, I may do something if I can get men disconnected with Kansas affairs and worthy of credence. There is so much political and personal strife in our service it is almost impossible to get an honest, impartial deter-

mination of facts. A shift of troops so as to put officers and men out of their own home localities would greatly improve my command, and I wish especially that some of my Kansas regiments may be sent to the front and troops of other States sent to me. I have ordered the Eleventh Kansas to Colorado, far enough from their homes, but the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Kansas might well be changed. The First Colorado, the Third Colorado, and many companies of other regiments have to be mustered out under the provisions of Circular No. 36. I am also informed that Fort Smith and Fayetteville, in the Department of Kansas, are being evacuated. Fort Gibson, in the same department, is garrisoned with dismounted Indian troops, so that my southern border is more exposed than formerly. The Indians on the plains continue to act in bands of 50 or 100 at various points, and I desire to make new efforts to crush them during the latter part of winter. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to urge the sending of more troops of other States to aid in keeping open the overland lines, escort trains, put down the Indians, and strengthen the defenses which overlook the enemy's approaches from Texas.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
No. 42. } *Fort Riley, Kans., December 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

7. Company D, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans. The commanding officer will report in person to these headquarters for orders.

8. Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans. The commanding officer will report in person to these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

13. Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, First Colorado Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., and will proceed without delay to Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., and upon his arrival at that post will assume command. Maj. E. W. Wynkoop, upon his arrival at Fort Lyon, will make a thorough investigation of the recent operations against the Indians in that part of the District of Upper Arkansas, and make a detailed report of the same to these headquarters, with as little delay as possible.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. James H. Ford:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., December 31, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

SIR: Orders were sent to Santa Fé for Major McCleave to come to Fort Sumner; for Captain Fritz to return to his post; for Captain Witham with his men to return to Las Cruces, via Forts Sumner and

Stanton, and for Companies A and K, First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers, to return to Fort Union, unless matters with reference to the Kiowas and Comanches demanded the further stay of these troops at or near Fort Bascom. The cavalry horses of Colonel Carson's expedition must be fed on hay as long as you have a pound at your post, particularly when the ground is covered with snow. Write to me at once and let me know all that has been done, or is doing, with reference to what is written above. I am completely in the dark with reference to your status, or who even is in command, as I cannot tell whether my orders have yet reached you. Report in full about the condition of your stock. I expected to have found Major McCleave here, and to have met Captain Witham en route to Las Cruces.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Reserve Corps (Reynolds):							New Orleans and in the field.
Staff	14	.....	14	14	.....	.....	
Infantry	459	9,371	12,001	18,074	.....	.....	
Cavalry	91	2,143	2,767	3,486	.....	.....	
Artillery	38	1,245	1,399	1,642	8	44	
Total	602	12,759	16,181	23,216	8	44	
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							New Orleans, La.
Staff	63	.....	63	79	.....	.....	
Infantry	712	18,193	23,739	28,898	124	53	
Cavalry	220	5,586	7,474	10,166	.....	.....	
Artillery	134	4,651	5,600	6,911	287	69	
Total	1,129	28,430	36,876	46,054	411	122	
Department of the Missouri (Dodge):							Saint Louis, Mo.
Staff	57	.....	57	61	.....	.....	
Infantry	179	4,622	5,891	7,282	25	.....	
Cavalry	314	8,589	10,790	13,651	8	2	
Artillery	16	692	809	913	.....	40	
Total	566	13,903	17,547	21,907	33	42	
Department of Arkansas (Steele):							Little Rock, Ark.
Staff	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....	
Infantry	507	13,041	17,538	23,259	24	3	
Cavalry	277	7,285	10,785	18,063	.....	14	
Artillery	31	992	1,140	1,449	.....	63	
Total	855	21,318	29,503	42,811	24	80	
Department of Mississippi (Dana):							Memphis, Tenn.
Staff	18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	
Infantry	461	10,830	14,012	16,382	.....	32	
Cavalry	161	4,274	5,529	7,551	.....	8	
Artillery	141	5,673	6,816	7,249	136	162	
Total	781	20,777	26,375	31,200	136	202	
Grand total	3,949	97,187	126,498	165,204	612	490	

Organization of troops in the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

28th Illinois (six companies), Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
29th Illinois, Col. Loren Kent.
99th Illinois (five companies), Lieut. Col. Asa C. Matthews.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
29th Wisconsin, Col. William A. Greene.

SECOND BRIGADE.*

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

8th Illinois, Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones.
76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. WILLIAM T. SPICELY.

24th Indiana (detachment),† Capt. James M. Taylor.
67th Indiana,† Maj. Francis A. Sears.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
38th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt.
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Col. CHARLES BLACK.

37th Illinois, Maj. Ransom Kennicott.
20th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake.
23d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Charles J. Clark.
35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

U. S. FORCES AT MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
96th Ohio (five companies), Lieut. Col. Albert H. Brown.

CAVALRY FORCES.

Col. EDMUND J. DAVIS.

87th Illinois (mounted) Infantry, Lieut. Col. John M. Crebs.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon S. Badger.
2d New York Veteran, Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
1st Texas, Capt. Philip G. Temple.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. BENJAMIN NIELDS.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Delaware Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Thomas A. Porter.
Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B), Lieut. William Marland.
Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.
New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

Reserve Artillery.

1st Indiana Heavy, Company A, Capt. Abram W. Simmons.
1st Indiana Heavy, Company G, Capt. Benjamin S. Harrower.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. Albert Rowse.
New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.

* The 8th, 11th, and 46th Illinois, under Col. B. Dornblaser, on expedition commanded by General Lawler, returned to Memphis, December 31.

† On temporary duty at New Orleans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters troops, Lieut. Albert H. Blake.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

2d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Marsh, jr.
12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hamilton B. Dox.
118th Illinois (mounted) Infantry, Capt. William J. Evans.
6th Missouri (seven companies), Capt. Frederick A. Millert.
11th New York, Maj. S. Pierre Remington.
14th New York (six companies), Capt. Julius P. Merklein.
4th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Webster P. Moore.
Chicago Mercantile Battery, Lieut. Henry Roe.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Capt. Daniel Webster.

MORGANZA, LA.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.*

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. DICKEY.

73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam.
75th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice.
84th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Emil Boedicker.
92d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry N. Frisbie.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALONZO J. EDGERTON.

65th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Francis Moore.
67th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Henry E. Losey.
99th U. S. Colored Troops,† Maj. Samuel Pollock.

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SHERMAN.

DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON, LA.

Lieut. Col. NELSON VIALL.

Carrollton, La.

24th Indiana (detachment), Maj. Francis A. Sears.
1st New Orleans, Companies B and H, Capt. Constant Loup.

Camp Parapet, La.

11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Lieut. Col. Nelson Viall.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Charles H. J. Hamlen.

Jefferson City, La.

77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Jesse Fettis.

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* First Division.
† On detached duty at Plaquemine.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE, LA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT A. CAMERON.

Brashear City, La.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

16th Indiana (mounted) (one company).
93d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon Jones.
98th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Edward T. Burnham.
11th Wisconsin, Col. Charles L. Harris.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. Richard Campbell.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Henry W. Peck.
New York Light Artillery, 25th Battery, Lieut. Irving D. Southworth.

Thibodeaux, La.

Maj. ROBERT CONOVER.

16th Indiana (mounted) (seven companies), Maj. Robert Conover.
18th New York Cavalry, Capt. William Davis.
Iowa Light Artillery, 4th Battery, Capt. Philip H. Goode.

Donaldsonville, La.

Col. JOHN G. CLARK.

26th Indiana (nine companies), Col. John G. Clark.
1st Louisiana, Col. William O. Fiske.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Napoleonville, La.

Col. WILLARD SAYLES.

3d Rhode Island Cavalry (detachment), Col. Willard Sayles.
26th Indiana (one company).

Terre Bonne, La.

Maj. HENRY H. POPE.

33d Illinois, Maj. Henry H. Pope.
16th Indiana (mounted) (two companies).
18th New York Cavalry (detachment).

Plaquemine, La.

Maj. RICHARD G. SHAW.

31st Massachusetts (mounted) (three companies).
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (four companies), Maj. Richard G. Shaw.

FORCES LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

Col. ROBERT B. JONES.

130th Illinois, Capt. John H. Robinson.
1st New Orleans (detachment).
77th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment).
10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Company A, Lieut. Justin E. Brown.

FORTS JACKSON AND SAINT PHILIP.

Maj. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Jr.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (detachment).
11th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery (detachment).

TROOPS REPORTING DIRECT.

INFANTRY.

New Orleans.

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.
91st Illinois, Col. Henry M. Day.
1st New Orleans (headquarters), Lieut. Col. Eugene Tisdale.
1st New Orleans (two companies),* Maj. Curtis W. Killborn.
1st United States, Col. Robert C. Buchanan.
77th U. S. Colored Troops (one company), Capt. Sidney S. Boyce.
7th Vermont, Col. William C. Holbrook.

Algiers, La.

56th Ohio (four companies), Capt. Henry E. Jones.

Bonnet Carré, La.

80th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William A. Hatch.

Pass Manchac and De Sair, La.

Maj. GEORGE WEBSTER.

77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale.
77th U. S. Colored Troops, Company I, Lieut. Godfrey Christen.

Fort Macomb, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. Melville C. Linscott.

Fort Pike, La.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

Ship Island, Miss.

74th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Col. Ernest W. Holmstedt.

CAVALRY.

Hermitage Plantation, La.

31st Massachusetts (mounted) (four companies), Capt. W. Irving Allen.

Kennerville.

2d Louisiana (one company),† Col. Charles Everett.

ARTILLERY.

New Orleans, La.

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.
1st Indiana Heavy (six companies), Col. John A. Keith.
Massachusetts Light, 6th Battery (F), Lieut. Philip Wachter.

Fort Livingston, La.

10th U. S. Colored Heavy, Company C, Capt. Albert Loring.

Artillery Camp of Instruction.

Col. J. HALE SYPHER.

1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. Stillman O. Fish.
Ohio Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Samuel S. Eaton.
Ohio Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Russell P. Twist.

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* Camp of Distribution.
† Camp of Instruction.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.*

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE, LA.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH BAILEY.

7th Kentucky (four companies), Capt. William W. Bacon.
2d Louisiana, Maj. Alfred Hodsdon.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (battalion), Maj. William Roy.
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 13th Battery, Capt. Richard R. Griffith.

U. S. FORCES AT PORT HUDSON, LA.

Col. CHARLES W. DREW.

76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.
78th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Jasper Hutchings.
81st U. S. Colored Troops (old), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gaskill.
4th U. S. Colored Cavalry, Maj. Nathaniel C. Mitchell.
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.
Vermont Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE E. YARRINGTON.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. Jasper H. Warren.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Joseph Chellet.
97th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Michael McDonough.

Second Brigade.

Col. EPHRAIM W. WOODMAN.

1st Florida Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Eugene von Kielmansegge.
2d Maine Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling.

Fort Barrancas.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Hitchcock.

Fort Pickens.

25th U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Maj. James W. H. Reisinger.

Barrancas, Fla.

14th New York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Rankin G. Laughlin.
97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Victor Vifquain.
60th Indiana (four companies), Lieut. Col. Augustus Goelzer.
69th Indiana (four companies), Maj. George H. Bonebrake.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
20th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Amos P. Wells.
96th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William H. Wallace.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Starr.
2d Maine Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Elijah D. Johnson.
3d Maryland Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.
6th Missouri Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Wesley A. Hackney.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Ira G. Wisner.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Capt. Patrick H. Lawler.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

*Also in command of all colored troops in Department of the Gulf.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Col. CHARLES HAMILTON.

110th New York, Maj. Henry C. Devendorf.
2d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Wilder.
2d Florida Cavalry (seven companies), Capt. Henry A. Crane.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEX.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.

34th Indiana, Maj. Nimrod Headington.
62d U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Joseph K. Hudson.
81st U. S. Colored Troops (new), Lieut. Col. William W. Bliss.
1st Texas Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Martin Robinson.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

2d Battalion U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (five companies), Capt. William W. H. Lawton.
Signal Corps (detachment), Capt. James B. Ludwick.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

DRAFT RENDEZVOUS, BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. PITCAIRN MORRISON.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies).
2d Missouri Cavalry (detachment).

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (three companies), Capt. James H. Corns.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (one company), Lieut. Thomas D. McAlpine.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

2d Missouri Light, Batteries B, H, K, and M, Col. Nelson Cole, Franklin.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Col. BENJAMIN L. E. BONNEVILLE.

1st Missouri State Militia (two companies), Capt. John Rupp.
18th U. S. Colored Troops (detachment).
14th Missouri Cavalry (detachment).

BLOOMFIELD.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. William Dawson.

CARUTHERSVILLE.

50th Missouri (one company), Capt. William W. Campbell.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Frederick R. Vincent.

CHARLESTON.

50th Missouri (one company), Capt. Edwin P. Diehl.

FARMINGTON.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Byron Griffith.

FREDERICKTOWN.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. William Law.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. Oliver P. Johnson.
50th Missouri (one company), Capt. Charles F. Bruihl.
50th Missouri (one company), Capt. Charles Perry.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Harrison H. Byrne.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Lieut. William Rinne.

IRONTON.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Lewis Sells.

MINERAL POINT.

50th Missouri (one company), Capt. Robert L. Lindsay.

NEW MADRID.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. Henry Kelling.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. James W. Edwards.

PATTERSON.

7th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Burr H. Bostwick.

PILOT KNOB.

1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Capt. Joseph Weber.
7th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Edward Thornton.

POTOSI.

50th Missouri (one company), Lieut. William Moran.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Richard M. Hulse.

SAINT LOUIS.

6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Grant.
41st Missouri, Maj. Henry F. Dietz.
1st Missouri State Militia (one company), Lieut. Col. John N. Herder.
7th Kansas Cavalry (four companies), Capt. William S. Moorhouse.
2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Amos P. Wright.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William L. Boyd.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Col. EDWIN C. CATHERWOOD.

ROLLA.

1st Missouri State Militia (four companies), Capt. John Dietrich.
17th Illinois Cavalry (ten companies), Maj. Lucius C. Matlack.
13th Missouri Cavalry, Maj. William C. Le Fever.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (five companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Eppstein.

WAYNESVILLE.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Maj. John B. Kaiser.

SALEM.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Levi E. Whybark.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS.

WARRENSBURG.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. James McFerran.
7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Capt. Murline C. Henslee.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Charles H. Thurber.

SEDALIA.

4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Capt. Alfred Walters.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

SAINT JOSEPH.

43d Missouri (four companies), Capt. John B. Majors.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Hiram A. Rice.

PLATTSBURG.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Marquis De Smith.

TAOS.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. John P. Rodgers.

LIBERTY.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Solon A. C. Bartlett.

WESTON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Robert McElroy.

PARKVILLE.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Abijah Johns.

CARROLLTON.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Charles W. Rush.

CHILLICOTHE.

3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Sergt. John S. Moody.

MACON.

17th Illinois Cavalry (two companies), Lieut. Calvin H. Shapley.
9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. Samuel A. Garth.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C (section), Capt. Frederick W. Fuchs.

FULTON.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. Israel W. Stewart.

MEXICO.

49th Missouri (three companies), Capt. John F. Dierker.

COLUMBIA.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. William Colbert.

BRUNSWICK.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. Louis Benecke.

WARRENTON.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. James Adams.

DANVILLE.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. George I. Smith.

STURGEON.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. John E. Ball.

TROY.

49th Missouri (one company), Capt. Abram Kempinsky.

FAYETTE.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Sheldon S. Eaton.

GLASGOW.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Thomas B. Reed.

HANNIBAL.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Charles Albrecht.

KANSAS CITY.

43d Missouri (six companies), Col. Chester Harding, jr.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

SPRINGFIELD.

46th Missouri, Companies A and K, Maj. Thomas K. Paul.
16th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan.
6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Maj. William Plumb.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (six companies), Maj. Milton Burch.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John Steffens.

MOUNT VERNON.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Companies B and M, Col. John D. Allen.

CASSVILLE.

Maj. JAMES M. MOORE.

46th Missouri, Company D, Capt. William B. Allen.
46th Missouri, Company F, Capt. David C. Ruff.
15th Missouri Cavalry, Companies G and H, Maj. James M. Moore.

LEBANON.

46th Missouri, Company B, Capt. J. T. Hubbard.
16th Missouri Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Roswell K. Hart.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company D, Capt. John T. Wilson.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Malcolm Hunter.

SAND SPRINGS.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas M. Alsup.

MARSHFIELD.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Robert L. Butts.

HARTSVILLE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel Turner.

OZARK.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Jackson Ball.

NEOSHO.

46th Missouri, Company E, Capt. Isaac P. Julian.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies L and M, Capt. Ozias Ruark.

CAVE SPRINGS.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Green C. Stotts.

GREENFIELD.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Edmund J. Morris.

STOCKTON.

46th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Ezekiel D. Brown.
15th Missouri Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Alexander C. Montgomery.

HUMANSVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Asa S. Coffman.

BLOOMINGTON.

46th Missouri, Company G, Capt. William Brixey.

BOLIVAR.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Lafayette J. Mitchell.

NEWTONIA.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Oscar Wear.

MELVILLE.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company I, Capt. John H. Howard.

BUFFALO.

15th Missouri Cavalry, Company L, Capt. James W. Burns.

FAIR GROVE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Samuel W. Headlee.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

46th Missouri, Company H, Capt. Moses L. Alsup.

GASCONADE.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert M. Hayter.
8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Richard G. Chitwood.

WARDENS STATION.

16th Missouri Cavalry, Company M, Capt. George W. Taylor.

TANEY COUNTY.

46th Missouri, Company I, Capt. William J. Piland.

IN THE FIELD.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Jacob Cassairt.

ALTON, ILL.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROY STONE.

144th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

District of Saint Louis.

One company, Capt. Adolph Tacke, New Madrid.
One company, Capt. John R. Cochran, Dallas.
One company, Capt. Samuel Tanner, Hamburg.
One company, Capt. Alfred Montgomery, Bloomfield.
One company, Captain ——— Denny.

District of Rolla.

One company, Capt. William H. Ferguson, Steelville.

*District of North Missouri.**

4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Col. John H. Shanklin, Chillicothe.
4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Lieut. M. L. Brown, Carrollton.
4th Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Clayton Tiffin, Richmond.
27th Regiment (two companies), Col. Arnold Krekel, Saint Charles.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Thomas E. Brawner, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. William H. Rees, Brunswick.
35th Regiment (one company), Capt. Henry Bucksath, Bowling Green.
37th Regiment (one company), Capt. William C. Teague, Troy.
46th Regiment (one company), Capt. Charles F. Mayo, Huntsville.
46th Regiment (one company), Capt. Alexander Denny, Roanoke.
50th Regiment (one company), Lieut. Tobias McQuoid, Edina.
51st Regiment (one company), Lieut. Anderson Elliott, Richmond.
51st Regiment (one company), Lieut. Isaac McKown, Fredericksburg
59th Regiment (one company), Col. Frederick Morsey, Warrenton.
69th Regiment (one company), Capt. Isaac D. How, Alexandria.
69th Regiment (one company), Capt. Henry J. Lewis, Monticello.
70th Regiment (provisional company), Lieut. Martin O. Miller, Shelbyville.
Provisional company, Capt. Daniel Hoover, Carrollton.
One company, Lieut. W. T. Davis, Liberty.
One company, Capt. John W. Younger, Missouri City.

District of Southwest Missouri.†

Brig. Gen. COLLEY B. HOLLAND.

73d Regiment (one company), Capt. William L. Fenex, Forsythe.
73d Regiment (one company), Capt. Gillum Hopper, White River.
76th Regiment (one company), Capt. George F. Bowers, Lawrence County.

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*Seventh and Eighth Districts.
† Fourth District.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK.

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

Col. CYRUS H. MACKEY.

50th Indiana (five companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
33d Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Lofland.
9th Wisconsin (four companies), Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. GARRETT.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.
36th Iowa, Col. Charles W. Kittredge.
40th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Cooper.
77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William E. Stevens.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.

Not Brigaded.

29th Iowa (detachment), Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson.
112th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Lieut. Col. John G. Gustafson.
113th U. S. Colored Troops (four companies), Lieut. Col. Lauriston W. Whipple.

Artillery.

3d Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.
Iowa Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Melvil C. Wright.
2d Missouri Light, Battery E, Capt. William Jackson.
Ohio Light, 25th Battery, Capt. Julius L. Hadley.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

First Brigade.

Col. HANS MATTSON.

54th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Augustus H. Chapman.
61st Illinois, Capt. Henry S. Goodspeed.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Dwight May.
3d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Everett W. Foster.
57th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William Ashworth.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. TRUE.

2d Arkansas (detachment) Capt. Ira D. Bronson.
62d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Meeker.
106th Illinois, Capt. John Shockey.
126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucius W. Beal.
29th Iowa (detachment), Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Lieut. Charles Green.
2d Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles Schaerff.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Theophilus Kates.

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* Or Seventh Army Corps.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST.

First Brigade.

Col. ALBERT ERSKINE.

13th Illinois, Col. Albert Erskine.
1st Indiana (two companies), Capt. James A. Pine.
5th Kansas (four companies), Lieut. James M. Heddens.
7th Missouri, Maj. Milton H. Brawner.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY.

1st Iowa, Col. William Thompson.
1st Missouri, Lieut. Col. John J. Joslyn.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. John H. Reed.
3d United States, Capt. George W. Howland.

Third Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

10th Illinois, Col. James Stuart.
9th Iowa, Col. Matthew M. Trumbull.
2d Missouri (Merrill Horse), Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hunt.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John W. Lisenby.
11th Missouri, Col. William D. Wood.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Irving W. Fuller.
9th Kansas, Col. Edward Lynde.
3d Michigan, Col. John K. Mizner.
3d Wisconsin, Maj. John C. Schroeling.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

35th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
56th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses Reed.
60th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John G. Hudson.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company D, Capt. Benjamin Thomas.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Company G, Lieut. Otho R. Sensibaugh.
23d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edgar P. Hill.
15th Illinois Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Eagleton Carmichael.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Edwin Bancroft.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

FRONTIER DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN EDWARDS.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. ADAMS.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Elhanon J. Searle.
2d Arkansas (detachment), Col. Marshall L. Stephenson.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
12th Kansas, Maj. Thomas H. Kennedy.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery, Lieut. Andrew G. Clark.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS.

1st Kansas Colored Troops, Maj. Richard G. Ward.
2d Kansas Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John H. Gillpatrick.
54th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Charles Fair.
Arkansas Light Artillery, 1st Battery, Lieut. William Mayes.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

1st Arkansas Cavalry, Col. M. La Rue Harrison.
2d Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Julius G. Fisk.
6th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. John A. Johnson, jr.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Charles Willetts.

Indian Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1st Indian Home Guards, Col. Stephen H. Wattles.
2d Indian Home Guards, Capt. Archibald Scraper.
3d Indian Home Guards, Maj. John A. Foreman.
14th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Dudley Sawyer.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

13th Kansas, Companies A, C, D, G, H, and I, Lieut. Col. John B. Wheeler.

Van Buren, Ark.

Col. THOMAS M. BOWEN.

13th Kansas, Companies B, E, F, and K, Capt. Patrick H. McNamara.
1st Arkansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Francis M. Ward.
2d Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Arthur Gunther.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

POST AND DEFENSES OF VICKSBURG, MISS.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

MALTBY'S BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
1st Mississippi Marine Brigade, Maj. David S. Tallerday.
58th Ohio, Companies A, B, and C, Capt. William S. Friesner.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK M. CRANDAL.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses H. Crowell.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
51st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Buck.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

46th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Julian E. Bryant.†
47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.

Not Brigaded.

64th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Edward B. Meatyard.
5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Erastus N. Owen.

POST AND DEFENSES OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

8th New Hampshire, Col. Hawkes Fearing, jr.
48th Ohio, Col. Job R. Parker.
83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Lieut. Col. Albion L. Mitchell.
70th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Willard C. Earle.
5th Illinois Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Abel H. Seley.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. John P. Coleman.
Ohio Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Omar S. Lee.

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*U. S. Colored Troops.
†Ordered to Memphis, Tenn.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Capt. WILLIAM H. BOLTON.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
1st Missouri Light, Battery E, Capt. Edmund H. Nichols.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Harlow P. McNaughton.
Ohio Light, 8th Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE C. MCKEE.

1st Mississippi.
2d Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Freedmen.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

POST AND DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

108th Illinois, Capt. Sylvester V. Dooley.
113th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke.
120th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Spencer B. Floyd.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANK A. KENDRICK.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James M. Irvin.
59th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden.
61st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John Foley.

FORT PICKERING.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

68th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. Emil Smith.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. John H. Baker.

UNASSIGNED.

8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Companies B and K, Lieut. Benjamin F. Foreman.

POST OF COLUMBUS, KY.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR.

4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. William N. Lansing.

POST OF CAIRO, ILL.

Col. EZRA T. SPRAGUE.

42d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William W. Botkin.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES W. DUSTAN.

1st Tennessee, Col. A. P. Curry.
2d Tennessee, Col. David Ryan.
3d Tennessee, Col. William T. Williamson.
4th Tennessee, Col. William C. Whitney.
1st Tennessee Freedmen, Col. Edmund R. Wiley.
2d Tennessee Freedmen, Col. Arthur T. Reeve.
3d Tennessee Freedmen, Col. Henry Van Horn.
Railroad Battalion, Maj. M. J. Farrell.
Maginly's Cavalry Squadron, Capt. B. R. Maginly.
Squadron of Cavalry, Capt. W. P. Hepburn.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Maj. RAPHAEL G. ROMBAUER.

1st Illinois, Battery G (section), } Lieut. Adam Frank.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, }
1st Missouri, Battery M, Capt. John H. Tiemeyer.
2d Missouri, Battery G, Capt. William Arthur.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
2d U. S. Colored, Battery I, Capt. Louis B. Smith.
Wisconsin Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Arthur B. Wheelock.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL O. SHOREY.

7th Indiana, Maj. James H. Carpenter.
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles (five companies), Capt. Napoleon Snyder.
4th Missouri, Capt. Edward L. De Grendele.
2d New Jersey, Maj. Frederick B. Revere.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

3d Iowa, Col. John W. Noble.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Benteen.

Third Brigade.

Col. EMBURY D. OSBAND.

4th Illinois (five companies), Capt. Anthony T. Search.
11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Otto Funke.
3d U. S. Colored, Maj. Edwin M. Main.
2d Wisconsin, Maj. Nicholas H. Dale.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Wesley Platt.

UNASSIGNED.

2d Arkansas Cavalry, Col. John E. Phelps.

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	15	196	220	248	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	19	297	362	589	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	54	1,201	1,612	2,304	.....	.....	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	30	530	830	1,084	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (Blunt)	42	998	1,222	1,798	8	10	Paola.
District of Upper Arkansas (Ford)	24	803	1,145	1,893	.....	.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
Grand total	184	4,025	5,391	7,916	14	14	

* Includes escort, Signal Corps, and detachment Ninth Wisconsin Battery.

Organization of Troops in the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company G (escort), Capt. Alfred C. Pierce.
Signal Corps (detachment), Captain Edwin I. Meeker.
Wisconsin Light, 9th Battery (detachment).

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

Denver, Colo. Ter.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. James Olney.
3d Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Captain Presley Talbot.

Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Capt. George H. Stilwell.

Fort Garland, Colo. Ter.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Junction Station, Colo. Ter.

Maj. SAMUEL M. LOGAN.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Capt. J. Freeman Phillips.

Valley Station, Colo. Ter.

3d Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Adam L. Shock.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Alkali Station, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Edward B. Murphy.

Beauvais Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Lieut. Merrill S. Tuttle.

Columbus, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. David.

Post Cottonwood, Nebr. Ter.

Col. SAMUEL W. SUMMERS.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Capt. Harrison W. Cremer.
7th Iowa Cavalry (one company of recruits).
1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Kuhl.

Dan Smith's Ranch.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Lieut. George M. Swaim.

Gilman's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, Company A (detachment), Capt. Charles F. Porter.

Julesburg, Colo. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Nicholas J. O'Brien.

Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter.

Capt. LEE P. GILLETTE.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Lee P. Gillette.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John P. Murphy.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Edward Donovan.
1st Nebraska Militia, Company B, Capt. Isaac Wiles.

Little Blue Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Militia, Company C, Capt. Alvin G. White.

Mullahla's Station, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Henry H. Ribble.

O'Fallons Bluffs, Nebr. Ter.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John Wilcox.

Plum Creek, Nebr. Ter.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Sterrit M. Curran.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Morgan A. Hance.
1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William W. Ivory.

WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS.

Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Wesley Love.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company F, Capt. William H. Evans.

Frémont's Orchard, Colo. Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Thomas P. Clark.

Fort Halleck, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Jacob L. Humfreville.

Fort Laramie, Idaho Ter.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company D, Capt. William D. Fouts.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Henry L. Koehne.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company D, } Capt. Jacob F. Apt.
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company I, }
11th Ohio Cavalry, Company L.

Camp Marshall, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Levi G. Marshall.

Camp Mitchell, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. William Ellsworth.

Platte Bridge, Idaho Ter.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Henry C. Bretney.

DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. L. Craig Shields.
16th Kansas Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. Samuel Walker.
U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (detachment).

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 2.

Fort Scott, Kans.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Tyrus I. Hurd.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Orren A. Curtis.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Campany L, Lieut. Alonzo Donovan.
Kansas Light Artillery, 2d Battery (section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Burlington, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Curtis Johnson.

Fort Curtis, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Sergt. Benjamin Fullagar

Fort Hamer, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Fernando C. Kizer.

Humboldt, Kans.

Maj. HENRY C. HAAS.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John A. Wanless.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.

Fort Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. Eli M. Cooper.

Fort McKean, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Capt. James B. Pond.

Mound City, Kans.

Maj. JOHN M. LAING.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John L. Thompson
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Joseph B. Swain.
15th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Edward B. Metz.

* Company M detailed as post battery at Fort Leavenworth.

Pawnee Station, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, Capt. John M. Bernard.

Trading Post, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Charles O. Smith.

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3.

Oxford, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Tobias J. Hadley.

Paola, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Joseph H. Phillips.
McLain's (Colorado) battery, Lieut. George S. Eayre.

Rockville, Kans.

5th Kansas Cavalry, Company M, Capt. William H. Lindsey.

DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS.

Col. JAMES H. FORD.

Fort Ellsworth, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Henry W. Garfield.

Fort Larned, Kans.

Lieut. WATSON D. CROCKER.

12th Kansas, Company H, Lieut. Augustus W. Burton.
11th Kansas Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Jacob Van Antwerp.
Wisconsin Light, 9th Battery (section), Lieut. Watson D. Crocker.

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.

Maj. SCOTT J. ANTHONY.

1st New Mexico, Company K, Lieut. James D. Cannon.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. George W. Hawkins.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Edward A. Jacobs.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Silas S. Soule.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Samuel H. Cook.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Horace W. Baldwin.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Joseph A. Cramer.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Stephen G. Marvin.
1st Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Lieut. Ward W. Denison.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Maj. JESSE L. PRITCHARD.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Martin Hennion.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Edward L. Berthoud.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William H. Greene.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John P. Mason.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Edward D. Boyd.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Albert L. Gooding.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Benjamin F. Johnston.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Uriah B. Holloway.
Wisconsin Light, 9th Battery (section), Lieut. John A. Edington.

Salina, Kans.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Elisha Hammer.

Fort Zarah, Kans.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry (unassigned recruits), Capt. Theodore Conkey.

En route to Fort Larned, Kans.

2d Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Charles A. Allen.
2d Colorado Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Thomas Moses, jr.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	31	.....	32	32	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	46	54	61	.....	4
Fort Bascom	6	123	135	241	.....	.....
Fort Craig	5	129	156	244	4	13
Los Pinos	.....	50	56	58	.....	.....
Fort Marcy	1	48	59	64	.....	2
Fort McRae	1	59	69	90	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	.....	42	52	117	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	12	371	407	520	.....	2
Fort Union	11	301	405	545	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	2	26	58	114	.....	2
Fort Wingate	4	104	127	167	.....	.....
In the field	4	64	72	267	.....	2
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	6	217	245	289	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	1	53	61	79	.....	2
Fort Cummings	2	80	91	62	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	3	102	134	159	.....	.....
Las Cruces	4	90	128	160	.....	.....
Tubac	2	74	92	101	.....	.....
Grand total	97	1,988	2,443	3,410	8	31

Organization of troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

Albuquerque.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. John B. Shinn.

Fort Bascom.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies C, E, I, and M, Capt. Edward H. Bergmann.

Fort Craig.

Col. OSCAR M. BROWN.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Daniel B. Haskell.
1st New Mexico, Company E, Lieut. Hezekiah C. Harrison.
1st California Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. Lewis F. Samburn.

Fort Marcy.

5th United States, Company K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.

Fort McRae.

1st New Mexico, Company D, Maj. Edward B. Willis.

Fort Stanton.

Lieut. FRANKLIN COOK.

5th United States, Company B, Lieut. Franklin Cook.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A* (detachment), Lieut. Edward Walsh.

Fort Sumner.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

5th United States, Companies D and E, Capt. Martin Mullins.
1st California Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Ephraim C. Baldwin.
1st California Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Lawrence G. Murphy.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Francis McCabe.

Fort Union.

Col. HENRY R. SELDEN.

1st New Mexico (five companies), Col. Henry R. Selden.
5th United States, Company A, Lieut. Charles Porter.
1st California Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Robert S. Johnson.

Union Depot.

Capt. WILLIAM R. SHOEMAKER.

Fort Whipple.

Capt. ALLEN L. ANDERSON.

5th United States, Company F, Lieut. Samuel L. Barr.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company K, Capt. John Thompson.

Fort Wingate.

Maj. ETHAN W. EATON.

5th United States, Company I, Lieut. Charles Speed.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Nicholas Hodt.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Donaciano Montoya.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Company G, Capt. Edmond Butler.

Tubac.

1st California Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John L. Merriam.

In the field.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON.

1st California, Company A, Lieut. Robert Edmiston.
1st California, Company K, Lieut. George H. Pettis.
1st California Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Gilbert T. Witham.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Joseph Berney.

* Detachment of company, under command of Capt. William Brady, at Las Cruces.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Maj. JOSEPH SMITH.

Fort Bowie.

1st New Mexico, Company A, Capt. Nicolas Quintana.

Fort Cummings.

1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company F, Maj. Julius C. Shaw.

Fort Goodwin.

Maj. JAMES GORMAN.

1st New Mexico, Company I, Capt. Smith H. Simpson.
1st California Cavalry, Company I, Capt. William B. Kennedy.

Las Cruces.

1st California, Companies C, D, and F, Capt. James H. Whitlock.

Franklin.

1st California, Company E, Capt. Thomas P. Chapman.
1st California, Company G, Lieut. John D. Slocum.
1st California Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Richard H. Orton.
1st California Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas A. Stombs.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	11	12	23	23	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa (Sully)	63	1,539	2,033	2,358	.....	.....	Dubuque, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	81	2,141	2,864	2,864	.....	22	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Bell)	9	122	315	391	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	164	3,814	5,235	5,636	.....	.....	

Organization of troops in the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

FORT BERTHOLD, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Abraham B. Moreland.

CROW CREEK, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt Scott Shattuck.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. George E. Judd.
172d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Victor Chandone.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

169th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. David K. Springer.

FORT RANDALL, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (five companies), Col. Samuel M. Pollock.

FORT RICE, DAK. TER.

1st U. S. Volunteers (six companies), Col. Charles A. R. Dimon.

FORT SULLY, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Albert E. House.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), 7th Iowa Cavalry (two companies), } Lieut. Col. John Pattee.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Francis H. Cooper.

FORT UNION, DAK. TER.

30th Wisconsin, Company I, Capt. Napoleon B. Greer.

VERMILLION, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nelson Miner.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. TER.

Dakota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Tripp.

YANKTON, DAK. TER.

6th Iowa Cavalry (one company), Capt. Lewis R. Wolfe.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Col. ROBERT N. MCLAREN.

Chengwatona, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Lieut. Patrick S. Gardner.

Princeton, Minn.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company M (detachment), Capt. John C. Hanley.

Fort Ripley, Minn.

Maj. JOHN M. THOMPSON.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Company G, Lieut. John P. Eaton.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company K, Lieut. Jonathan Darrow.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company E, Lieut. Mark T. Berry.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. John C. Whipple.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Col. ROBERT N. MCLAREN.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John R. Jones.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Capt. James M. Paine.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. George Andrus.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Frank McGrade.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company K, Capt. Milo E. Palmer.
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Edward Oakford (at Draft Rendezvous).

Sauk Center, Minn.

Maj. HENNING VON MINDEN.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Robert F. Slaughter.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER.

1st U. S. Volunteers, Company A,
Hatch's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), } Lieut. Col. Charles P. Adams.

FORT RIDGELY, MINN.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Alfred B. Brackett.
1st Connecticut Cavalry, Company G, Capt. James R. Strout.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Thomas M. Smith.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company I, Capt. Richard W. Musgrove.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Capt. John Jones.

FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER

Maj. ROBERT H. ROSE.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Lewis J. Patch.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Aaron S. Everest.
2d Minnesota Cavalry, Company D (detachment), Lieut. Lyman B. Smith.
1st U. S. Volunteers, Company F, Lieut. Albert C. Evans.
Minnesota Light Artillery, 3d Battery (section), Lieut. Horace H. Western.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Capt. JOSEPH MCC. BELL.*

4th U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies), } Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (two companies). }

*Brig. Gen. Thomas C. H. Smith on leave of absence.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 16, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose to you communications* from Col. W. H. Parsons, and to suggest to you that Colonel Parsons should proceed to take command of the forces to protect the arms, giving notice of this movement to the commanding officer at Mount Elba. Should Colonel Parsons have any artillery he might be directed to order one section to Mount Elba and to take the rest with him unless Harrison has artillery. The major-general commanding also suggests that the commanding officer at Mount Elba be instructed to call on Colonel Logan for such re-enforcements as he may require if attacked. Colonel Parsons, it is supposed, has already relieved McNeill's regiment, of Harrison's brigade, and sent it to Colonel Harrison, and has also sent one of his own regiments to the relief of Colonel Harrison. Colonel Parsons should assume command of the troops to protect and secure the arms, and Colonel Harrison's brigade must be retained. The order directing it to proceed to Louisiana must be suspended until the arms are safely brought in. Colonel Parsons has been several times instructed from these headquarters to report through you. Will you be kind enough to repeat the instructions from your headquarters. Should it be possible to save the tobacco brought over under orders of General Hindman (if Government tobacco), an effort should be made to do so. A dispatch just received from Colonel Logan states that the cavalry which went from Little Rock to Pine Bluff has returned to Little Rock. Hence Mount Elba will be comparatively free from attack.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camden, October 16, 1864.

I. The attention of the several commissaries of subsistence of this division is called to section 2 of General Orders, No. 95, date November 25, series of 1862, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Department:

SEC. 2. Commissaries of subsistence will transfer, for the purchase of necessary supplies for the sick and wounded, to the medical officer in charge of a hospital (taking duplicate receipts therefor) such portions of the hospital fund as may be demanded on requisition.

II. Attention is also called to section 5 of same order:

SEC. 5. When a hospital fund shall exceed $5,000 the commissary of subsistence having the fund in hand will deposit such excess in the treasury of the Confederate States or other place of deposit where Government moneys are kept, to be liable to draft as other public moneys are. Commissaries will account for hospital funds on their monthly abstracts and summary statements.

III. The commuted value of rations for sick and wounded in hospital, as recommended in General Orders, No. 62, paragraph II, date May 16, series of 1863, is $1.25. The above will be complied with in accordance with orders from the War Department.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camden, October 16, 1864.*

I. Lieut. William M. Cravens, Cravens' regiment, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with paragraph IX, Special Orders 288, District of Arkansas, will report immediately to Brigadier-General McNair for assignment with his brigade.

II. Major Trotter, Nineteenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, will report to Colonel Williams every morning at sunrise until further orders at the Lone Pine Ferry, as assistant in charge of the details at work upon the fortifications.

III. Brigade commanders will each furnish daily one sergeant to take charge of the ten men with axes ordered to report to Colonel Williams by paragraph VIII, Special Orders 93, from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., October 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: The mail this morning brought a letter to a member of my staff from which he has made extracts herewith inclosed. The writer, whose name for prudential reasons is withheld, is a lady of the highest respectability and standing. The letter was written just outside the Yankee picket-lines, and hence did not have to be inspected. As her statements are new to me and important, I thought it best to forward.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General.

I received a letter this morning written by Major Turner, assistant adjutant-general, by direction of General Magruder, dated 13th instant, inviting me to a conference, if I could possibly spare the time, at Washington, at such time as I might designate, intimating that General Smith would probably be in attendance. I caused a reply to be prepared, stating that from various causes I could not now fix a time. The withdrawal of Gano's brigade requires a new arrangement on the left. I want to see Watie's expedition off and I am invited and desire to attend a general grand council of all the nations and tribes on the 1st proximo, and I want to have Gano's brigade settled down, cantonments constructed, horses recruited, &c., and cantonments, if I can get axes, for the Indian division. Should it be important, however, and General Smith desires it, I will meet him or General Magruder, or both, any time and at any place suggested.

MAXEY.

A lady writes from Pine Bluff, September 18, 1864:

I have thought the Confederates would have occupied this country long before this, and cannot see what kept them from it, if they had one-third of the men they are reported to have. There is much talk of evacuating this place; provisions are very scarce and the river is very low; White River is also low. Wagon trains will

go to Brownsville for supplies; this I think will be a very uncertain way of supplying an army; the forage trains go now a long distance from town. There has been no re-enforcement at Pine Bluff.

* * * * * * *

The river is very low, navigation is at an end, one little boat is all that can run to Little Rock, and it is aground, and provisions will get scarcer. The army forages on the other side a long way down, and can be supplied from that source for some time. Federals say re-enforcements are expected.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Five Miles West of Longwood, October 16, 1864—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Commanding Army of Missouri:

GENERAL: After writing my dispatch of 12 m. yesterday I discovered that Sanford's [Sanborn's] cavalry had passed fifteen miles beyond Georgetown to camp on the previous night, and it was therefore impossible for me to overtake and delay him. I also learned that A. J. Smith with the infantry was bearing northward from California instead of the Georgetown route. I at once determined that he could be brought toward Sedalia or delayed by my attacking Sedalia, so I marched on the place, and at 3 p. m. I charged the town (Elliott's battalion in the front) and carried it in a few minutes. We threw some shells and shot into the forts as the flags were flying, but we soon found they were deserted. We were delayed in taking possession of the captured property until 8 p. m. The result will be embodied in a special report of the expedition when I reach headquarters. I will now move northwestward, and will most probably be at Cook's Store or vicinity eastward by sundown. I have detached 100 men to hover around the command of A. J. Smith and report its position at morning, noon, and night to your headquarters.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 45, October 16, 1864.

General SHELBY:

General Price directs that you push forward the whole command under you and General Clark without delay, so as to get to this point some time to-night. You will watch well your left flank for any approach of the enemy from that direction.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., October 17, 1864.

There having been many applications within the last few days for copies of General Orders, No. 61, current series, from these headquarters, the major-general commanding this military district has ordered that another supply, embracing General Orders, No. 81, current series,

from headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, and General Orders, No. 26,* current series, from General Cooper's headquarters, be printed for the use of the troops of this district, to enable them to furnish copies to their friends at home.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 83. } *Shreveport, La., October 17, 1864.*

Maj. H. W. Montgomery, Consolidated Crescent Regiment Louisiana Infantry, is assigned to duty in the adjutant-general's department at these headquarters.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The troops in this district whom I am endeavoring to prepare for an advance, are so much in want of clothing and pay, and the disbursing officers are in such great need of funds, that I have determined to send the chief paymaster and the chief quartermaster to department headquarters to know what can be done, and what assurances I can give to allay the complaints of the officers and men who are becoming dangerously restive under the present state of affairs. I believe I will be able to keep them quiet however, patriotic and enduring as they are, but I am in duty bound to use every possible exertion to procure for them what has been so long their due, and for which they are suffering so much. In some divisions there are over 100 men who cannot hide their nakedness. All want their pay, now due for fourteen months, and the officers of the quartermaster's and commissary departments must have funds to carry on the service at all. I beg that you will use all of your influence to enable these officers to accomplish the objects of their mission. If it be possible also to send me mules, please have them sent. We have wagons, but there are few or no mules in this district, and they can be had by impressment in Texas. We have received about 2,500 blankets, which are most acceptable; no shoes. I hope to be able to move to the front as soon as Maxey's troops shall have arrived, and I shall have established our entrepôt of supplies in front. I think Steele has received all the re-enforcements that can be sent him from below, and that our cavalry, when increased by that of Maxey, will be able to destroy the railroad from Little Rock to White River, whilst I operate with the infantry, artillery, and a small portion of the cavalry in front. I wish to leave the reserve corps in garrison at this place, which I am fortifying strongly. I have succeeded in getting 1,300 stand of arms across the Mississippi, but the infantry alone need 2,000, and the cavalry, say, 1,500, independent of

* See Part I, pp. 792–794.

the reserve corps. I shall go to Washington to-morrow via Lewisville, Dooley's Ferry, and Fulton; please inform General Smith. I regretted to lose Harrison's brigade cavalry. As soon as I received the order I directed Parsons' brigade, then on the march, to return and relieve it. This was done the day before yesterday, but some portion of Harrison's command had been sent to the river to protect the arms, which may delay their march a short time still. They could not have moved, however, any sooner.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SYRACUSE, *October 17, 1864.*

General STERLING PRICE:

We found the Federals within two miles and a half of Syracuse. Our advance came within speaking distance, and they said they belonged to General Smith's command. They were on the Syracuse and Boonville road. We also learned that there landed 1,000 infantry at Syracuse (General Smith's command). We have not learned what the forces are, though we will ascertain as soon as possible. We have heard from Boonville to-day. Some two or three men came from there to-day, and they say that there are no forces there of any sort. We will operate on the railroad above Syracuse. We will stay close around their command—as close as possible. We had a small brush with them to-day. No one hurt on our side.

J. L. JENKINS,
Capt., Comdg. Detachment of Smith's Regiment, Shelby's Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
No. 38. } *Anderson, Tex., October 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Captains Wilson, Bone, and McFarland, commanding unattached cavalry companies, will proceed at once with their companies to Shreveport, La., reporting on their arrival there to Brigadier-General Boggs, chief of staff.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker:

[S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 18, 1864.

Major ROWLEY,
Chief Engineer, District of Arkansas:

MAJOR. In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to furnish the following information as requested: Forney's division infantry, 2,672; Polignac's division infantry, 1,132; Parsons' division infantry, 922; Churchill's division infantry, 2,186.

The above show the troops, number effective privates, present for duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 96. } *Camden, October 18, 1864.*

I. Capt. D. Behen, assistant quartermaster of Blocher's battalion of artillery, having been ordered to report to Major Magruder, chief of artillery, District of Arkansas, for duty, will turn over all the property in his possession belonging to the battalion of artillery to Lieut. J. C. Arnett, acting assistant quartermaster of the battalion.

II. Maj. F. R. Earle, Brooks' regiment, will report to Colonel Williams at the Lone Pine Ferry every morning at sunrise until further orders, as assistant in charge of the details engaged in erecting fortifications, and will relieve Major Trotter, Nineteenth Regiment, now in discharge of that duty.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp at Waverly, Mo., October 18, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN:]

COLONEL: I beg leave to call your attention to a want of breadstuffs for my division. My men are much dissatisfied and complain a good deal. They deem it strange that in such a plentiful country as the one in which we are now operating breadstuffs cannot be supplied at least while we are moving so leisurely. Being totally unacquainted with the country and its resources, and not knowing one day where my command will be the next or even the direction it will take, I am unable myself to make any arrangement to supply my command, and must rely on the proper officers of the staff of the army to do so. I addressed Major Tracy, chief commissary of subsistence of the army, a communication on the subject a day or two since, but have heard nothing from him on the subject. I will be pleased if you will call the attention of Major-General Price to the matter, as it is becoming one of serious import with my command. In this connection I have the honor to submit a report of my chief surgeon as to the causes which produce the increase in my sick report.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp on Salt Fork, Mo., October 17, 1864.

Capt. JOHN KING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In view of the great increase of sickness in this division in the last fornight, I have consulted the senior surgeons of brigade as to the probable causes, in order that they might be known and the proper preventive means employed. The character of disease now prevailing is of that class most commonly produced by vicissitudes of weather—such as catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatic affections, and glandular swellings. These causes of disease are more active on systems debilitated from want of sufficient food, &c. The men are much in need of proper and sufficient clothing, and are lamentably deficient in blankets sufficient to protect them during the cold nights.

The ration of one-half pound of flour is not sufficient, even if it were regularly supplied, to fortify their systems against the perturbating influences to which they are subjected. It is the concurrent opinion of the medical officers that the hygienic means above mentioned, so much needed, will have to be supplied before their reports will exhibit an improved sanitary condition of the troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WELCH,
Chief Surgeon, Fagan's Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Waverly, Mo., October 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

Hundreds of my men are without the necessary clothing to be at all comfortable, even in the mildest weather at this season in this climate. I am utterly powerless to provide them with either clothing or bread, and respectfully call the attention of the major-general to the fact and beg his assistance.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DOBBIN'S BRIGADE,
Camp Two Miles West of Grand Pass, October 18, 1864.

Maj. JOHN KING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fagan's Division, Army of Missouri:

MAJOR: I learn from my scouts that the enemy are encamped at Block's, twelve miles south of Waverly, on the Salt Pond road, about 7,000 strong. I left 400 men at Waverly last night to guard all the approaches to that place, for the purpose of having flour ground for Slemons' and my brigades. The wheat had to be gotten up through the country, as there was none at the mill, as Major Tracy had abandoned the mill, it being somewhat out of repair. I, however, had the mill put in running order before I left last night. I hope you will excuse the seeming neglect in not forwarding the report of the "part taken by my brigade in the action at Pilot Knob and other fights," as ordered. It was under way when I received orders night before last to move. Inclosed please find field return,* as ordered.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARCH. S. DOBBIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION.

Respectfully forwarded.

The major-general commanding can see Colonel Dobbin as he passes his camp by sending a courier forward to notify that officer to meet him on the road.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, October 19, 1864.

Capt. S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor, through you, to inform the commanding general that since my arrival here I have occupied my time in endeavoring to devise some means of supplying my command. As the Federals still retain a force at Brazos Santiago, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,800 men, it is evident that I shall be compelled to keep a force of not less than 200 cavalry and 550 infantry in the vicinity of Brownsville. There is little or no grass and animals cannot exist without corn. To purchase corn we must have specie, which I fear cannot be obtained, as all the cotton is required to obtain clothing and ordnance stores for the department, and the market for beef will be glutted by the number required to be exchanged for mules. I see, therefore, no way of getting supplies except from the interior. To do this I have made an arrangement with the cotton office by which all wagons hauling for them shall transport five sacks each of corn, and have given directions to have large depots formed at Clinton, Gonzales, and other points along the main thoroughfares. Within this sub-district we have not transportation enough for the troops and various posts and I feel there is no hope of getting any addition from Major Burk, chief quartermaster, for field transportation. Under these circumstances I have to request that the general commanding will turn over to me the steamer Lucy Gwynn, now at Matagorda, and give me permission to impress any or all small boats in that bay for the purpose of taking corn to Corpus Christi, from which point it can be hauled to Brownsville and Ringgold Barracks. It will be necessary to give me authority also to impress corn and laborers in Matagorda County or Lavaca. I have also to request to be allowed, when absolutely necessary, to contract with Mexicans for hauling corn, paying freight with a part of the cargo. No arrangements have been made by my predecessors for the support of the command. I respectfully request an immediate answer, as soon all the grass will be destroyed by cold weather and thus necessitate the use of the forage for the animals hauling it.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JAS. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 59. } *Camden, October 19, 1864.*

I. During the absence of Major-General Churchill, Brigadier-General McNair assumes command of this division.

II. Owing to the great irregularity in furnishing details, and the deficiency caused by this irregularity, the following rules will be observed throughout this command: First. Details ordered from companies will first be mustered upon the company parade ground, the names of the men and non-commissioned [officers] taken down in writing and the detail ordered to regimental headquarters. Second. At regimental headquarters the same law will be observed, the details verified, the names consolidated, and all deficiencies supplied. The detail will then be ordered to brigade headquarters in charge of an officer, who will be responsible for all the men until relieved. Third. The assistant adju-

tant-general of brigade will, in turn, verify and consolidate the several details from the brigade, placing the senior officer in command and directing him to report to the person, and at the place, designated from these headquarters.

III. In obedience to instructions from district headquarters, Colonel Williams, Third Consolidated Regiment, McNair's brigade, is announced as division inspector of field-works for this division.

IV. The division inspector of field-works will see that the details, as ordered to report to him daily, report as herein directed in sections 1, 2, and 3 of paragraph II.

V. Any neglect or deficiency occurring in these details will be promptly reported at these headquarters, so that the proper steps may be taken to prevent its reoccurrence.

VI. The detail of ten men with axes ordered to report to Colonel Williams by paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 93, from these headquarters, will hereafter be supplied with cooked rations sufficient for one meal.

By command of Brigadier-General McNair:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 21, 1864.

Hon. P. W. GRAY,
Agent Treasury Department, Marshall, Tex.:

SIR: The general commanding has learned that Major Ewell brought over on his last trip some 4,000,000 new issue notes, 2,000,000 of which have been placed subject to his requisition. From official information received from Major-Generals Magruder and Wharton, General Smith fears that an outbreak may occur at any moment among the Texas troops serving in that district unless speedy payment is made. General Smith requests that you will place subject to his requisition the other 2,000,000, or at least 1,500,000 of the new issue notes. As this payment is of vital importance to the best interests of the service, the general commanding requests and urges that the above disposition be made, even if it be at the sacrifice of other branches of the Government. Maj. E. C. Cabell, chief paymaster District of Arkansas, will call upon you in regard to this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 21, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of the State of Texas, Austin:

GOVERNOR: I have deputed Major West, of my staff, to confer with you fully in regard to the penitentiary and the defense of the frontier, two subjects in which I feel great interest. It is my desire that the defense of the frontier be placed under charge of the military authorities. The Frontier Regiment, which will be ordered for that purpose, together with the reserve corps, will, I think, serve as ample protec-

tion to that section. I desire that all persons liable to conscription be sent to the army where they belong by law. I think this is the only means of preventing a collision between the State and the conscript officers.

Trusting that you may concur with me in the measures proposed,

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 21, 1864—10.30 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mount Elba:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose a copy of a report* just received from Colonel Logan, five miles below Princeton. The enemy may fall upon you. Should, however, they appear in your front and pass by you on the other side of the Saline, by Mount Elba, along the Mount Elba and Monticello road, it is suggested that you cross over and fall upon his rear. You can best be guided by the information you may receive, and your own judgment as regards this movement. You will communicate frequently with the rest of your brigade and with Colonel Logan, by courier with these headquarters, giving all information you may receive about the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Col. W. H. PARSONS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose to you a communication* just received from Colonel Logan, commanding, now five miles south of Princeton, reporting an advance of the enemy from 750 to 1,000 strong. Major Poe, commanding a portion of the Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry, as you will perceive from the report, was compelled to fall back, and they (the enemy) now occupy Princeton. Major-General Magruder directs that you at once place yourself in communication with the commanding officer at Mount Elba, sending him the information contained in Colonel Logan's report. You will also communicate by courier with Colonel Logan, and will render such cooperation as may be necessary to defeat and capture, if possible, the enemy's force. You will communicate likewise with Colonel Harrison, giving him the information conveyed by Colonel Logan's letter. The orders directing him to move to Louisiana have been suspended until the arms, &c., crossed over by Major Burton can be secured. No information has been received from him or from yourself on this subject since he reported that the enemy was in pursuit of the train, and consequently it is presumed that he has not placed his command on the march. The commanding officer at Mount Elba should communicate directly with Colonel Harrison at Monticello, giving him timely infor-

* Not found.

mation should the enemy pass by Mount Elba down the Monticello road toward Monticello. Should the enemy pass by Mount Elba, in the direction of Monticello, the two regiments of your brigade at Mount Elba might cross the river and fall upon his rear, unless his force be too strong. You will furnish Colonel Logan such assistance as he may require. Lane's brigade has moved to Prairie D'Ane. The communication is addressed to you or the commanding officer of your troops at Warren. The officer in command at that place will read this and be guided by it, and will forward by courier to you wherever you may be, with directions that it be shown to the commanding officer at Monticello, or of Harrison's brigade if not there or it has not moved beyond reach. You will use your judgment and be guided by information which you will receive from Mount Elba and from Colonel Logan, who has been directed to communicate with you by courier, and will communicate frequently with these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Camden, October 21, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN,

Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to acknowledge your letter of 1 o'clock to-day, reporting the enemy at Princeton. You do not mention on what road Major Poe has fallen back. A copy of your letter has been sent by special courier to Colonel Parsons, or commanding officer of such portion of his brigade as may be at Warren, with directions that he communicate with you at once by courier, and furnish you such assistance as may be required. Colonel Parsons commands all the cavalry near the Saline River from Mount Elba down, including that place. You will communicate with Colonel Parsons or the commanding officer at Warren, giving him all information of the enemy's force, movements, probable intentions, &c., and calling upon him for such assistance as you may require. There is no cavalry in this immediate vicinity. You will send prompt intelligence of the enemy's movements to the commanding officer at Monticello. It has been suggested to Colonel Parsons that should the enemy move by Mount Elba toward Monticello, the two regiments at Mount Elba might cross the Saline, and fall upon his rear. You will please communicate regularly and promptly with these headquarters, and state in what direction you will retire, if compelled to fall back. If you get re-enforcements in time defeat the enemy; at all events, aim, if possible, to cut him off and capture his force.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October* [*21*], *1864.*

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: The Federals have evacuated Independence. Curtis and Blunt are in command. Reported strength of Federals 7,000 and nine

pieces of artillery. They left on Kansas City road. I will continue pursuit in order to obtain water. Federal surgeon in hospital here reported 100 Federal loss.

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

SHREVEPORT, *October 22, 1864.*

Hon. S. H. DARDEN,
Richmond, Va.:

In the proposition which I submit through you to the Secretary of War, I will state that Colonel Terry recommended it very strongly last spring and proposed with his friends to furnish the cotton which was required, and if the Department would permit he was desirous at the proper time to take the command himself. I was advised by parties who are constantly coming through from California, that there were a great many persons who would join us if they had the means to do so. For this reason I asked for the privilege of carrying out cotton without being subjected to the burdens imposed by the Cotton Board. The points at which I proposed to operate were Mazatlan and Guaymas, on the Pacific coast, ports which are in regular communication with San Francisco by steamers, and also to go to the principal mining districts in Sonora, and to send suitable agents into Arizona. I had already selected men who were peculiarly fitted to serve us to be placed on duty at each of these points. The expense of traveling across Mexico 300 leagues, one-third of which distance across the mountains would have to be accomplished on mules, is estimated at $130 to $140. Whether the number of men recruited by me should be great or small, every man procured would be an actual gain to the Confederate army and would be of the best material; they would all be armed. If 250 or 300 men can be collected on the border of Arizona, of which I have no doubt, it would be very practicable by a rapid movement to capture Tucson, the capital of Arizona, with the large amount of public stores at that place. Should the Secretary entertain this proposition I would wish him to commission me so that my authority would not be questioned and that I could act without having to refer to district or department commanders on every occasion, merely being required to make my reports in the usual manner. Any other details which may appear to you essential to complete the organization you will arrange as suits you best, if you will undertake the trouble should this meet with favorable consideration.

H. BEAUMONT,
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Trans-Mississippi Department.

[Inclosure.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., *October 21, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, C. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

The importance to the Confederacy of occupying and holding the route to the Pacific through the Territory of Arizona is so great that it scarcely needs more than a mention in this connection to assure it of its proper consideration. The honorable Secretary needs not to be told that in addition to securing us this thoroughfare, aside from the vast mineral wealth which that country possesses and which was in a rapid process of development just before the war, it will furnish,

through its immense tracts of desert and almost impracticable roads, a barrier in that quarter against all future encroachments of the Yankee race on that portion of our boundary. The expedition of General Sibley, in 1861, and that proposed by Colonel Baylor, in 1862, although the one was never carried out and the other terminated disastrously though gloriously to our arms, show that the Government is well informed as to the value of the territory in question. Still I beg leave, respectfully, to submit that unless the Government takes some further steps toward asserting its prerogative over that country our chances for retaining possession of the whole of the present Military District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona at the end of this contest will be much diminished. I have further to submit that under these impressions in February last, acting under the advisement of Col. D. S. Terry, late supreme judge of the State of California, and under whose directions we propose to proceed, I, in conjunction with my brother, Duncan Beaumont, also as Judge Terry, a citizen of California for many years, had the honor to submit to General Smith, commanding this department, a proposition looking to the securing this very Territory and any other advantages connected therewith which might be developed in the course of the operations we proposed, Our proposition was simply to go into the State of Sonora, in Mexico. adjoining the Territory of Arizona, and, from among the large numbers of miners and other adventurers who we were well advised had congregated there, to recruit men for the Confederate Army. Among the thousands whom we knew were in these new and rich mines of Sonora and Arizona we were well satisfied that we could raise at least 1,000 men for the service of the Confederate States. To enable us to bring these men to the limits of the Confederacy, where they could be mustered in, we proposed to use our own means to the extent of 1,200 to 1,500 bales of cotton, only asking the Government to allow us to take it to the Rio Grande without subjecting us to transfer one-half of it to the Cotton Board for the privilege of so doing, giving security that we would apply it to recruiting purposes, stipulating that the Government should reimburse us our expenses in bringing each recruit on his being mustered into the service.

This proposition, although considered favorably by Generals Smith and Magruder, was finally rejected for the reason that Major Hastings, with authority from the War Department, was going out on a similar mission. Since Major Hastings has failed to go out into that country as anticipated, and there seems now to be nothing whatever doing toward asserting our claim to that territory, I would respectfully request that the Secretary of War authorize me in the proper form to proceed to Eagle Pass, in Texas, and take entire charge of the recruiting service for the Confederacy north and west of Eagle Pass, and under general instructions from Judge (now Colonel) Terry, of the C. S. Army, proceed or send suitable officers, who I will select, to Sonora and other suitable points in Mexico and into Arizona for the purpose of opening communication with our friends in California and of procuring recruits from those quarters.

To enable me to defray the expenses of bringing recruits from these distant points I would ask that authority be procured for me from the Secretary of the Treasury to export 1,500 bales of cotton, upon my furnishing security, either personal or money deposit, that I will faithfully apply it to defraying the expenses of recruits across Mexico to the limits of the Confederacy, the Government to reimburse me when-

ever the recruit or recruits are mustered in. I would ask that all men I may thus raise shall be cavalry and be under the command of Col. D. S. Terry. I would further ask that I have the power to name all officers under me, and that they shall not be elected.

Trusting that I have in some feeble manner, which may, however, meet with the approval of the War Department, sketched out a plan for the acquisition and securing of a territory which will at no distant day be among the most valuable possessions of the Confederacy,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BEAUMONT.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 6, 1864.

Our resources are fully taxed and our attention so engrossed by nearer and more pressing interests that I must forego enterprises of this distant and contingent character, or leave them to be arranged by the judgment of the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Lexington, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
C. S. Army:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Graves, C. S. Army, with forty enlisted men, bearers of flag of truce, arrived here on the 20th instant from escorting Colonel Harding and prisoners captured by you at Glasgow to Boonville. The escort to this flag was clothed in our uniform. I have always adopted as a rule, necessary for my own protection, that soldiers of your army captured in our uniform, should be treated as spies. The necessity of this rule must be obvious to you. I cannot object to your wearing captured clothing, provided its color is changed so it cannot deceive me. I have not interfered with Lieutenant Graves, for he was protected by the flag he carried. I am not unmindful, general, of your humanity and courtesy toward Federal prisoners in times past, but I consider it my duty to express my regret that you permitted this practice, which exposes your men to the rigorous punishment demanded by military prudence as a protection against surprise. Permit me also, general, to express my surprise and regret that you have allowed to associate with your troops bands of Missouri guerrillas, without principle or feeling of nationality, whose record is stained with crimes at which humanity shudders. It is unnecessary to enumerate what these crimes are. The newspapers have not exaggerated. You and I, general, have tried to conduct this war in accordance with the highest dictates of humanity and the laws of war among civilized nations. I hope the future will make no change in this respect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 22, 1864—11 o'clock.

Brigadier-General STEELE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Warren:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose a copy of a report just received from Colonel Logan, dated 3 a. m. October 22, 1864, and to say that you will cause the commanding officer at Mount Elba to cover the roads leading from Pine Bluff, and in case of an advance from that direction you will cause him to make such disposition of his forces as to protect as far as possible the train, sick, &c., of Colonel Logan's command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to commanding officer, Mount Elba.)

OCTOBER 22, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have just arrived in camp. My command, with the exception of Lawther's regiment, of Clark's brigade, left as rear guard, coming on. The enemy pursued us until about three hours after dark and eight miles this side of Independence. Nothing has been heard from the rear guard since that time. The enemy were twice repulsed to-day. I am satisfied they are in force and in Independence to-night.

Respectfully,
J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
October 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN:

COLONEL: General Marmaduke directs me to inform you that the enemy has attacked his rear, giving evidence of a large force.

Very respectfully,
W. M. PRICE,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 25, 1864.

Hon. C. J. McRAE,
Financial Agent, War Department, C. S., London, England:

SIR: Lieut. Col. W. J. Hutchins, chief of cotton office, has been directed to transfer to your credit, or your successor in office, as the case may be, with the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, the sum of $100,000 to be held for the purchase of machinery for the Trans-Mississippi Department, under special instructions from these headquarters. You will apply these funds to the payment of such invoices of machinery as may be presented to you, duly authenticated by Mr. Merrill, the bearer of this letter. This gentleman is a practical manufacturer of long

standing and good social position at home. He is familiar with the wants of my department, and I have sent him to England to make all necessary purchases. As he will be a stranger in that country, and may seek advice of you as to the best and cheapest places to make his purchases, I shall esteem it a favor if you will aid him in this as well as in all other respects tending to promote the interest contemplated in his mission, and when the machinery is ready for shipment you will receive it and send forward by the most expeditious conveyance to the Confederate States, directed to the care of Lieut. Col. W. J. Hutchins, Houston, Tex. Mr. Merrill is directed to send all of his bills of purchase to you for payment, which you will meet to the extent of the credit in your hands. You will require invoices in duplicate, which will be so rendered, with your account current, also in duplicate, to Maj. W. H. Haynes, quartermaster, chief of clothing bureau for the Trans-Mississippi Department, in whose name you will keep your account for this special service. Mr. Merrill, please understand, is sent for the purpose only of selecting and purchasing the machinery, payment being made by you or your successor in office. You will also advance him sufficient funds to defray his expenses and the cost of such assistance as he may require.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 25, 1864.

Major-General FORNEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will order a small brigade of infantry from some one of the divisions under your command to proceed at daylight to-morrow morning to Princeton for the purpose of protecting the sick, trains, &c., of Colonel Logan's command. Colonel Logan has moved forward with his command, leaving his train, sick, &c., at Princeton. The brigade will remain there until further orders or until the arrival of Colonel Logan.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 52, October 25, 1864.

I. The army will march to-morrow at 2 a. m. in the following order: First, Major-General Fagan's division; second, army and ordnance train; third, Major-General Marmaduke's division; fourth, Brigadier-General Shelby's division. Major-General Fagan will detach a brigade to march on the right flank of the train. Colonel Tyler's brigade will march on the right flank of the train in rear of the brigade of Major-General Fagan's division.

II. The army train, with the following exceptions, will be parked under directions of division commanders and burnt before leaving camp: First, one-half the army headquarters wagons; second, there is allowed to each division headquarters one wagon, with ambulance for

commanding officer; third, one wagon for brigade headquarters; fourth, one wagon for each brigade; fifth, one medical wagon for each division; sixth, all the ordnance wagons absolutely required; seventh, all the ambulances and carriages (except buggies, which are to be burnt) will be turned over to the division quartermaster for the use of the division surgeon, to be used only for conveying the sick and wounded; eighth, all the serviceable stock to be retained by the division and brigade quartermasters for use as may be required; ninth, no enlisted man under any circumstances to have a led horse. No white man between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be used by officers for this or any other purpose beyond his military duty.

III. Private families traveling with the army will be allowed such spring vehicles only as are absolutely requisite for their transportation.

IV. The inspector-general and chief quartermaster will examine the train on the march and assist in carrying out this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANDERSON, *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, No. 4318, accompanied by a project for the organization of the troops in this district into an army corps. As I am invited to make suggestions thereon, I would remark that if this organization is intended, as would appear from that part of your letter where you say that it is necessary in order that the proper returns may be forwarded to Richmond, I think the organization you propose is as good as any other, but if it is intended that the troops composing the brigades and divisions shall be drawn together and actually placed under the command of the officers designated, it will involve the transportation of almost my entire command. For instance, the Sixth Infantry Brigade, according to the project, would consist of Bates' regiment, now at Velasco—mouth of Brazos; Hobby's regiment, at Bolivar Point, Galveston Island, and Spaight's and Griffin's, at Sabine Pass. Of the Seventh Texas Cavalry Brigade, five companies of Pyron's regiment are at Galveston, and five on the Rio Grande. Baird's and Benavides' regiments at Brownsville and Anderson's regiment at Hempstead. Of the Eighth Cavalry Brigade, Brown's and Bourland's regiments are in the Northern Sub-District, Bradford's on Galveston Island, and McCord's at Hempstead. General Hawes' infantry brigade is the only brigade not widely scattered. To withdraw the troops from points now occupied in order to make the changes necessary to carry into effect the proposed organization would involve great expense, and while the changes are in progress would leave important points undefended. And even after the changes are effected and the different commands placed under their appropriate chiefs the exigencies of the moment might at any time require a redistribution of the commands substantially as at present. It is a difficult task, at least with the small force under my command, to guard against surprise at some of the many assailable points along a coast of hundreds of miles, and my chief hope is in leaving forces at the principal points as at present, and in case of threatened attack to withdraw troops from other points, and by means

of our railroads to concentrate them where the danger is most threatening. This applies, however, to the troops of the Eastern and Central Sub-Districts, the Western and Northern being too remote for co-operation in any general movement suddenly rendered necessary.

The existence of epidemic yellow fever at Galveston and Houston has been a great drawback to placing Galveston in a more defensible condition, but as the fever is now disappearing, I am in hopes to be able soon to have a force of laborers profitably employed. But if Galveston can be successfully defended at all, certainly it would be hazardous to intrust its defense to any smaller force than that now under General Hawes' command. Yet, if this organization you propose is carried into effect, except upon paper, the garrison of Galveston would necessarily be much reduced, or other points left entirely defenseless. While on this point I would mention that the force now at Sabine Pass, relatively to its importance, and that of Galveston is too large, and it is my intention, as soon as it is safe to do so, to remove the larger portion of the force now at the former to the latter point. In reference to the proposed consolidation, Spaight's and Griffin's battalions, I have given the necessary preliminary instructions on the subject, but I find on an examination of the returns that there are thirteen companies in the two battalions instead of twelve, as mentioned by you. What shall be done with the odd company? In Griffin's battalion there is a company (Bickley's) who are excellent heavy artillerists. Probably it might be as well to leave this company unattached. Before taking any steps to carry into effect the instructions contained in your letter of the 12th I shall await your answer to this.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, October 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRINGIER,
Fourth Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to reply to your communication of the 19th instant, which is just received. The proceedings which took place under the administration of the predecessors of Lieutenant-General Buckner he does not propose to criticise or investigate further than is absolutely necessary for the discharge of his present duties. Whether justified or not by your orders from superiors in your conduct with the civil courts in the cases referred to in your communication, you will now understand that no such course will be pursued in future. Under no circumstances whatever have you any authority to shoot any jayhawker or deserter, except when they are attempting to escape or are resisting an arrest, and then only when such a course is clearly necessary to secure the arrest. With citizens you have nothing to do, except when they are attempting to communicate military information to the enemy, or are actively engaged in obstructing the operations of your command. Martial law does not exist within this district. The military authorities have no power whatever over citizens, except to the extent already indicated. You have no authority whatever to resist civil process, or to disobey the legal judgment of civil courts. When such process is served upon you it must be immediately respected, except in cases of undoubted civil usurpation, and even then you will not judge finally of the question, but

will merely delay proceedings until you can refer to these headquarters and receive instructions. It is the purpose of Lieutenant-General Buckner to secure the most perfect accord with the civil authorities of this district. Every right of the citizen, and all the requirements of civil law, must be respected. The successful operations of the army are not inconsistent with the full enjoyment by the citizen of his property and of every other civil right. The difficulties occur and the wrongs are inflicted by a misconception by officers of their authority. You will look for your authority solely to the rules and regulations for the government of the army, and to orders received in future from your superiors.

Numerous courts-martial have lately been created, not only to award punishment for breaches of discipline within the regimental camps, but to teach soldiers and officers the obedience which is due to civil as well as to military law. When this is done, and it surely will be done if prompt and severe punishment be sufficient for the end, the army will be a protection to the State and will be esteemed by the people with affection and not with fear and enmity. You will energetically continue to arrest all jayhawkers and deserters, using such means only as may be necessary for the purpose. Punishments will be inflicted by judgments of courts, and not by your order. The rights of citizens will be respected according to the precepts of the civil law, and you will confine your labors to the duties stated in this communication and in the rules and regulations for the government of the Armies of the Confederacy.

I remain, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. W. WOOLLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., October 28, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose the return of the army serving in this department for the month ending 30th of September, 1864.* A more complete department return will be forwarded when the returns made from the blanks furnished district commanders are received.

I would respectfully call the attention of the President to the general officers acting with increased rank under Department Orders, No. 13, 15, 16, 21, 24, current series, and request his decision in their cases.† By reference to the return, it will be seen that these officers are all exercising commands proportionate to the grade for which they are recommended. General Parsons may be an exception; his command has been reduced below that appropriate to a division commander. Should his promotion be refused the brigades will be consolidated and added to the division of Arkansas infantry. The promotion of Brigadier-General Maxey I would especially urge. His command is large and important, and he has won advancement both by his military services and his successful administration, under difficulties, of the District of the Indian Territory. The appointment of brigadier-gen-

*For explanation relative to the non-publication of this return, see foot-note (*), Part III, p. 966.

†To wit: Brigadier-Generals Churchill, Fagan, Marmaduke, Maxey, Parsons, and Polignac, acting as major-generals; Colonels Bagby, Clark, Debray, Gray, King, Randal, and Waterhouse, and Major Maclay, acting as brigadier-generals, and some subordinate State officers.

erals I respectfully request may be given as follows: Gray and King to date from the 8th of April, 1864. Waterhouse and Maclay to date from 30th of April, 1864, to command infantry brigades; Bagby and Gano to date from March 17, 1864; Debray to date from April 8, 1864, to command cavalry brigades.

I recommended the promotion of Col. W. P. Hardeman, now commanding Third Texas Cavalry Brigade; it is deserved and will give satisfaction. I recommend the promotion of Col. J. L. Brent, to command the Louisiana Cavalry Brigade, serving in District of Louisiana. It is merited and will advance the interests of the service. The two brigades of Louisiana cavalry, as reported on the return, have been ordered to be consolidated into one efficient brigade of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Brent, the surplus regiments to be dismounted and added to the Louisiana infantry brigades. There is not a colonel serving with the regiments of Louisiana cavalry in this department that I can recommend for promotion. Should the President disapprove my action, and decline to make the appointments requested above, I would respectfully present for his consideration and action the names of Col. J. E. Harrison, Fifteenth Texas Infantry, and Col. W. P. Lane, Texas cavalry, as best meriting promotion—the former for an infantry and the latter for a cavalry brigade. I respectfully request that Captain Meem and Major Cunningham may, under General Orders, No. 53, Richmond, June 17, 1864, receive the promotion to which as aides-de-camp they are entitled.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Memoranda.]

On examination of the last return of the Trans-Mississippi Department, September 30, it is ascertained that the force serving therein is as follows:

	Regiments.		Battalions.	
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.
Texas	24	31	2	5
Louisiana	9	6	.....	.....
Arkansas and Indian	15	10	.....	12
Missouri	6	8	1	2
Total	54	55	3	19

The artillery is not included in the above.
The troops are organized into four corps.

Organization.	Consisting of—	Effective present.	Aggregate present.
First Corps, Lieutenant-General Buckner commanding:			
Major-General Forney's division infantry (Texas).	3 brigades (13 regiments)	4,411	4,727
Major-General Polignac's division infantry.	3 brigades (1 Texas and 2 Louisiana—13 regiments)	3,856	4,216
Brigadier-General Maxey's division cavalry (Texas).	3 brigades (10 regiments and 3 battalions).	6,521	6,985

Organization.	Consisting of—	Effective present.	Aggregate present.
Second Corps, Major-General Magruder commanding:			
Brigadier-General Churchill's division infantry (Arkansas).	4 brigades (15 regiments)	3,866	4,219
Brigadier-General Parsons' division infantry (Missouri).	2 brigades (6 regiments and 1 battalion).	2,006	2,185
Major-General Wharton's division cavalry (Texas).	3 brigades (12 regiments)	5,015	5,404
Third Corps, Major-General Walker commanding:			
Brigadier-General Hébert's division infantry (Texas).	2 brigades (6 regiments and 2 battalions).	4,100	4,328
Brigadier-General Drayton's division cavalry (Texas).	2 brigades (8 regiments)	3,591	3,873
Fourth Corps, Major-General Price commanding:			
Brigadier-General Marmaduke's division cavalry (Missouri).	2 brigades (8 regiments and 2 battalions).	1,482	1,752
Major-General Fagan's division cavalry (Arkansas).	2 brigades (6 regiments and 4 battalions).	2,118	2,339
Brigadier-General Cooper's division cavalry (Indian).	2 brigades (4 regiments and 9 battalions.	1,080	1,399
Total		38,046	

In addition to the force enumerated there are two Louisiana brigades, which it is proposed to consolidate, and one cavalry regiment and six battalions unattached.* The First Corps is the only one properly so called. Two of the division commanders have appropriate rank. Brigadier-General Maxey's division is quite large, nearly equal to both of the others. He is represented to be a meritorious officer and his promotion would give great satisfaction. Parsons' division, of the Second Corps, is too small—not larger than a good brigade and should be united with Churchill's division. This would give two strong divisions to this corps. The troops of the Third Corps are not more than equal to a division. It will be observed that there are four brigades and five brigadier-generals under Major-General Walker. No promotion for division commander seems to be required in the Fourth Corps. Brigadier-Generals Maxey and Churchill seem to be the only two for consideration. There are at present twenty-nine brigades and twenty-two brigadier-generals regularly commissioned in the Trans-Mississippi. General Smith recommends the following additional appointments: Gray, King, Waterhouse, Maclay, Bagby, Gano, Debray, Hardeman, Brent, Harrison, and Lane. All but last four have already been promoted, and assigned by General S. Of those recommended scarcely anything is known. Gray has been recently elected to Congress, and will quit the army. King, it is said, served as colonel under General Green and is a good officer. He was placed, when promoted by General S., in charge of the brigade commanded by Col. J. E. Harrison, who has been especially recommended for promotion, but without reference to any special brigade. It might be well to transfer King, if appointed by the President, to Maclay's brigade, which is in the same division to which King belonged. Maclay's appointment has caused very great dissatisfaction and the arrangement suggested might be judicious. Maclay is represented to have been a staff officer of General Walker, but in what branch of the service he was commissioned cannot be ascertained. This arrangement would make a place for Colonel Harrison, who is doubtless a deserving officer. Waterhouse was colonel of some regiment, and is pronounced a good officer. Of Bagby nothing can be learned. Gano is thought to be the officer who was thrown out of a Ken-

*For full roster of troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department, see Part III, pp. 966-971.

tucky regiment at the reorganization and went to Trans-Mississippi. Debray, Hardeman, and Lane are pronounced superior cavalry officers—the best brigade commanders in Trans-Mississippi. The first two are already exercising brigade command. Colonel Brent, who is recommended to command the consolidated Louisiana brigade, is supposed to be an artillery officer. Upon an examination of the field return, it will be observed that a judicious assignment of the several officers already commissioned would prevent the necessity for appointing all those recommended.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE, *Commanding, &c., Warren:*

GENERAL: I have the honor, under instructions from Major-General Magruder, to say that Colonel Logan reports from Princeton under date of 27th October, 1864, that he has reliable information that a large scout, with twenty-five wagons, was to start from Little Rock to Pine Bluff on the morning of the 26th at 4 o'clock. You will therefore give the necessary orders to the commanding officers at Mount Elba and Monticello. The scouting party may proceed in the direction of Mount Elba or Monticello, or perhaps visit both of these places. If the party is not too strong you may intercept and capture it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Near Washington, October 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. T. DOUGLAS,
Chief Engineer, Trans-Mississippi Department:

COLONEL: In answer to your communication of the 24th, I have to state that no extensive works have been undertaken at Camden. I found it already fortified, and little else is being done than to connect detached works by rifle-pits. This is to guard against raids or sudden attacks. I am fully aware of the points mentioned in your letter, and have no idea of leaving a large garrison at Camden, but should I make a forward movement I would leave it and the State then to be defended by small ones, probably of the reserve corps. Steele is again heavily re-enforced, and I have information that he has sent a large force of cavalry and infantry on the Fort Smith road. I think this is to head off Price and that the re-enforcements are to supply the place of the troops sent to Fort Smith. These re-enforcements consist of the division sent first from Morganza on the 4th September, a brigade of which was sent to Memphis, and has now gone to Little Rock. General Reynolds says the rest of the Nineteenth Corps are ordered to Little Rock and are expected daily from below. I doubt it. The difficulty here is that the whole region between Red River and Little Rock is a desert, and I find here no supply trains at all adequate to the service. The raid from Natchez is undoubtedly to draw off troops from here so that Steele may intercept Price. The news from Georgia [*sic*]. I want engineers greatly. I will order Doctor Heermann and Lieut. B. F. Carter to report to Major Rowley—the former to be reassigned to duty in my office.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, October 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have received the letter of Lieutenant-General Buckner, referred to me by General Smith, stating that a raid was expected on Alexandria from Natchez. I think this very probable, as I at the same time received information perfectly reliable that Brigadier-General Dennis' brigade of Federal troops, which is a part of the division sent from Morganza, had returned from Memphis, where it was sent a few days since, and had gone up White River to join the other brigade which has been some time at Little Rock; also that a large force of infantry and cavalry had left Little Rock and vicinity, and taken up the line of march on the Fort Smith road; also that a strong force of cavalry had left Little Rock on a raid via Pine Bluff. Designs of the enemy, I think, are these: First, to send troops to Fort Smith to meet Price, when he shall return from Missouri, which is expected by the enemy will be via Fort Smith or vicinity. Second, to supply the place of these troops by those mentioned from Memphis. Third, to cause troops to be sent from Arkansas to Louisiana by a raid from Natchez; and fourth, to make a raid on my right flank to cover these movements in my front. The Nineteenth Corps spoken of as expected every hour at the mouth of White River from below, is only, I think, the remainder of that corps left at or near Morganza. The enemy cannot expect to accomplish anything important in Louisiana, desolated as it is, and the rivers low; the movement there is obviously a feint. His present object is doubtless to capture General Price's force if he be compelled to leave Missouri. I think, therefore, we should concentrate on Little Rock all, or nearly all, of our strength and take it, and then be guided by circumstances, or at least that this movement toward Fort Smith be defeated, and that portion of his army be destroyed or captured. All this, however, requires a concentration of our forces here, as the enemy has concentrated his or a large portion of it.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
Camp No. 56, October 30, 1864.

I. Colonel Freeman with his brigade will move to-morrow morning to Northeast Arkansas, where he will take the most stringent measures to collect all stragglers and deserters from the army, irrespective of what command they may belong to, and also use every exertion to put an end to jayhawking. He will report with his command to his division commander, at Washington, Ark., or wherever he may be, on or before December 15 next.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camden, October 30, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General McNair will resume command of his old brigade. Major-General Churchill again resumes command of this division.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Following report received from Colonel Logan, commanding, Princeton:

Information received from reliable source that in last few days large force left Little Rock and went in direction of Fort Smith, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, leaving only ten regiments in Little Rock—seven on this side of river and three on other.

Following from Captain Highsmith, commanding outpost at Monticello:

Captain Hicks, an old river man, just arrived here direct from Memphis, which place he left on 26th. He saw at mouth of White River, on 27th, Reynolds' division infantry, from Little Rock, going to Missouri. Captain McNally fired into transport Marmora, containing regiment of negroes; killed 40.

In absence of Major-General Magruder,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 31, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE A. MAGRUDER, Jr.,
Lewisville, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 29th, and in reply to say that Colonel Logan's command has been ordered to co-operate with Brigadier-General Steele in an endeavor to capture or destroy the raiding party of the enemy, said to have left Little Rock for a raid via Pine Bluff. The brigade of infantry (Gause's brigade) left this place at daylight on Saturday morning for Princeton. Orders have been sent directing it to remain at Princeton until further orders, or if it has left to return at once and take post there until further orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 31, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will co-operate with Brigadier-General Steele, commanding, &c., at Warren in endeavoring to capture or destroy the raiding party of the

enemy said to have left Little Rock for a raid via Pine Bluff. The infantry brigade ordered to Princeton will remain there until further orders. Please communicate this last order to its commanding officer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 62. } *Camden, October 31, 1864.*

I. Attention is called to paragraph 1, General Orders 60, District of Arkansas, current series. No application for furlough for a longer period than twenty-four hours will receive attention at these headquarters other than those made out in accordance with paragraph 177, Army Regulations.

II. All applications for furlough and leaves of absence will state how many officers and men are present and absent, with or without leave, and the necessity for the application. Officers will invariably give the reason for leaves of absence and the distance they desire to go.

III. In accordance with instructions from district [headquarters], only two officers or privates are permitted to be absent from the same company at the same time.

IV. In accordance with paragraph II, General Orders 63, from district headquarters, dated October 23, 1864, the following-named officers (commissioned and non-commissioned) are detailed to proceed to the several hospitals in this district to look after and take charge of all men belonging to this division who are able, or may hereafter become so, to return to their commands: Capt. C. C. Nailor, Sixth Company, First Regiment; Sergt. T. W. McCants, First Company, Third Regiment; Corpl. S. A. Haley, Second Company, Second Regiment, hospital at Camden. Lieut. G. G. Graves, Company G, Nineteenth Regiment; Sergt. L. L. Reeder, Company G, Nineteenth Regiment; Corpl. E. L. Irving, Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, in hospital at Washington. Junior Second Lieut. J. Black, Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Sergt. J. M. Bell, Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment; Sergt. W. T. Bradley, Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment, to the hospital at Lewisville.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 31, 1864.

Col. L. C. GAUSE,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will take post at Princeton, and remain there until further orders. Should you have left Princeton on your return you will countermarch your brigade and remain at Princeton until further orders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Second Sub-District of Texas, Col. J. Bates commanding, for the month of October, 1864; headquarters Camp Barnard Bee.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Velasco.						
Bates' regiment, 13th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. P. Cayce.	21	370	453	674	6	.....
Goode's company unassigned cavalry	3	35	40	71	.....	.....
Camp Cedar Lake.						
Light Battery Capt. R. J. Hughes	3	49	72	99	.....	4
Camp Sidney Johnston.						
Company unassigned cavalry, Capt. B. F. Dunn	4	40	50	80	.....	.....
Total	31	494	615	924	6	4

Abstract from field return of the Light and Heavy Artillery of the Artillery Corps, District of Texas, Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Chief of artillery and staff	2	.....	2	4	.....
Dege's light battery	1	41	51	99	4
Willke's light battery	.....	36	48	94	4
Welhausen's light battery	3	38	55	95	4
Nichols' light battery	2	45	55	74	4
Hughes' light battery	3	50	79	99	4
Jones' light battery	3	51	65	112	6
Dashiell's light battery *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	12	261	353	573	30
Heavy artillery	51	1,289	1,676	2,491	.....
Grand total	65	1,550	2,031	3,068	30

a No report received from Dashiell's battery since August 31, 1864. The battery is supposed to have marched to the Indian country.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 87. } *Shreveport, La., November 1, 1864.*

Commanders of companies are hereby directed to return immediately to their proper command all men serving with them who belong to other commands in this department. No authority will be sufficient to retain the men where they do not properly belong.

Inspector-generals in making inspections will see that the above order is enforced, and in cases where they find it violated, prefer charges against the company commander for violation of the Twenty-second Article of War and of this order.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to ask of you information to be sent as promptly as possible to him at Washington, Ark., care of Major-General Wharton, on the following points, viz: First. What is the best route from Washington to Fort Smith, taking into consideration the supplies of forage and subsistence on the road for a large force of cavalry? Whether it is better to take the road up Red River, to or near Fort Towson, and thence to Fort Smith, or to march direct to Fort Smith? Second. What are the fortifications and the strength of the garrison at Fort Smith, and how many cavalry and light artillery will be necessary to take the place? Third. Whether the forces, exclusive of Gano's brigade, now in the Indian Territory, are so posted as to enable them to participate in an attack upon Fort Smith, and what are the strength and composition of such forces? Fourth. Can the forces just alluded to, now in the Indian Territory, join the force of cavalry and artillery that may move up Red River via Fort Towson on the road to Fort Smith, or will it be better that the forces in the Indian Territory should join those from Arkansas at or near Fort Smith? Fifth. At what time and place could such junction be formed of the troops from this district [to] move within the next ten days? You are requested to give all other information on this subject which your knowledge of the locality and the situation of the enemy may suggest. You are further requested to give any information of the topography of the country immediately around Fort Smith which you may possess.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
November 1, 1864.

I. Colonel McCray, with his brigade, will move on the 3d instant to Northeast Arkansas, where he will take the most stringent measures to collect all stragglers and deserters from the army, irrespective of what command they may belong to, and attach them temporarily to his command. He will report with his command to his division commander south of the Arkansas River on or before the 20th of December next.

II. Colonel Dobbin, with his brigade, will move on the 4th instant to Northeast Arkansas, where he will take the most stringent measures to collect all stragglers and deserters from the army, irrespective of

what command they may belong to, and attach them temporarily to his command. He will report with his command to his division commander on or before the 20th of December next.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have received reports from the Mississippi River (not perfectly reliable) to the effect that 1,600 cavalry (Federal) were landed at Ashton on the 27th of October. Report says they are to march to Monticello via Hamburg. The officer making this report adds, "There appears to be a great deal of cotton smuggling going on," and I am of the opinion that this raid is made to send scouting parties out to collect and ship the cotton more easily. Please inform me what authority Colonel Polk and Major Robinson have to trade this article to the Federals. Hicks, Malone, and Hugh, who have boats on the river, have papers purporting to come from General Smith, giving them "permission to trade." Colonel Polk and Major Robinson were found in charge of the cotton business when I arrived, and General Wharton reports that it is impossible to subsist cavalry in that region of country. The enemy can certainly capture a good deal of cotton there whenever he chooses to send a sufficient force from the river to these localities. Under the recent Federal regulations adopted at Washington, by which only one-third the value of cotton can be paid in supplies for the army, the rest to be paid in greenbacks, it is clear to me that even if it were lawful to carry on this trade with the enemy it would not be beneficial to do so. Every bale of cotton sent to the enemy is equivalent to a bill of exchange on Europe for at least $400 in specie. If, then, any large amount of cotton should fall into his hands or reach him in any way, he will be relieved to that extent from the necessity of sending specie abroad, and his financial condition will improve in precise proportion to the quantity of cotton he receives. The policy of burning the cotton first adopted by Congress, and which is still believed to be required by law, seems under the circumstances to be the best. I have written two communications on this subject since assuming command of this district. They were to the following effect:

First. That if it be the settled policy of the authorities in Richmond and the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department to obtain supplies from the enemy for the army, payable in cotton, the most efficient arrangements should be made to accomplish the purpose, the army being greatly in need of clothing.

Second. That in making these arrangements, as few persons should be employed as possible, as trade in cotton demoralizes our people more rapidly than it could be done in any other way.

I carefully abstained from expressing an opinion as to the propriety of this policy, because as long as the cotton was under our protection, and most likely to fall immediately into the hands of the enemy, I considered it a question for the authorities at Richmond, or the commanding-general of the Trans-Mississippi Department, to decide; but now

when the impossibility of supporting cavalry in sufficient force to protect the cotton is made manifest in that region, and the cavalry which is at Warren and Mount Elba, and obliged to be withdrawn for the same reason to points south of the Ouachita River, leaving only scouting parties in the counties south of the Arkansas and bordering on the Mississippi River, it is my duty to represent the facts and to ask whether this cotton thus exposed shall be burned or not, and to know whether officers of the line in that part of the country are expected to exercise any control over the cotton whatever. Under all circumstances I think the cotton should be burned at once, the cotton regulations recently made by the United States Government affording us a very remote hope of supplies for the army from that quarter, and securing to the United States (they paying us in greenbacks) two-thirds of all the cotton which may thus be induced to enter their lines, and which will find its way in the place of specie to their creditors abroad. If the reports sent in be true that 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry have landed at Gaines' Landing it may not be possible to burn all the cotton in that region. That the enemy has not taken it before is that their troops have been occupied elsewhere, for during last winter, and from time to time for months together, it has been equally exposed, as now, to capture. The reports of the number of the enemy on the river are perhaps exaggerated, but there is no reason why they should not be placed there if thought proper. The difficulty of transporting cotton over bad roads in winter may probably save a large portion of it during that season. As this matter is now, I understand, under the control of an officer of the Treasury Department, I would prefer acting under instructions from department headquarters, as I desire not to interfere but to sustain any course which may be adopted by the latter, whether in accordance with my own views or not.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Lewisville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant and to say that the necessary instructions have been given to post the two squadrons of cavalry as directed, as well as the two regiments of infantry. Gause's brigade of infantry is at Princeton under orders to remain there. Faries' battalion of artillery has been ordered to take post at Walnut Hill, and Blocher's battalion has been ordered to the Cut-Off, eight miles from Lewisville. Lesueur's battery, Parsons' division, will remain here. No application has been made for forage by him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar dispatch to Maj. George A. Magruder, jr.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY,
Commanding Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will order two regiments of infantry of the division under your command to take post at the following points, viz, one at McElrath's, on the Warren road, and the other at the junction of the Mount Elba and Princeton roads. I have made the following disposition of four companies of cavalry (Giddings' regiment), viz, one squadron posted at Hampton and the other at a point about twenty miles distant on the Mount Elba road. These two squadrons have been directed to communicate with each other, and that on the Mount Elba road to communicate with Colonel Logan's command at Princeton. The squadron on the Mount Elba road has been directed, in addition, to send out scouts and to promptly notify the infantry regiments of any approach of the enemy. It will be several days before the squadrons are in position, therefore I would suggest that you direct the infantry regiments to be exceedingly vigilant and guard in every manner possible against surprise by raiding parties of the enemy from any quarter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General STEELE,
Commanding, &c., Warren:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will immediately cause the following disposition to be made of four companies of Giddings' (Carter's) regiment of cavalry, viz, one squadron of two companies to be posted at Hampton, and the other at a point about twenty miles distant on the Mount Elba road (*i. e.*, the road from Warren to Mount Elba). You will direct these two squadrons, each under reliable officers, to communicate with each other, and that on the Mount Elba road to communicate with Colonel Logan's command at Princeton. This last squadron on the Mount Elba and Warren road will be directed by you to throw out scouts and to notify the infantry regiments stationed at McElrath's, on the Warren and Camden road, and at the junction of the Mount Elba and Princeton roads to this place, the commanding officer at Princeton, and the commanding officer at Camden of the approach of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
No. 68. } *Camden, November 3, 1864.*

I. The following preamble and resolutions having been passed by the Legislature at their late session, held at Washington, Ark., the commanding general takes great pleasure in publishing it to the army

in this district. Commanding officers will cause this order to be read at the head of each regiment and battalion in their respective commands at least once:

Whereas, being profoundly impressed with the valuable and efficient services rendered the Trans-Mississippi Department by its gallant and energetic commander, at a time when it seemed we were to be crushed by an overwhelming force under Banks and Steele, we give but feeble expression of the voice and hearts of the patriotic people whom we represent when we express our deep gratitude and high admiration of the brilliant and successful campaign, beginning at Mansfield and ending at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and resulting in the complete rout of the combined forces of the enemy.

Therefore be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That we return our sincere thanks to General E. Kirby Smith, and all the brave and skillful officers under his command, and all their heroic soldiers, from our own State, as well as those of Texas, Missouri, Louisiana, and the Indian Department, and pledge to the commander-in-chief of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and Major-General Magruder, commanding this district, our hearty co-operation in every measure to repel the barbarous and vindictive foe, to secure our liberty and maintain our rights, as one of the free and independent sovereignties of the Confederate States of America.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *November 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Anderson:

General Smith directs me to forward the following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Taylor, dated Mobile, October 10:

An officer just arrived from New Orleans reports Farragut there on the 21st, preparing an expedition against Galveston.*

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I returned yesterday from Arkansas from an interview at Lewisville with General Magruder. Difficulties in supplies and transportation and the accession of large re-enforcements to Steele's command have delayed operations in Arkansas by General Magruder to so late a season that it is now extremely doubtful whether he can operate in force in the lower valley of the Arkansas River. The force concentrated in Missouri to resist Price is so formidable that I anticipate his being compelled to evacuate the State before the 1st of January. If he winters in Missouri his success will be greater than can be reasonably expected. We must provide for the most unfavorable contingency. I feel the importance of giving him support. If Little Rock and the lower valley of the Arkansas are impregnable Fort Smith and the upper Arkansas may offer a field for successful operations. If

* Taylor's dispatch telegraphed by Walker to Brigadier-General Hawes, at Galveston, November 10, 1864.

Fort Smith could be taken it would not be repossessed by the enemy, at least for this winter, Price's retreat from Missouri secured, and our anxieties regarding the Indian Territory and the Northern Sub-District of Texas relieved at least for the next six months. I have presented the matter fairly to General Magruder, and in my interview at Lewisville directed him if his movement on Little Rock is impracticable to consider the feasibility of operating against Fort Smith. His cavalry, together with the cavalry of your district, makes a formidable force, which can move rapidly and would be encumbered with comparatively little transportation. Beef-cattle in large numbers can be drawn from the neighboring District of Northern Texas, [and] by calling on Major Lanigan supplies to a certain extent can be forwarded by you in rear of the movement, and you may be able to establish depots, which will facilitate the march of the troops. If the force at Fort Smith has not been largely increased by re-enforcements the place may be taken by a rapid march and prompt assault. I referred General Magruder to you for information of the strength of the garrison, the defenses, and the practicability of capturing the post. I have directed him to prepare for the movement so that no time may be lost, to put himself in communication with you, and after consultation to decide upon its practicability. I informed General Magruder that you would be instructed to co-operate with him with the whole disposable force of your district. General Wharton will command the cavalry from the District of Arkansas, and, as the senior officer, will command the expedition. You, I know, if the expedition is undertaken, will give him your full support. Your communication relative to the orders from the District of Arkansas, transferring Gano's brigade to that command, has been received. The papers have all been forwarded to General Magruder. The orders were issued by him, I have no doubt, through some misapprehension of instructions from department headquarters, and no official discourtesy was intended you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 5, 1864.

Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON,
C. S. Senator:

MY DEAR COLONEL: I would have written to you before but have been and am still confined to my bed by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Doctor Heermann is kindly writing this for me. The result of our conference was that Little Rock cannot be reached and our army maintained sufficiently long to take it, the insurmountable obstacle being a want of sufficient transportation to haul corn. General Price is evidently falling back from Missouri through Kansas, closely pursued by the enemy in large numbers. General Smith desires Fort Smith to be taken if it be practicable to march there. The expedition to be one of cavalry and artillery. He directed me to communicate with General Maxey upon its practicability and the best route. This, he states, will also be a more direct way of relieving Price. If Price's trains, troops, and horses reach Arkansas in safety it will add greatly to our strength in Arkansas. Whilst waiting to hear from Maxey can you ascertain whether it is practicable to support the forces on the road—I mean the horses rather than the men. Wharton is a

fine fellow; he told General Smith in my presence that, though a Texan, he thought all impressments for this army should be made rather in Texas than here or in Louisiana. General Smith promised me he would impress horses there, but told me to impress negroes here. I regret, though, to do anything which seems unpleasant to him, for he is a perfect gentleman and soldier, but I cannot agree with him in this. I am told that over 150,000 negroes have gone from Missouri and Arkansas into Texas, and leaving out all considerations of fairness, I fear that if the few that remain here are impressed, those who would otherwise sow and plant would emigrate to Texas, and through the depopulation of the country we should not be able to support an army through another season, though otherwise successful. I recommended to General Smith that a certain number of counties should be attached to Arkansas from Texas, for this purpose, say two tiers from Harrison County to the Indian Territory, as I understand he has impressed negroes to work upon the fortifications at Marshall and Shreveport. I presume my proposition embarrassed him, as those from whom he had impressed did not expect other impressments. As we occupy at present but a small portion of Arkansas, I think the difficulty might be obviated by attaching a considerable portion of [the] eastern part of the Northern Sub-District of Texas to Arkansas. The suggestion came from your brother, Col. Richard Johnson, and I think it a good one. I am told there are many negroes in the counties bordering on the Indian Territory. For all military commands the Northern Sub-District might remain as it is, but this is purely of an administrative nature.

I am the only officer I know of in the Trans-Mississippi Department who causes his troops to labor on the fortifications. Maj. W. W. Johnson, chief of Labor Bureau, informs me that under the late act only eighty-five negroes can be obtained in the District of Arkansas. General Smith says these are conscripts, under the law, enrolled for the war, and that I can impress (if I understood him correctly) as many slaves as I like under former laws. I have not these laws before me, but if my memory serves me rightly he is mistaken. At all events the effect on the people would be the same; this I wish to avoid. I think the campaign of last spring will be re-enacted next spring, and if Price returns in safety, and we make every preparation in our power, I think we shall have a better prospect of success than heretofore. I hope, therefore, you will not think of removing your family from the State, since your example would doubtless be followed by many others. Mrs. Wright informs me she has two plantations and has not removed her negroes. I have advised her to remove all her valuable articles of furniture at her leisure and her negroes only should it become necessary. You, I understand, have only your family to move, and should you go to Congress it would afford me great pleasure to give them all the assistance in my power. I should of course be too much engaged myself, but would send some other person whom they might designate to accompany them. Please present my kindest regards to them all.

Would it not be well to represent your views, which I am sure will accord with mine, as to the impolicy of impressing negroes in Arkansas to General Smith, this being purely a civil matter. My judgment tells me the negroes are absolutely necessary. The various crossings of the Little Missouri should be fortified at once, and perhaps one or two other points on the Ouachita River, and certainly Fulton and Dooley's Ferry. I have no troops stationed at either of these places, and therefore cannot resort even to the labor of the soldiers.

I send you some late newspapers; you will read a capital article in one of them on Sheridan's phraseology in whirling Early out of the Valley. The Northern papers pronounce Stanton's reports to be humbugs to deceive the people before election. I think McClellan's chances bright for success, and the news generally good.

Address me here. Should I be fortunate enough to be able to travel in a day or two, and should I leave before the arrival of your letters, they will be forwarded to Camden. For the present I am a prisoner to my couch and suffer greatly, the only consolation being that these are the only attacks from which I ever suffer, and they are few and far between.

I am very truly, colonel, your friend and servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 6, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Ford's letter of October 9, forwarded by you, and to say that if the enemy intend making any demonstrations against the coast of Texas, he thinks Galveston will be the point. The large number of troops sent from General Canby's army to Missouri and Arkansas will prevent any very extended operations of the land forces. The fleet being comparatively idle, can bring a large naval force against any one point on the coast. The dispatch sent you from Lieutenant-General Taylor would also indicate Galveston to be the point threatened. He therefore directs that your forces and means be disposed to resist to the extent of your power an attack upon that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 7, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that the organization of the Reserve Corps of Texas be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Texas is threatened with invasion from the coast, and he desires the Reserve Corps to be in readiness for the field, should such invasion take place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Brig. Gen. E. Greer, commandant of Conscript Bureau, Marshall, Tex.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from General Smith to General Maxey, the last paragraph of which reads as follows:

> Your communication relative to the orders from the District of Arkansas, transferring Gano's brigade to that command, has been received. The papers have all been forwarded to General Magruder. The orders were issued by him, I have no doubt, through some misapprehension of instructions from department headquarters, and no "official discourtesy" was intended you.

In reply, I have to state that no discourtesy was intended and none offered. Whilst the army under my command was at Monticello, desiring to put troops in front of Washington and Fulton, then exposed to attack by the enemy, and having been notified by department headquarters that General Maxey had been ordered to co-operate with me, I requested General Maxey to move his troops toward the Arkansas line. Finding that unless they took post somewhere in Arkansas they would not be near enough to Washington to afford the protection desired, I requested him to place them at some point in Arkansas whence that could be done. I have not any papers with me, and speak entirely from memory, but be my recollection of this matter accurate or not, it is of no consequence, for I was informed that Gano's brigade was marching to Laynesport, which is in Arkansas if the maps be correct. Once in my district, it would have been my duty under the Rules and Articles of War, and under my responsibility as a district commander, to have commanded these troops, and Major-General Maxey, if he were with them. I, however, invited General Maxey, through his adjutant-general. [He] declined to meet me, however, giving as a conclusive reason, among others, that he had to attend a conference of the Choctaw Nation, without stating where. Desiring to have the services of Gano's brigade in case an assault on Little Rock was determined upon, I sent an order through Major-General Wharton to the commanding officer of Gano's brigade, directing him to proceed to Murfreesborough in order to be in position to move forward without delay if required. I could not suppose it otherwise than that Major-General Maxey sent the troops into Arkansas in good faith, and in order to render service, and I could not be guilty of the absurdity of sending via the headquarters of the troops whose services are required an order to their permanent commander at twice the distance from me, simply to insure its passing through him. A channel, though usually followed, is departed from when immediate public interests are involved, and in this case the supposition was that Major-General Maxey had left his own headquarters and gone I knew not whither to attend a convention of the Choctaws. The order was, therefore, given direct to the commanding officer of the brigade, Colonel Gurley, at Laynesport, whose duty it was to have obeyed it at once, I being responsible to our common superior for the exercise of my legal right to give an order. Though Colonel Gurley says that he prepared to obey my order promptly, still I observe he awaited sufficient length of time to receive orders from Major-General Maxey, countermanding mine, and evidently written with a view to defeat the movement which I desired. The discourtesy, therefore, if any, was offered to me and not by me. It happens in this case no evil consequences have resulted from Major-Gen-

eral Maxey's course, but had a rapid advance and assault on Little Rock been determined on by General Smith and myself at our late conference, the absence of this strong brigade, which I intended to have formed part of our advancing force, might have been fatal to our success. The expedition then on hand being given up, and other operations being contemplated, I leave the correction of these errors to the commanding general of the department, who alone has the power to do so with effect. I shall take no further steps in this matter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 7, 1864.

Major-General FORNEY,
Commanding Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: Since my interview with General Smith I have been confined to my bed with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, rendering it impossible for me to travel. I am now better and may possibly be able to leave to-morrow morning and reach Camden the next night. I turned over to my chief quartermaster as many wagons as I thought would be necessary to supply the troops with corn at Camden. I understand this can no longer be done. I was informed by Colonel Turner more than a week ago that the works at Camden would be completed in a few days; I have therefore determined to make the following arrangements of the troops immediately, viz: Forney's division to proceed at once to the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Polignac's to the neighborhood of Walnut Hill, Churchill in the neighborhood of the Cut-Off near Lewisville, and Parsons' division (with the exception of the brigade at Washington) to occupy Camden in addition to its present garrison. Your artillery was to-day ordered to meet your division at Spring Hill. It would be well to place the artillery as near Dooley's Ferry, on Red River, as possible, and that they should obtain their supplies from the west side of that river. The chief quartermaster will be ordered to inform the respective commanders of divisions the best routes to take in order to reach their new positions and to give such information as to supplies of corn on the road as he may have in his possession. The chief commissary of subsistence will be directed to furnish the necessary supplies, if all the wagons belonging to each division are not at hand to be turned over to it at once. Each division will move to its point of destination as soon as a sufficient number of wagons can be returned to enable it to make a march and to supply itself with corn and subsistence on its arrival. Mills are said to be within convenient distance of the positions above indicated. The axes, spades, &c., belonging to each division will be taken with it. An order will be issued for the medical and ordnance wagons to be immediately repacked and for the rest of the wagons to be turned over to the divisions, if at Camden, at once, and if not, to follow the divisions to their respective stations, the chief commissary of subsistence retaining a sufficient number, however, to insure the troops a sufficient supply of provisions as soon as they shall arrive.

When the army shall have been placed in its new position on Red River near forage and subsistence, all the wagons not necessary for

supplying it will be used in the place of wagons and teams impressed from planters, in order that the latter may be returned to enable the planters to save the crops, a large portion of which are now perishing in the mud, the bottoms in the rainy season not being able to sustain the stalk with the ears on it. The preservation of these crops is of the last importance to us.

It is desirable that no time should be lost in taking up the line of march to Red River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., November 7, 1864.*

I. Capt. J. R. Pulliam, Company B, Hardeman's battalion Texas cavalry, is relieved from duty with his command, and is assigned to duty at these headquarters in the inspector-general's department.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

M. L. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 8, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I just received your letter, addressed to Camden, stating that you had not heard from General Maxey. My letter to him left here Tuesday last, eight days ago. Did you send to Captain Lindsey, commanding post Washington, to know whether any letter addressed to me, to your care, had reached there—a precaution hardly necessary, but it might have been mislaid. I wrote the letter myself, and read it to you, asking Maxey [for] information concerning the roads, and whether the expedition would be practicable at this season of the year. That letter (the original) has been sent to Colonel Turner. Please write to General Maxey at my request, at Fort Towson, I request an answer at his earliest convenience. He wrote me some time since that he was to attend a convention of the Choctaw Nation, but did not say where. Ascertain, if you can, where this convention meets, and insure, if you can, the reception by him of your communication, and let me know on receipt of this the information you have received concerning the routes and the practicability of the expedition. I have been confined to my bed with inflammatory rheumatism ever since you left, and leave to-day for Camden, still very unwell. Make ready every preparation for an immediate movement, as Price is making his way back through Kansas, and I think Steele is making preparations to meet him. I am desirous the move should be made immediately, if possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 8, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, and in reply to say that the brigade of infantry will be ordered from that place in five or six days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE JEFFERSON, ARK., *November 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c., Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: During the last two days large numbers of the enemy's troops have been passing up the Mississippi River. I have not been able to learn whether they have gone on up the river or have disembarked at the mouth of White River. My impression is that they have been stopped at the mouth of the river, as the lines have been tightly closed for several days and the pickets are from new regiments. This is the force mentioned in my letter of the 6th instant. We are looking hourly for a raid into this section of country. The Arkansas River is so near dry that it is no barrier whatever. Small raiding parties have been out at different points along the Mississippi River below here during the last week. I send you the Chicago Tribune and Saint Louis Democrat of the 2d instant. I put no reliance whatever in the reported capture of 2,000 men from General Price. Hood seems to have left Sherman befogged in the mountains of Northern Georgia and is having his own way along the Tennessee River. All quiet at Richmond and Petersburg since Grant's repulse on the 27th and 28th ultimo. Forrest holds half of the towns in Tennessee. The election coming off to-day will be close in New York and Pennsylvania. McClellan's friends are confident; so are Abe's. Colonel Polk, who is here to-night, tells me that the courier-line from Monticello to Camden is now established so as to insure speedy and safe transmission of papers and documents. Such being the case, no further trouble may be apprehended, as I have directed the couriers on this end of the line to see that all mail going or coming this way be delivered and received from the agents of the Camden line at Monticello.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAS. D. WHITE,
Colonel, &c.

BOGGY DEPOT, C. N., *Tuesday, November 8, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I left headquarters at Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, a week ago to-day, and was at the general grand council of all the allied tribes and nations on Friday and Saturday last. On Saturday, in compliance with a resolution of the council, I delivered an address of three hours, fully reviewing my administration. On Sunday I went to

Fort Washita. On yesterday, as I learn by an official copy received to-day, a resolution fully indorsing my administration, civil and military, was adopted. The feeling in the council seems all right. A copy of this properly attested will be forwarded to you. On yesterday I made a general inspection of Fort Washita and found everything in good condition. I then came here, and your letter of the 4th instant got here about one hour after I reached here. I received a letter from General Magruder, dated at Lewisville, 1st instant, in which he proposes to move on Fort Smith in ten days from the time he wrote, asking several questions in relation thereto. I fear very much that he can't make the trip for want of forage. The Indians camped seventeen miles north of this place would have to move on the overland road to Fort Smith, a distance of 155 miles from this place, exclusively on grass, [which] as you know is at this season, this far north, pretty severely bitten by frost. When the command gets there the case, as to forage, is no better. I don't think Magruder will find corn plenty on any road that he can take. I would much rather start to take Fort Smith with infantry than cavalry. The place is pretty well fortified, and would probably stand a shelling, by which our people might suffer as well as the enemy. A plan of their fortifications has heretofore been sent you. Their force is between 3,000 and 4,500, and from fourteen to sixteen pieces of artillery. Besides, can Magruder hold the place if he takes it? Where will we get supplies? If Little Rock and Pine Bluff are taken they will be compelled to leave Fort Smith, and even if they (Little Rock and Pine Bluff) don't fall, and the river between Little Rock and Fort Smith is properly guarded by small bodies of cavalry, energetically managed, with a few pieces of artillery, when the river rises again they can't stay.

The true campaign, in my opinion, was the one I adopted, as shown by my letters to General Cooper of 27th and 28th of June last, copies of which are on file at department headquarters. Had not General Magruder got uneasy about Washington, Fulton, &c., pressing you to issue the order to move Gano's brigade to the line, I believe that in six weeks time from the fight at Cabin Creek, such interruption to the enemy's supplies and destruction of hay, would have been made as would have compelled the evacuation of both Fort Smith and Fort Gibson during the winter. As it is, if the Arkansas River (when it rises) is guarded, their supplies coming mainly from Fort Scott and their hay destroyed, or a material part of it, they will be greatly exercised to stay at those places. The most essential advantages to result from taking Fort Smith are, first, the entire repossession of this territory and the relieving the Government of a heavy drain by the return of the Indians to their own country, and, second, by the reoccupation of Western Arkansas the conscript [law] could be enforced. Price is doing far better than I had believed he would. The efforts to oust him will probably not be so great after to-day (election), and if reports from the other side be true, Sherman will need help. I have called on General Cooper for a full statement of what he can do, and will notify General Magruder so soon as received. As I wrote to you last January, so I still think the repossession of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson is of vast importance to this Territory and Northern Texas. The true defense of this country is north of the Arkansas. I yet think the same. Whatever assistance I can render General Magruder you may rely upon implicitly. I greatly fear he is too late, and deeply regret I was not permitted by reason of his call to work out my own plan to the close of the campaigning season. I have been using every exertion to have supplies thrown to the front,

and have a pretty fair show of breadstuffs at this post now; but you must know that under Major Thomas' present system I can only accumulate so much of a supply as Major Campbell may think proper to send me. As to beef I can get enough in the Territory for this move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

After completing inspection here in the morning I shall start back to-morrow evening to headquarters.

MAXEY

I neglected to say that there is a detachment of the Indian division about 800 strong on a move north of the Arkansas River.

M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: In the absence of Major-General Magruder I have the honor to state that I have just been informed by a gentleman who left Pine Bluff, a citizen of that place, who is well known to Lieut. Greene L. White, of the secret service at this place, and said to be perfectly reliable, that on last Thursday two regiments left Pine Bluff for Missouri, via Devall's Bluff, and that two more were under orders to proceed to Missouri by same route on Tuesday, yesterday morning. He reports the force left at Pine Bluff at about 2,000. He is a gentleman of intelligence and seems well informed. He informed me that citizens from Little Rock and vicinity report that troops are massing from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff for Missouri by every train.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Extracts of the above sent by telegraph.

BOGGY DEPOT, C. N., *November 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Since writing my letter of last night I have received a reply from General Cooper to the letter written by me to him from Fort Washita. The great fear I expressed in my letter of last night was the want of forage. This is also the point General C[ooper] makes, though I am glad to see that he may be able to do something. I am uneasy about Price. The intercepted dispatches to which he refers missed me on the road, but will doubtless be at once sent you from my headquarters. There is enough in his letter, however, to show that Price is in no very good place, unless indeed the thing was started to affect the election. A copy of General Cooper's letter accompanies

this. A copy is also forwarded General Magruder. I shall start back this evening. Weather very cold; some frost this morning. I fear grass is used up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
Little Boggy (Sulphur Springs), November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY, *Comdg District of Indian Territory:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 6th instant has just reached me. In reply, I have to say:

First. The best route from Washington to Fort Smith, distance 180 miles, is via Caddo Gap; after passing through the gap and reaching the Fourche La Fave the Arkansas River can be reached by several roads. The main road is that direct from Waldron, but it is believed the roads bearing down Fourche La Fave and thence across to McLean's Bottom, on Arkansas, would furnish more subsistence and forage. The Caddo Cove is a rich agricultural settlement, formerly abounding in supplies, and has not been much disturbed. Fourche La Fave valley and valley of Petit Jean and Dutch Creek, tributary of Petit Jean, are rich and no doubt may furnish considerable forage and other supplies. The road from Laynesport, I presume, would furnish some forage and supplies. A junction of the forces moving from Washington and Laynesport could take place safely near Waldron.

Second. The Indian Division is now camped on Little Boggy, near the forks of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson roads, distance from the former place 130 miles. In consequence of intercepted Federal dispatches, sent to district headquarters yesterday (stating that General Price is retreating, hard pressed, having been defeated near Fort Scott, Cabell and Marmaduke, with 1,200 men and 13 pieces cannon, captured), in anticipation that General Smith might order an advance for the purpose of aiding General Price in effecting his retreat, should this news prove true, I sent out notice recalling all absentees, except the sick and disabled. At present there are but few men in camp (aggregate 1,471), many unarmed and afoot, but the Indians will rally and follow on whenever it is known we are moving forward with the expectation of a fight. How many can be got together I am unable to say, but should suppose about 2,000 may be counted on, perhaps 3,000. A junction can be effected near Fort Smith, on the Line road from Waldron, or any point near Fort Smith. The enemy will not come out unless they should be re-enforced. The greatest difficulty arises from the want of forage and supplies in the country between this and Fort Smith and in the neighborhood of that place. I think the only way for a large force to approach it is via Caddo Gap, Fourche La Fave, and Petit Jean valley, and thence across to McLean's Bottom, below Fort Smith. How we are to get supplies hauled up now is the question. The prairie grass is dead, or nearly so; but if General Magruder sends an expedition and will let us know when he starts and when it will reach Fort Smith, we will try to be there somehow or other, provided there is time to get there. There are at Fort Smith about 3,000 men, at Fayetteville one regiment, at Van Buren 200, at Gibson 1,200, sixteen or eighteen pieces cannon in all at Fort Smith. In round numbers General Thayer's command, including three Pin Indian regiments at Gibson, is about 4,500 to 5,000 men.

I do not know that any topographical description that I can give would be of any service. Fort Smith is approachable without difficulty on the south and east sides, but well fortified according to all accounts. Timber has been cut down all around the place. Works have recently been commenced on north side of the river. The Federals have no idea of evacuating unless they are starved out. They are hauling in houses from the adjacent country to build winter quarters. This movement has been too long delayed. I could have taken Gibson within ten days after the return of Generals Gano and Watie from Cabin Creek had not the Texans been ordered off, and then moved down north of Fort Smith and cut off all supplies. The difficulty now is to get back in reach of the place. A movement ought to be made quickly to support General Price if he be coming out. I think the best route to approach Fort Smith is to strike the Arkansas River below and move up. We could not very well form a junction in that event, but such force as could get to the neighborhood can co-operate if the time set for the arrival of the other column can be known. Please excuse this rambling note. It is prepared very hurriedly, to be taken by Mr. Tim Henry. Should have been glad to have met you at Boggy Depot, but cannot well leave. The grand council has taken off most of the officers, and there is a general disposition to go home. I believe if I were to go off the majority of these men here would leave.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—About 250 Cherokee refugees are on the way out from Gibson. Captain Marston expected to leave Scullyville yesterday. I expect to hear from him to-night or to-morrow. Federals have taken advantage of the flag being at Scullyville to pull down houses and haul them into the fort, delaying the return of the flag. The intercepted dispatches report a fight near Fort Scott, in which they say Pleasonton captured Cabell and Marmaduke, 12 [1,200] prisoners, and 13 cannon. I think it all electioneering thunder, &c., for election, though it may be true and should be provided for. It may encourage the Federals in Arkansas to advance on Camden.

C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you herein a letter of Colonel Wattles, commanding at Fort Gibson, to General Thayer, at Fort Smith; also a letter of Colonel Harrison, at Fayetteville, to Colonel Wattles, with copy of letter from Brigadier-General Cooper, which will explain themselves. I have forwarded official copies of these letters to Major-General Magruder, commanding District of Arkansas. Major-General Maxey has been absent several days attending the grand council of the Six Confederate Tribes of Indians at Armstrong Academy. He is to-day at Boggy Depot. General Cooper's headquarters will be at these headquarters on the 12th.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
Sulphur Springs, November 7, 1864.

Capt. M. L. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have to inclose dispatches captured by Capt. Samuel H. Gunter between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. They are highly important if true, and should be forwarded without delay to department headquarters. The Federal reports look very much like "thunder," gotten up for the November election, but if true will encourage the enemy in Arkansas perhaps to make a forward movement. I do not credit the report of General Price's disastrous defeat, &c. Some one would have made his way this far before now if such had been the case. However, not knowing where to send to General Maxey, I take the liberty of making the above suggestions relative to forwarding these papers immediately to General Smith. Copies can be retained for General Maxey. * * *

Respectfully, &c.,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., November 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the party arriving here last night from Kansas with poll-books, &c., state that Price's army is completely scattered and Marmaduke and Cabell and fifty other officers are prisoners. Also 1,300 privates and all his artillery is in our hands. They fought at Westport, and at Mound City, and on Mine Creek, on the prairie near Fort Scott. Pleasonton had command of the cavalry. Four regiments of cavalry charged Marmaduke's and Cabell's whole division, capturing them. The cavalry performed splendidly. Price is now traveling a southeast course, and, from what I can learn, will try to cross the river somewhere in our vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Price has destroyed his entire train, amounting to 300 wagons.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fayetteville, Ark., October 27, 1864.

Col. STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: Your dispatches of the 22d instant arrived here at noon to-day, five days out. We have been skirmishing all day in sight of this place with the enemy. They are about 1,200 strong, now in this neighborhood, under Colonel Brooks and Buck Brown, and are very bold. I am well fortified and intend to fight it out on this line. Last Tuesday as I was coming from Cassville with a train and 170 men I was attacked by 500 rebels under Brown, and repulsed them after two

hours' hard fighting near Bentonville. Brooks, with 700 men, was also watching the road fifteen miles south near Cross Hollows, but I made a flank movement and brought my train off in safety. I have subsistence for a thirty-days' siege, if they wish to try me as long as that. Price is at Kansas City, hemmed in by the troops of Curtis, Blunt, Rosecrans, Pleasonton, McNeil, Sanborn, and Brown. They fought him on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (21st, 22d, and 23d), and defeated him in each battle. If he escapes at all it will be in such a demoralized condition that he can do us no harm. Price marched from Pilot Knob, where he was repulsed by Ewing, to Franklin, tore up most of the Southwest Branch Railroad, burnt bridges; marched up main branch to Jefferson, destroying railroad and robbing the country; attacked Jefferson, was repulsed by A. J. Smith's veterans; passed on to Sedalia, Boonville, and Lexington, thence to Kansas City, and had started south, but had to halt and turn back, as his retreat had been cut off. Telegraphic report from Saint Louis up to noon yesterday says Price's army is being dissolved like a mist in the sun. If his army is not annihilated will have to escape in small bands. Deserters by hundreds are coming into our lines. Longstreet has superseded Early. Sheridan had whipped Early four times, and he has just now given Longstreet a terrific defeat. Heavy Administration gains in all States. Lincoln will get the greatest majority ever heard of. Gold, 211. Sherman is after Hood and giving him great trouble. Grant has driven the rebel fleet from James River, and has his point of attack on Richmond clear. Expect good news soon. Telegraph open from Saint Louis to Cassville. If you want the latest news send to me. I expect to keep this line open.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

OCTOBER 28, 1864—8 a. m.

Price is again retreating by Harrisonville, Kansas, and Granby roads, and is likely to pass near Neosho. On the 24th our forces were near Little Santa Fé and Price was ten miles south. Our troops have had considerable fighting, and have whipped and driven the enemy and captured two guns.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
No. 25. } TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Marshall, Tex., November 10, 1864.

I. The following order is issued under instructions from the commanding general of the department:

II. Boys between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years at military schools and universities are permitted to organize themselves into companies, and will be allowed to remain at school until they attain the age of eighteen. The companies will be drilled regular in military exercises, and will be liable to be called into the field if necessity should so require.

III. Such companies must be composed of a number of boys equal at least to the minimum prescribed for the army, and duplicate copies of the muster roll must be forwarded to this office as soon as the organization takes place.

IV. As fast as the members of such companies arrive at the age of eighteen years they will be reported by the commanding officers to the commandant of the State, and assigned to commands in accordance with paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 23, current series, from this Bureau.

V. Students now in attendance at schools and universities who have attained the age of eighteen will be at once enrolled and sent to camp of instruction for assignment to commands.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camden, November 10, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. J. S. Roane, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with paragraph XI, Special Orders 314, from district headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty with the brigade of Arkansas infantry commanded by Col. L. C. Gause.

II. Brigadier-General Tappan will order a detail of ten men, with one second lieutenant, to report to Capt. B. J. Brown, assistant quartermaster at Lewisville, Ark. (for twenty days), in obedience to instructions from district headquarters. This detail will be supplied with three days' rations, and will report at these headquarters to-morrow at 7 a. m. for instructions.

III. Capt. H. H. Hill is hereby relieved from duty as recorder for the division examining board.

IV. Capt. T. M. Drewry, First Company, Third Consolidated Regiment, is hereby assigned to duty as recorder for the division examining board, to fill the place of Capt. H. H. Hill, relieved.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

W. F. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 12, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: I send an order for your immediate march on Fort Smith. General Smith will be requested by telegraph to order Gano's brigade, wherever it may be, to report to you or to proceed to Fort Smith by any route Major-General Maxey may designate. Should the commanding officer of Gano's brigade report to you you can direct him to follow on the road which your column will take, or by any other route you may think proper. I shall ask General Smith also to direct Major-General Maxey to send General Cooper's command to Fort Smith, and will state that you will inform General Maxey on what day you will start and on what day you will arrive there. You will at the same time send copies to Major-General Maxey of the inclosed order directing your movement and of this communication. I send to you the papers received through you from Major-General Maxey in order that you may refer to it whenever it may be desirable. I will endeavor to send to you an additional supply of flour as soon as the infantry now ordered on or near Red River can reach their destination, and a portion of their wagons can be spared. For this purpose I shall probably have to call upon the reserve

corps, and a regiment of infantry as an escort. Make your preparations with the utmost dispatch and take up the line of march at the earliest moment. I should accompany the expedition myself, as I informed you when we parted, but am prevented by a severe attack of sickness, from which I am not yet sufficiently recovered. Gano's brigade has attached to it Dashiell's battery of mounted artillery. This brigade, with your own cavalry, will probably amount to 5,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, some of which are rifled, besides which Terry's regiment may arrive in time, but must not be waited for. General Maxey states that if notified with certainty, and speedily, when the move would commence, and when get to Fort Smith, General Cooper could form a junction at that place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have to-day received for the first time an answer from Major-General Maxey, giving all the information in his possession in reference to the proposed expedition to Fort Smith. Major-General Maxey says, with regard to my application for the co-operation of Brigadier-General Cooper's division as well as Brigadier-General Gano's brigade, that Brigadier-General Cooper's troops will form the junction at Fort Smith, if informed of the movement promptly and with certainty, from the tenor of which I infer that he deems the expedition practicable. He seems to think it a matter of course that Gano's brigade will form a part of the expedition, although he does not mention it in his communication. He says, however, that 5,000 good troops and four batteries will be necessary to reduce Fort Smith. General Wharton will have about 3,000 cavalry; Gano's brigade, I think, will number about 2,000. I have ordered three batteries for Wharton's portion of the expedition; Gano has one. I have caused copies of my letters of instructions to Major-General Wharton to be sent to Major-General Maxey. It is important that Gano's brigade and Wharton's forces should move together or in concert. I request, therefore, that an order be sent through General Maxey, directing Gano's brigade to report by letter to General Wharton. Gano's brigade is, I believe, on Red River at or near Laynesport. Wharton has with him twenty-five days' supply of beef for 5,000 men. I have directed him to take with him all the flour from Fulton which he has the means to carry, and will send him, if practicable, as soon as the infantry can spare a portion of its transportation, an additional supply of flour. I have left the route to be selected by General Wharton, and urge upon him all dispatch. Unless Gano's brigade shall be ordered to him, he will not have men enough to accomplish anything. I learn that Steele has sent several thousand troops toward Fort Smith, with a view of intercepting Price. Please direct Terry's regiment of cavalry to proceed without delay to General Wharton, if not already ordered to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camden, November 13, 1864.*

I. All orders issued from these headquarters relative to furnishing details for labor upon the fortifications are hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

W. F. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camden, November 13, 1864.*

I. Lieut. C. B. Watkins, Company D, Polk's regiment, is hereby assigned to duty in the pioneer company of this division, and will report without delay to Lieutenant Izard, commanding.

II. Capt. A. H. Sevier, assistant inspector-general of division, with the brigade inspectors, will proceed to the Cut-Off on Red River, for the purpose of selecting encampments for the several brigades of this division. If suitable encampments cannot be found at that place, he will select them in the vicinity of Lewisville, Ark.

III. The two brigades of Arkansas infantry, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Tappan and Hawthorn, respectively, will move to-morrow morning at sunrise in the direction of Lewisville, in the following order, alternating each day: First, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade; second, Brigadier-General Hawthorn's brigade. The trains will move in the rear in the order of their respective commands.

IV. Brigade commanders will see that their men commit no depredations upon the citizens. Soldiers, so offending, will be arrested and sent to Camden for trial. They will also be held responsible for the acts of their men and a strict obedience to this order.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

W. F. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *November 14, 1864.*

General SMITH,
Commanding Department:

Colonel White reports, 8th instant, that an expedition is certainly on foot in his neighborhood, and that six boats landed at Gaines' Landing day before yesterday. He says, I have no information of their having left that point, but take it for granted the troops passing up the river yesterday were the same. Information has reached here that Fayetteville, Ark., is taken by General Fagan (this I think is true), and that Fort Smith will be (this I think doubtful). If the Fort Smith expedition is given up, I wish to have Parsons' brigade at Three Creeks, and send a part of it to carry out your views as to the protection of cotton, which could not be done if the expedition to Fort Smith proceeded. Parsons is now on the march; I therefore wish to know.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, *November 14, 1864.*

General MAGRUDER, *Camden:*

You are in more direct communication with General Price and know his position. The expedition should start without delay if it can be made in time to afford Price assistance. Dispatches from General Price of the 3d instant report him at Boonsborough, Washington County, Ark. He was then on his way to cross the Arkansas, and would divide his forces in three different columns. He did not state where he expected to cross. You were instructed to communicate with General Maxey, who was ordered to co-operate with you. What arrangements did you make with him for supplies? My letter of November 4 to General Maxey (copy furnished you) contains all the instructions given him. A copy of General Price's letter will be sent you by courier this afternoon.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

CAMDEN, *November 14, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH:

GENERAL: I have ordered Wharton to send on [to] Caddo Gap his wagons with flour and beef for General Price. If you will order the commanding officer of Gano's brigade to send his wagons loaded with meal or corn on the Fort Gibson road until he meets General Price and General Maxey to furnish all he can, it will be doing all that can be done at this time. Beef and flour must be provided at once from Texas for these additional forces. Over this I have no control. General Price's letter to you of the 3d instant is the only official document I have heard of. I know nothing of Maxey's supplies. I wrote him on the morning we parted at Lewisville, and heard from him only three days since. I ordered Wharton to move with all dispatch. I ordered him to-night to proceed with two brigades toward Fort Smith via Caddo Gap.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMDEN, *November 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Major-General Price will return by Fort Gibson. Price is said to have a very large force with him. An officer just across the river reports that General Lee has gained the greatest victory of the war over Grant. No answer received to my telegram as to sending supplies to General Price. Colonel White states there are 5,000 troops at mouth of White River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Some time since I informed you that the sources from which Colonel White received his dispatches were not considered perfectly reliable. I have since ascertained that every confidence can be

placed in the information obtained through his agents, and is to be relied on, and that Colonel White is an active and useful officer. I send Saint Louis Democrat of the 2d and Chicago Tribune of same date. These are the first papers received for five or six days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 14, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have telegraphed to General Smith to know if the Fort Smith expedition should be given up. He answers in the most unsatisfactory manner, avoiding the question, and has asked me what arrangements I have made with General Maxey as to supplies, a subject with which I had nothing to do except to ask General Maxey, if any, what grass, corn, or supplies could be had on the road to Fort Smith. His answer you know. This answer I had already communicated to General Smith, and informed him of my positive orders for you to proceed to Fort Smith, and asked that he would order the commanding officer of Gano's brigade to report to you by letter, and to direct General Maxey to order General Cooper to meet you at Fort Smith. General Maxey states that this could be done if Cooper were notified "promptly and with certainty," and it seems he betook himself immediately to Boggy Depot, as far out of reach as possible, leaving Gano's brigade, which is within my reach, without orders, as far as known. Such is the result of the co-operation ordered by General Smith. But, let others fail in their duty as they may, I will at least do my whole duty to the best of my ability. The idea of attacking Fort Smith with a view of relieving General Price is, of course, abandoned, unless General Price be detained beyond our expectations on the north side of the Arkansas, but it is believed he is south of that river. Wherever he may be he must be in great need, and if any of his columns be between Fort Smith and Little Rock, as it is probable, those columns may be in danger. I therefore direct you to go with or send the two brigades that are with you and Moseley's battery toward Fort Smith, via Caddo Gap, with provisions for the relief of any of these columns, with orders to the commanding officer to exercise his judgment as to the best means of relieving these columns, or of extricating them from any difficulty in which they may be found. You may go yourself, if you prefer it. I send a letter to Colonel Gurley, commanding Gano's brigade, directing, if he be on the soil of Arkansas, to send on the Fort Gibson road to meet General Price, or wherever he may hear of him, without delay, all the wagons he can possibly spare, loaded with meal or corn, and whatever beeves he can spare; or if he be in the Indian Territory, I requested him to do so, telling him at the same time of your expedition for the same purpose via Caddo Gap. A copy of this letter I inclose to you,* which you will send by your own couriers to Colonel Gurley with the utmost dispatch by night and day; its duplicate I send by the courier-line between Washington and Laynesport, in which I have no confidence. It was not established by

* Omitted; substance embodied in this letter.

me, and the uncertainties and delays in communicating by it are inexplicable. I saw it was proper General Smith should give these orders to Maxey's troops after what had occurred, but he presented the alternative to me, not in words, but in fact, of making these arrangements in the Indian Territory or trusting to Providence for the relief of General Price's army. You will please cause this movement to be made without a moment's delay. Major Hill informs me that he has an official letter from Major Lanigan, dated Paris, Tex., 6th of November, stating that he had that day turned over 500 head of cattle to the agent of Maj. J. W. Brown, commissary of subsistence of your division, to be delivered at Fulton. Six days are only necessary for this; eight days have already elapsed. It is presumed they will have reached you ere this. You will not relieve the fifty men stationed at Arkadelphia. Should you not accompany the expedition, you will report in person to these headquarters without delay after having started the expedition, establishing your headquarters in this vicinity. I have intimation of an expedition to Monticello. If it comes it will be to devastate or get cotton. Just received your dispatch dated 12.30 a. m. this morning, to which the above is an answer.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 14, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, Washington, Ark.:

GENERAL: You will dispatch Lane's and Hardeman's brigades and Moseley's battery to Fort Smith, via Caddo Gap, with what cattle you have, supposed to be 400 or 500, leaving all the baggage, sick, and wounded behind and sufficient beef for them. You will make such arrangements as will give you the greatest possible number of wagons of your division, which you will load with flour at Fulton, for the relief of General Price's command, which, General Smith writes me, will cross the Arkansas in three columns. He did not state to General Smith at what points, but I learn that he will cross one column at Fort Gibson, Fagan with another near Van Buren, and it is presumed Shelby will cross at Dardanelle, or he may stay on the north side of the Arkansas River altogether. At all events direct the commanding officer to learn all he can about any column, and to afford all the assistance he can by arms or with supplies. You may accompany the expedition or not as you may think proper. Should you go General Steele will command the remaining cavalry, which I have ordered to stop at Three Creeks. If you go you will order General Steele to report to me. You will cause this movement to be made to Fort Smith without a moment's unnecessary delay. There are 50,000 rations of meal at Arkadelphia, which is within twenty miles of Caddo Gap, and 20,000 at Murfreesborough. This is for the information of the officer in command. Colonel Mitchell is ordered to place his extra wagons at your disposal, to be loaded at Washington subject to your order. Should the commanding officer of the expedition hear of either column passing to his right or left, he will endeavor to open communication with it and afford it supplies. It is supposed you can get some forage and corn on the road for the horses. The men should carry with them on their horses in sacks or in their blankets flour for five days, other-

wise they must subsist on beef and salt until their comrades are relieved. Acknowledge by return courier receipt of this, and note the time when received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, *November 15, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Smith declines assigning me to duty under Special Orders, No. 179, current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, on the ground of its injustice to Brigadier-General Greer, who has organized the Conscription Bureau, and on the further ground that it is improbable that a newcomer would perform the duties of the Bureau equally well. My orders, therefore, are suspended temporarily and General Smith will ask for their revocation. I confess myself much hurt at General Smith's action, although I acquit him of any desire to wound me personally or officially. Having reported for duty under orders of the War Department it creates considerable comment here that I should be refused, and inferences unfavorable to me are being made. My capacity being called in question I have reported the fact of the case to-day through General Smith, and requested that the matter be set before the President, so much am I hurt by the commanding general's action. If I sincerely believed that the general would lose anything by contesting this point I would let it go by default, but I do not think that the service would suffer by my taking the position assigned me. Had I thought myself unable to fill the position creditably I never would have accepted it. I take for granted that General Greer is efficient, energetic, and faithful. I am reluctant to have the public suppose that the War Department thinks me wanting in these qualities by revoking and reconsidering its action. I shall leave this question without further comment. I hope you appreciate my feelings in this matter. God knows I do not desire the position *per se* or to raise unnecessary issues and unimportant ones. To me, personally, I think the present one of importance.*

Believe me, yours, truly,

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

OFFICE CHIEF INSP. FIELD TRANS. TRANS-MISS. DEPT.,
Shreveport, La., November 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Inspector-General Field Transportation, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I wrote to you dated November 4, 1864, and sent copy of Maj. E. A. Burk's report of work done in Texas. I now inclose you a consolidated report of the whole department, from which, though you can form no idea of the immense quantity of repair work done, including reapers, mowers, and threshers, necessary to secure grain and hay crops, and which work could not be done except in the shops under my charge, they having the only skilled labor in the country. I have made a personal inspection of the shops at Hempstead, Waco, Dallas, Paris, Mount Pleasant, Tyler, Ruskin, Tex.; Washington and Camden, in Arkansas; Shreveport, Keatchie, and Alexandria, in Louisiana. Considering the fact that the department in all its details has been organ-

* Some strictly personal matter here omitted.

ized since March, 1864, too much praise cannot be given to the officers and agents subject to my orders. For some time past my duties have been interfered with by department headquarters not understanding the laws and regulations organizing the Field Transportation Department. Having been intrusted by you with its organization in this district, I considered it my duty to protest against being ordered to report to the chief quartermaster of an army. I have been sustained and ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bannon, chief of quartermaster's bureau, who represents the Quartermaster-General in this department, and which is pleasing to me. From the facilities to fabricate means of transportation, and the immense stock of material collected, I have no doubt of being able to replace by next spring nearly all the wagons at present in the army with new ones. The Trans-Mississippi Department is entirely denuded of artillery horses, and agricultural pursuits will not permit many more mules being taken for the army. In order to sustain your department in this district and to transport animals east of the Mississippi River, they must be purchased in Mexico. The specie necessary to do so has not been furnished to me, and I see no prospect of getting any. A limited supply of money of the new issue would facilitate my operations very much. A requisition for $1,125,000 is now made upon me to pay for 1,500 mules purchased beyond San Antonio by order of Brigadier-General Slaughter. I have not the funds to meet this requisition. I respectfully call your attention to the inclosed statement of moneys received and expended since March, 1864. The indebtedness of the Field Transportation Department will amount to $1,000,000. Nothing will strengthen my efforts or the efforts of my officers more than prompt payments for property purchased. I respectfully call your attention to the inclosed list* of persons to be appointed officers of the Field Transportation Department. The public service required me to transfer to them money and property. These transfers are disallowed, and I earnestly request that I be relieved from this annoyance and seeming great loss by the immediate appointment of these officers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. HILL,

Major and Chief Inspector Field Transportation Trans-Miss. Dept.

[Inclosure.]

Consolidated report of the means of transportation in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the 1st day of November, 1864.

Districts.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.	Wagons.	Ambulances.
District of Louisiana	962	6,170	90	1,176	114
District of Arkansas	581	7,204	347	1,526	96
District of Texas, New Mexico, &c	190	1,344	466	485	39
District of Indian Territory	45	1,477	682	356	31
Total	1,778	16,195	1,585	3,543	280

Most of this transportation is in good condition. Such as needs repairing, recruiting, &c., are being attended to as fast as the occasion requires. The shops are working well and give excellent results. Those in the Indian Territory are about completed, which will give the facilities in that district so long needed. The animals are being recruited at the different infirmaries and are improving very satisfactorily.

I certify that the above report is correct.

C. D. HILL,

Major and Chief Inspector Field Transportation Trans-Miss. Dept.

*Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 15, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry

GENERAL: Since Major Groce left I have received other information which leads me to believe that the rumor to the effect that General Fagan and General Price would combine to attack Fort Smith may be true, Canby's troops having ascended White River, as I think to hold Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and that, therefore, Steele must have sent off a large proportion of his troops to Fort Smith, including perhaps his whole cavalry force. Price may be without artillery. I have, therefore, ordered Blocher's two companies to Washington to join you. If they have not arrived do not wait, but leave a regiment there or on the road to escort them. I send another letter to Gurley, commanding Gano's brigade, covering the case of General Maxey having left or given him orders. Should you learn that General Price's forces are safe you can send Blocher's battalion back immediately. He is now at the Cut-Off near Lewisville or on the march to you. Leave or give instructions for his supplies. Please send inclosed to Colonel Gurley by special courier of your own, the letter to Colonel Gurley, which please read and send.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. P. DOCKERY,
Commanding Reserve Corps, El Dorado:

GENERAL: The following extract from a letter from General Smith of the 22d of September, 1864, having been received, viz, "Orders have been issued placing the reserve corps in Arkansas at your disposal," you are directed by Major-General Magruder to report to and receive instructions from him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding Indian Territory:

GENERAL: Your letter dated 11th of November I received to-day at 3 p. m. My letter of the 1st instant, from Lewisville, to you, did not leave until 6 o'clock the next morning (2d), and it appears reached you at 11 a. m. on the 5th instant. The line between this place or Lewisville and Washington I know to be reliable; that beyond Washington was not, I think, established by me, but by whoever established is reported unreliable. To my letter, which you state you received on the 5th, I received your reply on the 11th. You state in your letter of the 11th that the country contains no forage save grass, and that the frost has destroyed the latter; also, that there are no subsistence stores on

the road. It would take a very long time to arrange this co-operation between yourself and myself, and we would be too late to serve General Price in any way. The estimates signed by Major Vore, quartermaster of the First Division Indian Troops, and forwarded by you, will require a year to fill, and I doubt if it would be done in that time. Major Vore states if General Cooper's command march as infantry 248 wagons will be required; if it march as cavalry 432 wagons will be required. Major Vore goes on to say that he will require, "outside of the division, brigade, regimental, and ordnance trains, all employed for their own functions," 680 teams, besides 6,480 sacks, of which I presume not one can be furnished from department headquarters. I have therefore ordered Major-General Wharton to march with two brigades of cavalry and some batteries of artillery without a moment's delay in the direction of Fort Smith, via Caddo Gap and Mount Ida, taking with him beeves and all the flour that his own wagons and those of the neighboring infantry can carry, with orders that his men should live on beef and salt alone in order to keep the breadstuffs for the forces of General Price. I have ordered Colonel Gurley, if in the District of Arkansas, to send all the wagons he could spare loaded with meal or corn, with a small escort, toward the Fort Gibson road, to supply General Price's army. If Colonel Gurley be in the Indian Territory, I have requested him to do so. I subsequently informed him, however, that if he had received any orders from you providing for these matters he will obey them. I hear that Fagan, with a column of troops, will cross the Arkansas River, between Fort Smith and Little Rock, and I am satisfied that General Steele has sent a large force on the Fort Smith road. Canby was taking heavy re-enforcements up White River, when he was badly wounded by guerrillas. There may be danger, therefore, to that portion of Price's army which crossed between Fort Smith and Little Rock, hence I send two of Wharton's brigades with the supplies. This is all the assistance I can render General Price. Of such as you can afford him you will be the judge. I will thank you to send me as early information of Price's movements as you can, and should you hear of his whole army coming through the Indian Territory, please direct Captain Lindsey, the commanding officer at Washington, to inform General Wharton by courier of the fact, sending at the same time the intelligence to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
No. 66. } *Fort Towson, C. N., November 15, 1864.*

I. Capt. Arnold Syberg, engineer service, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to instructions from department headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty as chief engineer District of Indian Territory. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER, *Camden, Ark.:*

General Smith directs that Forney's and Polignac's divisions be ordered to Minden, La.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *November 16, 1864.*

Col. S. S. ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Orders directing movement of Forney s and Polignac's divisions to Minden, La., received. Necessary orders given.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Major-General Price's troops are returning (not yet reported across the Arkansas) in a state of great demoralization. They will not be fit for doing duty for several weeks after they arrive here. Under these circumstances I particularly request that Major-General Wharton's cavalry may not be ordered away until other cavalry can be substituted for them. Please answer this and let me know what to depend upon in this particular.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

CAMDEN, *November 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: My information is that General Price's army is totally demoralized and would not be able to fight 5,000 men; also that the enemy have re-enforced Fayetteville, Ark. Price has lost all his artillery except four pieces. Three brigades of Arkansans from north of the Arkansas River have deserted; also numerous desertions from the old Missouri troops crossing singly and in parties. I have halted Steele's brigade of cavalry at Three Creeks, near Eldorado. I have ordered Major-General Wharton to send two brigades of cavalry and some artillery with beef and flour via Caddo Gap and Mount Ida to assist General Price. I respectfully suggest that General Smith order General Maxey to order Gano's brigade to move to the assistance of General Price through the Indian Territory with corn or meal and to live on beef. I learn that 4,000 of the enemy's troops have advanced as far as Bayou Mason from Gaines' Landing and were stopped there by the rise of the waters. I would respectfully advise that Forney's and Polignac's divisions be not removed farther from the line of the Ouachita until Canby's force shall have returned to Louisiana or until their plans shall have been developed. Please answer.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, *November 16, 1864.*

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Camden, Ark.:

Telegram of 16th received. Polignac's and Forney's divisions are to winter near Minden, near supplies, ready to march as circumstances demand. It is important that no unnecessary delay should take place. Their march from Camden can be delayed, if you are threatened by an advance of the enemy. The engineer companies of these divisions should be ordered immediately here to repair the road to Minden. An officer from each division should also be sent to select winter camp.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 16, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: It is stated that Major-General Price has lately received orders from department headquarters to go to Mill Creek. Is this so? An officer (Major Swagerty, C. S. Army) states that a Federal train of 300 to 400 wagons, with 3,000 or 4,000 men, crossed the Arkansas River, at Dardanelle, en route for Fort Smith. A letter has been received from General Fagan which states that General Price would cross at Webber's Falls, on the Arkansas River, on the 1st and 8th, and consequently an effort on my part to relieve him by the Caddo Gap road would be fruitless. I calculate that General Price will not reach Red River, in the Indian Territory, much before the 20th. I do not command in that country, and I believe that unless steps are taken to supply his army there his troops will disperse, as they have been doing already (I am told), for want of breadstuffs. I presume I am not expected to send provisions into the Indian country, when it can be done by Gano's brigade, now near Laynesport, and when an order to that effect could be sent to me at any moment by telegram.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 16, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding Missouri Troops:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you upon your escape from manifold dangers and difficulties. Your great raid has produced important results—stopped the siege of Mobile, concentrated Canby's forces in Arkansas, diverted A. J. Smith's corps from Sherman, and stirred up Yankeedom generally. A column of cavaly with supplies of beef and breadstuffs were about to start to your relief, via Caddo Gap, Mount Ida, &c., when I heard of your crossing the Arkansas at Webber's Falls, and of your probable intention to come through the Indian country. I sent to Paraclifta 400 head of cattle and five loads of salt for you, with orders to go on and meet you should you not be

there. You will stop in the neighborhood of Mill Creek in accordance with orders I send you through General Maxey, as well as through the commanding officer of the troops with the beeves.

I am, general, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding Missouri Army:

GENERAL: Please march the troops under your command to Mill Creek, on Red River, camping on this side of the river. Supplies of beef, flour, and salt will be ordered to you at that point. As soon as you shall have been supplied with beef and breadstuffs you will continue your march down Red River on the east side, disposing your troops in encampments after you shall have passed down the river, so that they may front the enemy, with their left flank resting on the dividing line between Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and the right flank as far down the river as you may judge best. Please report to me without delay the number and organization of your troops, and their condition as to arms, ammunition, horses, mules, wagons, teams, &c., and particularly whether any portion of the cavalry is fit for use; and if not, when it will be. Should it not be possible to send you flour, you can procure meal on the river about Mill Creek, and probably flour at Clarksville if you have wagons.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
No. 321. } *Camden, November 16, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters the divisions of Major-General Forney and Major-General Polignac will take up the line of march at once for Minden, La. The necessary arrangements will be made by the proper staff officers to supply these divisions on the march. The division commanders will report their arrival at Minden to department headquarters. They will report to these headquarters the time at which they take up the line of march and their arrival at Minden, La.

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By command of Major-General Magruder:

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PARSONS' DIVISION,
Camden, Ark., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding Missouri Expedition:

GENERAL: Allow me to congratulate you on your successful campaign in Missouri. Though you were unable to hold the State, the in-

jury you inflicted on the enemy and the large number of recruits brought out by you exceeded my most sanguine calculations. While we all deeply regret your loss of some very valuable officers and gallant soldiers, we look upon your campaign as a brilliant success. My old brigade is here; the other, commanded by Colonel Mitchell, is at Washington. The men are in excellent health and spirits. The news from the East is very cheering. Lee has badly defeated Grant in a five-days' engagement. Forrest and Chalmers hold Paducah, Ky. Hood has crossed the Tennessee River, moving north. Our war vessels (the Chickamauga, Tallahassee, and three others) have made sad havoc among the Yankee shipping. Some 45 vessels were destroyed in the course of eight or ten days. One of their war vessels captured. About two weeks since General Canby, while ascending White River with fifteen transports, was shot from the canebrake through the buttocks and testicles. Last accounts was lying at mouth of White River in a very critical condition. Confederate loan has advanced considerable in Europe. A great world's fair is proposed there for the benefit of the Confederate prisoners. I very much suspect that the prisoners will transfer the funds thus realized to the use of the Confederate Navy. Gold recently went up in New York from 208 to 250. It has subsequently receded to 236. We have not received any news of the result of the Federal presidential election, though we have no doubt of the election of Lincoln. I presume, general, that the scarcity of forage and the absolute necessity for more infantry will require the dismounting of the greater part of the force under your command. As you stated to me your purpose before leaving for Missouri was, if you succeeded in recruiting sufficiently, to fill my old regiments to their maximum; a new regiment should be added to my division in order to equalize the brigades. I have now five regiments, one battalion sharpshooters, and two batteries. To fill all to the maximum and form the new regiment would take 5,900 men. I, by your direction, stated to my officers on my return from my last visit to you your intentions on this subject. It was highly satisfactory. They and the men were all content. Only two desertions since you left. After giving the complement of men I ask, I should like very much to see another infantry division organized of Missourians, then take mine and that and make a corps for you. You would have a command of infantry about 20,000 strong, which, drilled and equipped, would be the finest corps in the service. I have had a conversation with Major-General Magruder, and have at his request put my views in the form of a letter to him. I should be pleased to have a line or two from you when you can find time to write.

With great respect and esteem, your friend, truly,

M. M. PARSONS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
En route:

GENERAL: I am concentrating supplies at this post (Doaksville) and at Camp Gano (near Laynesport) for the use of so much of your command as may come this way and by Laynesport. The notice was too short to have done a great deal at Boggy Depot. I, however, directed

every spare pound to be placed to the use of your command. I wrote you a note to your address at Boggy Depot, inviting you to my quarters should you come this way. As you may not have received it, I renew the invitation. I inclose the latest items of news received here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 17, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to write you as follows: Copies of a communication from Major Tracy, commissary of subsistence, with indorsements of Generals Cooper and Maxey, were transmitted to you yesterday. Arrangements have been made for the supply of the command of Major-General Price, moving via Pleasant Bluff, Boggy Depot, and Doaksville. Supplies should be collected by you at the points where you may dispose this force, which should be placed where it can be most readily subsisted. The general commanding has no information as to its character, numbers, or condition, but as to this you will probably be soon advised by General Price. An entire reorganization of that command will probably be necessary. Whatever may be its strength, the commanding general proposes to organize from it two brigades of Missouri and one brigade of Arkansas cavalry. These should be Marmaduke's, Shelby's, and Cabell's, as the oldest and most efficient before the expedition into Missouri. The remainder of the command, if not already on foot, must be dismounted; the two brigades of Missouri infantry must first be filled; after this another organization of Missouri infantry may be made of any remaining troops. After filling up the cavalry brigade, the surplus Arkansas men should be distributed to the Arkansas infantry regiments; if any then remain, a new Arkansas command may be formed. Absentees from commands, serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department, should be returned to their regiments when circumstances justify it. Upon proper representation of the facts to the department commander, he may make exceptions to this rule. If new organizations of troops are made, it must be done strictly in conformity with the law. Cases are continually arising where it is necessary to change organizations illegally made by district commanders, this to the prejudice of officers and discontent of the men. Any organization not legally made cannot be permanent, and can only give rise to trouble and confusion. It is the wish of the War Department that, first, a brigade should be composed of four or five regiments or battalions from the same State, giving not less than 1,500 or more than 3,000 men for duty; second, a division should be composed of four brigades of infantry or three of cavalry, and, as far as practicable, these brigades should be of troops from different States; third, a corps should be composed of three or more divisions; fourth, the artillery should be organized into battalions of four batteries each, with the field officers allowed by law. This organization the commanding general desires to conform to, as far as practicable, in this department.

The commanding general also instructs me to say that it is his intention only to bring General Wharton's cavalry near Red River for sup-

plies and for instruction, where they can remain until the spring or the movements of the enemy require their presence elsewhere. They will be placed so low on the river as not to exhaust the supplies which may be made available for your troops. The department commander desires, general, to impress upon you the necessity of reducing the cavalry force. The supplies in the department are not sufficient to sustain such large numbers of mounted men, and the efficiency of the whole arm is impaired by the excess; this should be understood by the men. In justice to themselves, as well as to the country, some must be dismounted, the horses may be sent to their homes, or, if fit and required for artillery service, they should be appraised and just compensation allowed.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 17, 1864—2 a. m.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: You will hold yourself in readiness to move at a moment's warning with your troops to intercept the enemy on his return, should he have attacked General Price. You will notify Colonel Gurley of the supposed expedition of the enemy, and request his cooperation to cut him off in case it should be so, and hold himself also in readiness to move at a moment's warning. This will not interfere with the beeves, &c., sent to relieve General Price. You will inform Colonel Mitchell that his wagons, directed to be loaded with flour, will be kept in readiness to move notwithstanding the order given a few hours since to place them at the disposal of Major Hill.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: A letter just received from General Maxey states that General Price was at Perryville on the 14th instant. You will send your column on the most direct route to that place, or move it in such direction as will afford General Price the earliest relief possible. As soon as the commanding officer of the column learns that General Price is entirely beyond danger from the enemy he will send forward the supplies under a proper escort, and return to camp on Red River, so as to injure the horses as little as possible.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MCCULLOCH'S BRIGADE,
Camp at Hall's Mills, near Mobile, Ala., November 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am now with my brigade serving at this place, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury. The Second Missouri Regiment, which you will remember is now less than 300 men, the War Department will not allow me or any of my subordinate officers to cross the Mississippi River to recruit; here, recruiting for my old regiment is at an end. From the best information we have here you are returning to Arkansas or Louisiana with large supplies of all kinds and many thousands of recruits. Under the circumstances I have the favor to ask, a special and personal one, that you will allow me to receive some 300 or 400 recruits from your overgrown increase. I purpose only to receive volunteers. Doubtless you have many from Cooper, Saline, Pettis, Moniteau, Morgan, and adjoining counties who would be willing to come, and I am satisfied this small subtraction would not injure your command. I do not fear a charge of vanity when I say my old regiment has borne an honorable part in this department and sustained itself for valor and endurance and patriotism. I do not wish it to fade away. Give this matter your calm and indulgent consideration, and if not adverse to the views of General E. Kirby Smith, allow me the privilege asked and you will greatly add to your former kindnesses.

I am, general, most sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,
R. MCCULLOCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, November 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded and earnestly recommended to General Price's favorable action.

There are already several officers of the Second Missouri Cavalry in the Trans-Mississippi Department who may be available in sending recruits over to the regiment.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Letter No. 4582, directing me to send immediately as many wagons loaded with provisions and as much beef as I can to meet General Price's army on the Fort Gibson road, just received. This was all done several days ago, as will be seen by reference to my letters Nos. 578 and 572. On the 12th (the first day I received any information as to General Price's whereabouts, viz, by Colonel Bell's dispatch forwarded to you) I wrote to General Cooper on that end of the line, "to ascertain certainly this news about Price, and if true render him any assistance in his power," and said to him in same letter, "on the receipt of your dis

patch I gave additional orders to commissary of subsistence to hurry forward supplies." Every spare pound of breadstuffs has been set apart for the use of this command. Supplies for the same purpose are being accumulated here and at camp near Laynesport. Price's men have been arriving here for four or five days, singly, in squads, and every way. Their horses are miserably poor, as they say, and many are being abandoned on the prairies. Several days ago I directed General Price to be notified, through his commissary, of arrangements and wrote to him myself. In the same letter you say General Wharton is moving rapidly on Fort Smith, via Caddo Gap. This is my first information on that subject. I inclose extract of letter from Captain Marston recently sent by General Cooper to Fort Smith with flag of truce with General C.'s indorsement. This was received last night. A copy will be sent to General Magruder.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FLAG OF TRUCE,
Eight Miles from Scullyville, November 10, 1864.

General COOPER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL:

* * * * * * *

I have a great deal to report, but nothing very urgent, except that a very well-mounted and reported large (3,000) cavalry [force?] arrived at Fort Smith the day before we left. I saw about forty of their horses; they were first-class. A considerable number of Price's men have deserted and gone with the Federals; thirty-two passed my rear guard yesterday. I met Captain Gunter soon and he took after them, but was unable to overtake them; if I had seen them I would have taken the opportunity to arrest them.

Very respectfully,

B. W. MARSTON,
Captain, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
November 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for General Maxey's information, with the suggestion that the cavalry reported is probably the regiment recently at Fayetteville.

Although General Price did not take the place, intercepted dispatches show that Colonel Harrison had orders to fall back to Fort Smith whenever seriously threatened.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 88. } *Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.*

General Orders, No. 84, is hereby revoked.

By arrangement with the Treasury Department, the chief of the Cotton Bureau is allowed until the 1st of February next to close his

unfinished business. Certificates exempting cotton from impressment with the right of exportation, issued by authority of Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell prior to the 1st of February next, will be respected until used.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, Anderson, Tex.:

GENERAL: I inclose extracts from the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, chief engineer, relative to the defenses of Galveston. With the means at our disposal, Colonel Douglas regarded the defense of Galveston impracticable. This my original opinion has been strengthened by every subsequent visit and examination of the defenses of that place. If I mistake not this is also the view of General Hébert, and was the opinion of General Magruder, who strengthened the works and held the position from political necessity and from the appreciation of the disastrous consequences which, in a military point, its occupation by the enemy would entail upon the District of Texas. I will not recommend an evacuation of the position, but so convinced am I of its weakness, and so satisfied that it will fall on the first combined attack of army and navy, that I cannot too strongly urge upon you while strengthening the defenses to secure means for the removal of at least a portion of the heavy guns and material whenever the passage of the eastern channel has been forced by the enemy. The following changes in the disposition of the artillery I recommend should be immediately made The guns to be removed from Fort Magruder and distributed between Fort Sulakowski and the works at Bolivar Point and Pelican Island, with the exception of one long-range piece, which should be retained in Fort Magruder to cover the swash channel and to drive off the blockaders from the pocket in front of that work. The guns at South Battery, except for covering the swash channel, used in running the blockade, are of no use and are not material to the defense of the place. This applies to Fort Magruder, though in a less degree. The two 8-inch columbiads, the 5.30 rifle, and the 32-pounder will be immediately sent, with their carriages, to Alexandria, via Niblett's Bluff. The 7-inch rifle should be retained in its present position in the South Battery, and, being a long-range gun, will cover the swash channel and facilitate the running of the blockade. The distance between Fort Sulakowski and the work at Bolivar Point is near two miles. The eastern channel covered by these works so far separated can be passed at night by any class of the enemy's vessels, or during the day by a light-draught iron-clad, such as used on the Mississippi. The defense of the eastern pass would be materially strengthened had we the means and facilities for placing one or two iron-clad floating batteries in the channel. As this is out of the question, the best that we can do is to increase the number of guns at Fort Sulakowski, Bolivar Point, and Pelican Island, and concentrate a heavier fire upon the pass, as even with this addition to the defense the passage of the channel by the enemy's vessels is practicable. I refer you to the inclosed extracts from Colonel Douglas' report, and recom-

* Not found.

mend the placing of one or two guns on Galveston Island and on the mainland covering the approaches to the bridge, and to prevent vessels forcing the eastern pass from gaining a position to shell the bridge. I consider it a matter of vital importance that the four guns from the South Battery should be forwarded without delay to Alexandria. The works there are nearly ready for them to be put in position, and I have evidence that a strong effort will be made to possess the valley of Red River whenever the condition of the water will permit the co-operation of the Mississippi fleet. Colonel French has been ordered to Galveston to superintend the removal of the guns to Alexandria. I wish you to give him every facility your district affords to hasten and secure their safe transit.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Shreveport, La..

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 17th of August asking for a court of inquiry to investigate the facts connected with your defense of the position at Monett's Ferry, on 23d of April, 1864. Though General Taylor in his official report of operations in the Red River Valley strongly censures your conduct on the occasion above referred to, the general commanding directs to state that your defense of the position at Monett's Ferry was that of a brave and gallant soldier. The river was fordable at various points and he regarded the defense impracticable with the small force at your disposal. A longer delay he believes would have insured the loss of your artillery, and endangered the safety of your command. If after this statement you still desire it, I am instructed to say that a court will be ordered to investigate your official conduct in this affair.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: The disposition of Wharton's cavalry for the winter has been to me a question of serious consideration. My recent visit to Arkansas convinces me that the corn in the upper Red River Valley will barely supply the wants of the cavalry brought from Missouri by General Price. The corn in this neighborhood is largely drawn upon by the troops in the District of Louisiana and should not be depended upon for the support in addition [to that] of Wharton's command. The counties of Nacogdoches, Angelina, and San Augustine, Tex., abound in grain and other supplies. The crops in that section have been large and the depots are full. The division can, I believe, be subsisted there this winter. By referring to the map you will see that the position

strategically is good. If operations are resumed this winter by the enemy in force, the Red River Valley or the coast of Texas will be the theater. At the point indicated, communicating by good and direct roads, General Wharton with his command will still be within supporting distance of you should necessity require. The supplies in the district referred to are too remote from the theater of operations to be removed with the means at our disposal, and their consumption on the spot by Wharton's command, besides rendering them available, relieves a country already largely drawn upon, and which must be the main dependence of the army if operations are resumed in Red River. These considerations, and consultations with the chiefs of the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, have modified the views expressed in the communication sent you yesterday. You will issue the necessary orders for the march of Wharton's division as soon as Price's command has been placed in position, directing General Wharton to establish his camp in Nacogdoches County. The change should be made with as little delay as practicable. Should the condition of General Price's command render it necessary one brigade of General Wharton's division can be retained in Arkansas until the Arkansas and Missouri cavalry are in a state to relieve it. It is suggested that General Steele, as senior officer, might with his brigade be retained for such temporary service.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., November 18, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden:

GENERAL: On my recent trip to Washington, Ark., I found that General Dockery's command of the Reserve Corps which had been called into camp were with difficulty subsisted, and that their conduct was complained of by the people in the neighborhood. The movement on Little Rock having been abandoned the necessity for calling the Reserve Corps into the field no longer existed. I directed General Dockery in a note to send these men home, to allow them to sow wheat and attend to civil and domestic duties necessary for the common weal. I object to calling the Reserve Corps into the field. It would be ruinous in its effect upon some of the most important interests in the country, and should not be resorted to except in emergency, and the men should be returned to their homes as quickly as possible. I have written to General Dockery directing him to report the organization of the Reserve Corps as soon as he has perfected it.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

JACKSON, *November 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

One of General Buckner's staff officers, sent by order of General E. Kirby Smith, has just arrived at my headquarters with the information that the last key-word of cipher has undoubtedly been discovered by

the enemy. The officer was sent expressly to communicate the fact, and to await at this point the new one from General Smith. He requests that it be put in cipher by means of a key-word, known only to Col. William Preston Johnston, of the President's staff, and General Buckner.

FRANK GARDNER,
Major-General.

(Copy sent to Chief of Signal Corps.)

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Lewisville, November 18, 1864.*

I. The present encampment at this place will be known as Camp Lee, in honor of the gallant chieftain of the Virginia army.

II. Brigade commanders will inform these headquarters, without delay, whether General Orders 74, from district headquarters, were complied with. If not, they will state the reasons in writing why it has not been done.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

W. F. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 18, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding this district to acknowledge the receipt by to-night's mail of your letter of November 10, written twenty miles northeast of Perryville, and in reply he directs me to say that every assistance in his power will be continued to be extended to Major-General Price and his command while in this district. So soon as the commanding general learned that General Price was coming out of Missouri in this direction he gave orders to the commissary of subsistence department to make provision for General Price's command, and many have already been fed who have passed Doaksville. To-morrow morning provisions will be forwarded to meet Colonel Tyler's brigade on the road, and fresh mules at the same time to aid General Price with his transportation. This letter of yours received by to-night's mail is the first intelligence received by the major-general commanding direct from General Price, and he does not as yet know what route his command will take that the provisions may certainly meet the troops.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 290. } *Shreveport, La., November 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIX. The following will in future be the organization of the artillery in the Trans-Mississippi Department:

First Battalion, Maj. O. J. Semmes commanding: Second Texas Field Battery, Capt. M. V. McMahan, 4 guns (horse); Seventh Texas Field Battery, Capt. W. G. Moseley, 4 guns (horse); Twelfth Battery (Valverde), Capt. T. D. Nettles, 4 guns (horse); Sixth Louisiana Battery, Capt. J. A. A. West, 4 guns (horse); total, 16.

Second Battalion, Maj. J. H. Pratt commanding: Second Missouri Field Battery, Capt. R. A. Collins, 4 guns (mounted); Fourth Missouri Field Battery, Capt. S. S. Harris, 4 guns (mounted); Eighth Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. W. M. Hughey, 4 guns (mounted); Tenth Texas Field Battery, Capt. H. C. Hynson, 4 guns (mounted); total, 16.

Third Battalion, Maj. T. A. Faries commanding: First Regular Battery (Semmes'), Capt. J. T. M. Barnes, 4 guns (mounted); First Louisiana Field Battery (Cornay), Capt. M. T. Gordy, 4 guns (mounted); Third Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. Thos. O. Benton, 4 guns (mounted); Fifth Louisiana Field Battery (Faries'), Capt. B. F. Winchester, 6 guns (mounted); total, 18.

Fourth Battalion, Maj. C. W. Squires commanding: First Texas Field Battery, Capt. William Edgar, 4 guns (mounted); Fourth Texas Field Battery, Capt. H. Haldeman, 4 guns (mounted); Ninth Texas Field Battery, Capt. J. M. Daniel, 4 guns (mounted); Sixteenth Texas Field Battery, Capt. W. E. Gibson, 4 guns (mounted); total, 16.

Fifth Battalion, Maj. W. D. Blocher commanding: First Arkansas Field Battery, Captain McNally, 4 guns (mounted); Third Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. J. G. Marshall, 4 guns (mounted); Fourth Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. H. C. West, 4 guns (mounted); Seventh Arkansas Field Battery, Lieut. J. V. Zimmerman; First Missouri Field Battery, Capt. S. T. Ruffner; Third Missouri Field Battery, Capt. A. A. Lesueur.

Sixth Battalion, Maj. W. B. Krumbhaar commanding: Eleventh Texas Field Battery, Capt. S. Howell; Fourteenth Texas Field Battery, Capt. George R. Dashiell; Seventeenth Texas Field Battery, Lieut. W. M. Stafford.

Seventh Battalion, Maj. S. T. Fontaine commanding: Fifth Texas Field Battery, Capt. C. Welhausen, 4 guns (mounted); Sixth Texas Field Battery, Lieut. S. W. Allen, 4 guns (mounted); Eighth Texas Field Battery, Capt. A. E. Dege, 4 guns (mounted); Fifteenth Texas Field Battery, Capt. W. H. Nichols, 4 guns (mounted); total, 16.

Battalion of Reserve: First Mississippi Field Battery, Capt. Benjamin Wade, 4 guns (mounted); Second Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. W. Hart, 4 guns (mounted); Fourth Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. A. J. Cameron, 4 guns (mounted); Fifth Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. C. C. Scott, 4 guns (mounted); Sixth Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. C. B. Etter, 4 guns (mounted); Ninth Arkansas Field Battery, Capt. John T. Trigg, 4 guns (mounted); total, 24.

Siege Train: Second Louisiana Field Battery, Capt. R. M. Boone; Company D, First Texas Heavy Artillery, Capt. C. M. Mason; company First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Capt. Paul T. Dismukes; company Eighth Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Capt. T. N. McCrory; company Crescent (Louisiana) Heavy Artillery, Capt. T. H. Hutton.

These different organizations will be known and designated as herein expressed, and no change whatever therein will be made except from department headquarters on the recommendation of the chief of artillery Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Camden, Ark., November 19, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. William Steele, cavalry, is hereby assigned to the command of the district of country comprised between the Arkansas, the Mississippi, the Moro, and the Ouachita Rivers, and between Arkansas and White Rivers below Pine Bluff and Devall's Bluff.

II. Brigadier-General Steele will take post with his command at some point between Hamburg and Bastrop, La., as near Hamburg and as far to the front as he can subsist his command, but drawing his supplies to support his troops as far as practicable from Louisiana. He will send a regiment to assist Captain Polk, assistant quartermaster, cotton office, in accordance with orders from department headquarters, which will render such assistance to Captain Polk as he may desire, and which may be practicable. In addition to these duties, Brigadier-General Steele will instruct the commanding officer of this regiment to find out all irregular organizations or bodies of men said to be operating in that region of country. He will cause the commanding officer of this regiment to make known the provisions of General Orders, No. 79, from these headquarters, of this date, modifying paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 293, October 19, 1864, to all irregular organizations or bodies of men, and will assemble them and send them, under proper escort, to these headquarters. These orders will embrace all men between the ages of seventeen and fifty. On their arrival at Camden, the major-general commanding will cause them to be organized in accordance with law, and will send such of the legal organizations back to the country as he may deem best, directing them to report to Brigadier-General Steele, or such military commander as may have charge of that section of country, so as to secure the proper responsibility and to relieve the citizens from the impositions and injuries which many irresponsible men have inflicted upon them. If Brigadier-General Steele finds that one regiment is insufficient for the above purposes, and the supplies in the country will justify it, he will increase this force.

III. Brigadier-General Steele will also use the rest of his command to abate the evils, and to carry out the orders on this subject from district headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Light and Heavy Artillery, District of Texas, Maj. H. Willke, chief of artillery, commanding, for November 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.		Heavy.	Field.
Chief of artillery (Houston)	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Staff of light artillery and officers of artillery corps	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Dege's Light Battery (Galveston)	1	43	49	.....	4
Willke's Light Battery (Galveston)	.....	38	47	.....	4
Welhausen's Light Battery (Industry)	3	36	55	.....	4
Hughes' Light Battery (Cedar Lake)	4	49	74	.....	4
Nichols' Light Battery (Independence)	2	51	57	.....	4
Jones' Light Battery (Brownsville)	5	63	77	.....	6
Total	19	280	363	.....	26
HEAVY ARTILLERY.					
Defenses of Galveston	33	942	1,238	41	.....
Defenses of Sabine Pass	12	218	264	9	.....
Defenses of Velasco	5	118	140	8	.....
Gun-boats Corpus Christi and Anna Dale	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	50	1,278	1,642	61	.....
Grand total	69	1,558	2,005	61	26

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 20, 1864.

[General E. K. SMITH:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, in reference to Wharton's cavalry and the selection of a suitable part of the country for their winter quarters—one which would afford them facilities for foraging and at the same time opportunity for instruction and drill. You will perceive by the inclosed General Orders, No. 80,* that I have already provided for the protection of the cotton in charge of Captain Polk, assistant quartermaster, and also that I have selected Brigadier-General Steele's brigade as the most available one to remain until such time as the cavalry of Major-General Price shall have recovered sufficiently to replace it. This will probably not be the case for a month or two. I would state that owing to the fact that Wharton's train of wagons has been sent to Laynesport to convey provisions for Major-General Price's command, it is probable that they (Wharton's cavalry) will not be able to move until the return of this train.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, November 20, 1864.

I. The major-general commanding will review this division on Tuesday, at 11 a. m., in the field in the rear of Mr. Dickson's place. The

* See p. 1065.

division will be drawn up in two lines. Brigadier-Generals McNair and Roane will occupy the first, and Brigadier-Generals Tappan and Hawthorn the second line. It is expected that the brigades will be upon the ground a half hour before hour designated.

II. Impressments of forage will be resorted to under no circumstances by the brigade quartermasters and commissaries of this division, or their agents, unless specially ordered from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Tyler's brigade (recruits), Price's army, camped last night thirty miles west of here, and I am advised by note from Colonel Tyler are ordered to Clarksville. My courier informs me Fagan camped last night thirty miles northwest of here, near Caffrey's, and that General Price will go through Boggy Depot. I have not been advised by General Price what roads he will send his troops, and hence can do but little more than accumulate supplies at the principal depots, though I am sending wagons loaded up the main road they ought to be on to this place via Caffrey's. Lieutenant Colonel Cearnal, who is serving with Colonel Tyler, informs me that Freeman's, Dobbin's, McCray's, and a portion of Jackman's brigades and Coffee's regiment, went down White River. If this be so they will have a pleasant time with the re-enforcements recently reported under Canby on that river. I am told that Fagan's division (with exception of McCray's and Dobbin's brigades), Clark's division (except Freeman's brigade), Shelby's division, and Colonel Tyler's brigade are in this district. Wood's Missouri battalion has just arrived. I cannot report officially the movements, but only such information as I get.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Since writing above I have received inclosed copy of letter from General Price; copies are sent Generals Wharton and Magruder.

MAXEY.

[Inclosure.]

BOGGY DEPOT, *November 18, 1864.*

Major-General MAXEY:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Price to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 14th and 15th instant and to express to you his grateful acknowledgments for supplying the wants of his troops as well as your invitation to himself. A portion only of the command will go by Doaksville, Major-General Fagan and escort and Col. C. H. Tyler with his brigade of recruits. The latter is directed to report at Clarksville, Tex. General Price himself, with the commands of General Shelby

and General J. B. Clark, will go by the Bonham road to Texas, being governed by the earlier prospect of getting forage on this road and avoiding the rougher roads and streams on the Doaksville road, which on account of the late rains and weakened condition of his stock would be almost impassable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 21, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: After the battle of Jenkins' Ferry I ordered General Shelby with his brigade of cavalry, about 1,200 picked men, into the White River country with instructions to break up the railroad between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff, upon which, during the low stage of water in the Arkansas, the enemy depended for the transportation of supplies. He was also directed to collect and organize the men subject to conscription, and all absentees from the army to be found in that section of country, and to prepare them for operations which I proposed initiating there about the middle of August. Repeated efforts had previously failed to bring south of the Arkansas River troops collected in that part of the State since the occupation by the enemy of Little Rock; and it was found impossible at that time to render them available elsewhere. Shelby by great exertion collected some 8,000 men, and by a series of brilliant dashes against the enemy, attended with extraordinary success and usually against heavy odds, he was enabled to some extent to arm and equip his new levies from captured property. About the last of July I received instructions from General Bragg to cross the infantry from the Districts of Western Louisiana and Arkansas to the east side of the Mississippi River, with an urgent appeal from the War Department to make a diversion in favor of our troops in Mobile and the army pressed by Sherman in Northern Georgia. A movement down the narrow peninsula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi to threaten New Orleans with the enemy fortified in force at Morganza, was a military impracticability, promising no results while they controlled the Mississippi with formidable fleets of iron-clads. Of all the operations within the scope of our means and position in this department, an expedition into Missouri alone promised favorable results. The tone of the people, disaffected and excited by the expected enforcement of the draft, the urgent appeals made by influential men in the State that General Price might be sent there with a force, and with assurances that he would receive support from the people, were strong reasons for the attempt. The crisis seemed favorable and everything indicated that the movement would be a successful diversion in favor of our troops east of the Mississippi River. On the 24th of July the telegram was received directing the crossing of the infantry in the District of West Louisiana. All the disposable means of the department were employed to insure success. General Taylor was ordered to conduct the movement, and General Walker, commanding District of West Louisiana, was instructed to support him with the resources of that district in men and material. My proposed operations in Arkansas

were necessarily modified by the instructions from General Bragg. The troops upon which I chiefly relied were ordered east of the Mississippi. The only feasible mode of resuming the offensive with those left at my disposal was an expedition into Missouri.

On the 4th of August instructions were given General Price to move with the cavalry of his command into Missouri. He crossed the Arkansas with about 3,000 cavalry, effected a junction with Shelby in Northeast Arkansas, and with the addition of the command of that general, marched into Missouri with some 12,000 men. I had no expectation that General Price would winter in Missouri, taking with him a force, most of which was available for no other purpose, and only reducing the real effective force of the department by between 3,000 and 4,000 men. He drew the Sixteenth Army Corps (A. J. Smith's) from Memphis, and Grierson's cavalry from Mississippi, leaving Forrest free to operate on the communications of the Federal army in Northern Georgia, compelled the concentration in Missouri of 40,000 or 50,000, and diverted re-enforcements which would otherwise have been sent to General Sherman or left to operate against Mobile, besides destroying large amounts of property valuable to the enemy. I consider General Price as having effected the objects for which he was ordered into Missouri, and the expedition a success. I have the honor to inclose his report.* Since it was written I am informed he has crossed south of the Arkansas with his command largely increased.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *November 21, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond:

SIR: It was my desire when in Richmond to invite your attention to a subject which I had been at pains to investigate when on the Mississippi River, but no opportunity presented itself. I refer to the practicability of crossing troops from the trans-Mississippi. After a thorough reconnaissance of the ground and inspection of the difficulties to be overcome, I am entirely satisfied that the infantry can be crossed. The details of my plan will be cheerfully laid before you, and for that purpose I will return to Richmond at any moment you may intimate a wish to see me.†

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SMITH P. BANKHEAD.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 67. } *Camp Lee, November 21, 1864.*

I. The attention of the brigade commanders and all officers and agents of the Government in this division is called to circular letter from headquarters Labor Bureau, District of Arkansas, headquarters

* See November 2, Part I, p. 623.
† Some personal matter omitted.

Washington, Ark., October 12, 1864, and approved at district headquarters. The immediate reports called for, of hired slaves and free negroes, will be forwarded to Major Elliston, chief quartermaster of division, for transmittal to Maj. W. W. Johnson, commandant of Slave Bureau, Washington. The reports called for monthly will be forwarded promptly, brigade commanders noticing all failures to comply therewith.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT.,
Shreveport, November 21, 1864.

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: In advance of the tabular report of inspection required by the War Department, on a form which does not provide for the following statements and recommendations, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following:

I find that the command of cavalry, which constitutes the entire force of the District of West Louisiana, save the brigade of infantry stationed at Alexandria, cover an area of country so great as to render them effective only as a corps of observation, and as a check to small raiding parties of the enemy; that the country from near Alexandria to the Atchafalaya and down the Teche to Berwick Bay is in a state of such devastation as to render it impossible for the horses to be foraged from any portion of the territory which they occupy or which is contiguous. During the months of July and August they were able to subsist scantily on the grass, and partially so in September. Now, however, this recourse is taken from them, and I do not see how the lines, extended as they are, can be maintained by using cavalry, unless some means be devised to supply them with corn. I respectfully recommend the establishment of depots at points between Alexandria and the line of occupation, those depots to be of, say, four days' capacity and to be supplied from Alexandria and points lower down Red River, where water transportation can be used. Though there is great scarcity of wagon transportation, I think by taking some of the wagons from the divisions of Generals Forney and Polignac, who have an amount in excess of that allowed by orders, together with the wagons which could be drawn from the cavalry force without injury, a supply train sufficiently large could be organized to provide for the wants of men and horses, as regards subsistence. To effect any good by this means greater energy must be used to keep the main depot, at Alexandria, supplied than has formerly been shown. I saw when there not long since that the post-quartermaster at that point was entirely out of corn for his animals. That depot is supplied by water transportation from above. This matter of forage is a serious one, and unless measures be taken, and at an early day, the cavalry must be withdrawn from their present lines or the animals will die. I find also by inspection, that with the exception of the Seventh (late Fourth) Regiment Louisiana Cavalry and First Texas Cavalry, not one word in commendation can be said of officers or men, as relates to their drill, discipline, order, appearance, police of camps, care of animals, and public property. Many of the commands have received compliments from the general

officers for gallantry; especially is this true of the Second Louisiana, but in other attributes of soldiers equally requisite to make them efficient, they are totally deficient. I find that depredations upon the people have been in very many cases committed by the troops; particularly is this true of Colonel Terrell's brigade, encamped on the Bayou Bœuff, an evil growing out of the fact that from want of discipline and restraint they roam at will over the surrounding country. Brigadier-General Bagby, commanding cavalry, is, I am satisfied, desirous of correcting the evils existing, but, owing to the length of his lines, he is unable to give his personal attention to camp duty and order. I most earnestly recommend the appointment of boards of officers for the examination of field and company officers throughout the district, for the purpose of relieving the service of incompetent officers.

In the cavalry are many men mounted on mules. This is contrary to general orders from your headquarters, and the officers commanding those troops know that such orders are in force. From their dislike, however, to deplete their commands they suffer the disobedience to continue. In Harrison's brigade Louisiana cavalry there are not less than 100 men mounted on mules. The train mules of this brigade I may here mention are in most wretched condition, and by no means able to move the wagons should a forced march become necessary.

The infantry is encamped at Alexandria, and under, generally, a poor state of discipline. Their drill is rapidly improving under the personal direction of Lieutenant-General Buckner, who has recently taken it in hand. Too little care is taken by the brigade commander to render his troops efficient, either by drill or enforcement of discipline. He does not give that personal attention to the wants and exercises of his command which is absolutely necessary. I do not consider him a competent officer as a disciplinarian, drill officer, or administrative. His knowledge of orders and regulations might be greatly increased, to the good of his command and himself. Many vacancies exist among the officers of this brigade, and the good of the service requires that they should be filled.

The defenses at Alexandria, on a line splendidly adapted to resist a river fleet, are progressing very slowly. The entire force engaged at the engineer shops, cutting and getting out timber, to carry on the work, and those at the work itself, amounted to 280. At this rate the works, three of them, cannot be completed before February or March. I would respectfully recommend the immediate employment of Thomas' brigade on the works, both to hasten their completion and the good of the command. I believe their efficiency would be promoted and they rendered more contented by being thus kept actively engaged.

The duties of post and depot quartermaster at Alexandria at present devolve upon one officer, who, though very competent and full of energy, is unable to do justice to both duties. I recommend the assignment of another assistant quartermaster to relieve him of one or the other branch.

The men of the district are sadly in need of money. Many of the regiments have not been paid for twelve months. I recommend the increase of the molasses and sugar ration. The chief commissary of the district assures me that were the quantity at present issued of these articles doubled he would then have in his district enough to supply the troops of General Buckner's corps two years. The ration as published in orders is never issued on account of the impossibility of procuring some of the articles designated as constituting a part thereof, and the ration, diminished by the absence of these articles, is I think

insufficient. In this I am borne out by the earnest appeals from every commander. The beef when issued is nearly always poor and the bone constitutes the greater part of the weight given the men.

Great want of stationery exists throughout the district to such an extent even that it is impossible to furnish regimental headquarters with copies of orders from superior headquarters.

I am satisfied that the deficiency of clothing and shoes on hand is in a measure due to company officers not paying attention to its preservation by the men, who frequently sell it as soon as issued. On this, however, I have already written you, asking the publication of thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, and thirty-eighth Articles of War, and General Orders, No. 29, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, March 5, 1864.

Respectfully, general, I am your obedient servant,

W. C. SCHAUMBURG,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding Army of Missouri, en route, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a letter received by me this morning from Major-General Magruder. I also forward by the courier an official communication to your address that came in this morning's mail.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 16, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General MAXEY, *Commanding Indian Territory:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Major Swagerty, C. S. Army, states that 400 wagons, escorted by 4,000 troops, crossed the river at Dardanelle on the 6th instant en route to Fort Smith. I have seen a letter from General Fagan, dated near Webber's Falls, Arkansas River, 5th instant, which satisfies me that General Price has crossed with his whole army at that point, and that he will pass through your Territory. The letter does not state what route he will take. It is out of my power to afford him any relief in your Territory. I had ordered General Wharton to march to his relief with two brigades of cavalry and a train loaded with flour on the Caddo Gap road; but as General Price has crossed the Arkansas River long since, and as Fort Smith has been largely re-enforced and provisioned, the expedition against that place will not be undertaken by me. I respectfully suggest, however, that as Gano's brigade is presumed to be near forage a portion of his wagons might be sent to supply General Price with corn or meal. He is greatly in want of breadstuffs, and his army may disperse unless it is supplied. Please send me the earliest certain intelligence you may receive of General Price. I will thank you to direct General Price from me to march his army to Mill Creek.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COLLECTING ABSENTEES
FROM COMMANDS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Alexandria, La., November 23, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Lest my late communications to you may have miscarried, I avail myself of the departure of Captain Gruber for Richmond to report in brief their tenor, to wit: That the reports made to me by the officers detailed in Texas and Arkansas confirm the apprehensions expressed in my communication of September 20; that the effect of General Orders, No. 72, of this department would be to render our efforts for the collection of absentees in those States of but little avail. All of those officers report that they find their men with but few exceptions assigned to commands on this side. Not only have we to contend against such assignments made prior to our arrival here, but in several instances such assignments have been made of men after they had reported to us in obedience to the orders I had issued upon the subject. Unless the department has [instructed], or may conclude to instruct, General Smith to withdraw the obstacles he has thrown in our way and give us his co-operation, I beg leave respectfully to repeat my suggestion that a further prosecution of our mission will yield but indifferent results. I have now about eighty men, Louisianians, in camp at this place, and am only awaiting the continuance of a few days' fair weather to render travel through the swamps practicable before sending them on. To some forty others who have reported I have given short furloughs to proceed to their homes and procure necessary clothing. Lieutenant-Colonel Standifer, of the Twelfth Louisiana, is also daily expected with about ninety of his command. I have found it necessary to order Capt. J. F. Gruber, assistant quartermaster, who was assigned to duty with me by the Secretary of War, to proceed to Richmond for the purpose of getting funds required by us. The officers who have been sent over to report to me have been subjected to much expense in prosecuting their journey from the terminus of railroad communication. Many of them write to me that they find it impossible to travel in pursuit of their absentees without the means of paying their expenses, and in the absence of any Government transportation for that purpose many of them will be actually without the means of effecting the transit of the Mississippi on their return, unless provision is made for the refunding of the means already expended by them or for furnishing them their pay. Funds are actually needed for this purpose as well as for meeting other expenditures involved in our enterprise. Application for these funds have been urgently made both to department and district headquarters, but have been denied from inability to respond to them. Captain Gruber will explain to you more fully the circumstances which have made his mission to the capital a necessity.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY T. HAYS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 23, 1864.

Major FARRAR, or
COMMANDING OFFICER OF PARSONS' REGIMENT:

MAJOR: You will countermarch your troops and proceed to Ashley County, Ark., without a moment's delay, taking such route as you may

judge to be best for forage. Brigadier-General Steele has already gone to that country, and his headquarters will be between Hamburg, Ark., and Bastrop, La., as near to Hamburg as he may find forage. At this point in Ashley County the brigade will probably be concentrated. You will open communication immediately by courier with General Steele, and will be guided by his instructions. Send a courier to General Magruder at Lewisville, acknowledging receipt of these orders, which will be delivered by Private Jackson, Company I, Parsons' regiment. Your best route to Ashley County will probably be by Scottsville, Hillsborough, and Marine Saline. The commanding officer will be held responsible that not the smallest depredation is committed.

Respectfully,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., November 24, 1864.*

The following proclamation of the President is republished for information in this department:

PROCLAMATION.

APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks to His Holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept, with fervent submission, the chastening of His Allwise and Allmerciful Providence.

Let us, then, in temples and in the field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesday, the 16th day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His Almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right to self-government and independence, and that He will graciously hearken to us while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our independence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

The foregoing proclamation, owing to the irregularity of communication with the seat of Government, was not received until too late for the general observance of the day appointed. The commanding general therefore directs that the 16th day of December next be set apart for the objects specified; that on that day all Government workshops be closed and labor suspended, and that, as far as practicable, all military duties cease. The troops are recommended to assemble at their respective places of worship, and the citizens of the department invited to unite in the religious observance of the day.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Lewisville, November 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following extracts from a letter received to-day from Colonel Brooks, commanding Arkansas troops north of the Arkansas River, dated Camp on Fourche La Fave, November 13, 1864:

At daylight on the morning of the 4th of November, while skirmishing in front of Lewisville, Colonel Brooks' scouts brought in the information of the approach of General Curtis, with a force estimated at 3,000 men. Scouting parties reported soon to have seen Curtis' column, and the salute for a major-general soon announced his arrival. For the information of Major-General Magruder, I will state that Curtis' force, composed of two divisions, commanded by Major-General Blunt and Colonel Benteen, after a short rest at Fayetteville, moved on after General Price. I inclose an order issued by Curtis at Cross Hollows. A force of cavalry, supposed to be 3,000 strong, passed up from Little Rock to Fort Smith on the 8th instant.

The above is from Colonel Brooks; and I also inclose copies of letters from Captain Marston and General Maxey relative to re-enforcing the garrison at Fort Smith, they evidently supposing that the cavalry came from Fayetteville and not from Little Rock. In this opinion I do not agree with them. Colonel White writes on the 14th from the river that nearly all the troops at the mouth of White River have gone to Devall's Bluff, en route to Little Rock. Doctor Barry writes to the same effect on the 16th from Lake Jefferson, near the mouth of White River. General Canby was wounded on his way to Little Rock, and it is presumed is now at Vicksburg or Memphis under treatment. There is a report that he is dead. The enemy have thus been largely re-enforced at all points of their line, and may still make an advance, the roads being yet in good condition and the weather clear. Curtis' command and the cavalry re-enforcements sent to Fort Smith are now added to the forces before stationed on their right flank, and Canby's re-enforcements, consisting of the troops originally at the mouth of White River and those lately brought up the Mississippi River, are now at Little Rock and Devall's Bluff, thereby increasing greatly their force in the center. The only point that I have not heard of being re-enforced is Pine Bluff. To resist an advance of the enemy I have now at Camden one brigade of infantry of Parsons' division, and a few cavalry at Princeton and on the roads leading to Camden. Steele's brigade of cavalry is now to be employed toward the river in protecting cotton and driving off "jayhawkers" and "graybacks." One brigade of Parsons' division infantry is at Washington, and Churchill's division of

infantry is in reserve near Lewisville. Forney's and Polignac's divisions have gone, and Wharton's cavalry are about to move toward Texas. Price's command is terribly disorganized, and not in a fit condition to fight any body of men.

The above is respectfully submitted for the information of the commanding general.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

P. S.—Forney's and Polignac's divisions had commenced moving before I heard of the movements of Curtis and Blunt. I am extremely anxious that Wharton's cavalry should also march as soon as their trains return from carrying provisions to the relief of Price's command, and shall send them, should I not hear of a forward movement on the part of the enemy. With Curtis and the cavalry from Little Rock, the garrison at Fort Smith would number 10,000 men, and I think that Curtis will either have to move forward, or back, or go to Little Rock, on account of the want of supplies at Fort Smith.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Estimate of forces at Fort Smith: Curtis, 3,000; cavalry from Little Rock, 3,000, and original garrison, 4,000, making 10,000 in all.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., November 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I inclose an extract of a letter* from Capt. B. W. Marston, acting assistant adjutant-general, Cooper's division, recently sent to Fort Smith with flag of truce. I also send indorsement* of General Cooper on said letter. The estimate (3,000) I think entirely too great. If they have any 3,000 loose cavalry floating about in that country I have never met it. They have none at Fort Gibson, and but one regiment, Harrison's Arkansas cavalry, at Fayetteville. I think it altogether likely that it is the Fayetteville cavalry. Price's men are arriving here daily by squads. I suppose the main body will reach here in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

I was advised by letter of 15th, received this morning from department headquarters, that General Wharton was rapidly moving on Fort Smith, via Caddo Gap. This was my first information.

MAXEY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Bonham, Tex., November 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant at this point, and as my letters to depart-

* See p. 1059.

ment headquarters furnish the full account of the disposition of my troops, I inclose copies of the same for your information.* With the troops now with me I will march as rapidly as the impaired state of the stock will permit to Mill Creek. They are much exhausted, not one-half of them mounted, nor over a third armed. Their horses are, and will be for some time, entirely unfit for service. Most of the command and all the recruits look forward to serving as infantry, and a reorganization of nearly the whole command is necessary. As soon as practicable returns will be forwarded, to facilitate which I would be glad to have blanks forwarded to Fulton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., November 25, 1864.*

The assignment to, or volunteering in, cavalry commands of recruits within conscript age, and of boys under eighteen, except by special permission from these headquarters, being contrary to express orders upon the subject, must cease.

All who have thus volunteered or been assigned since August 31, 1864, will be immediately dismounted and assigned to some infantry command, and such of their horses as are suitable for artillery purposes will be appraised and turned over to the inspector of field transportation of the district. District commanders will be held responsible for the strict and immediate execution of this order.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Spring Hill, November 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the troops at Minden may be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning, until the plans of the enemy have been sufficiently developed to show whether he intends an advance or is now disposing his forces for the winter, and that information by telegraph from Camden to Shreveport if the enemy advance. Orders may be sent from there to Minden for the troops to march to my assistance. The latter I do not think can be the case, for he certainly would not place 3,000 cavalry at Fort Smith, in addition to the regular garrison there, and Curtis' forces, which have reached that point from Missouri, as it is, according to their own accounts, very difficult to provision the garrison alone. As I stated in my letter of the 24th, all the forces at the mouth of White River have been sent to Little Rock, via Devall's Bluff (including the re-enforcements lately brought up the Mississippi River). I am informed that it has not been very easy to place provisions at Little Rock, rendering it therefore impossible that it should be selected for winter quarters for

* Not found as inclosures.

so large a portion of Canby's army. My opinion is that Steele and Canby intended to advance, and if possible to occupy the line of the Ouachita previous to General Price's advance into Missouri. Canby's troops have been removed from the mouth of White River to Little Rock, since General Price's army has been considered in safety. It may be said that Steele has ordered these troops to Little Rock to supply the place of those who have been sent to Fort Smith, and who have not returned, but he could have secured the safety of that place as well by keeping these troops at the mouth of White River or at Devall's Bluff. I had laid before the commanding general my plan for the distribution of the troops, and it was at least a week after my letter was sent before the march commenced. Receiving no answer I took it for granted it met with the approbation of the commanding general, and they were disposed in such a way as to enable me to march them to this point if it became necessary to defend the line of the Ouachita, whilst they were near enough to send their wagons to make depots on that line to enable them to operate. As it is I fear that I cannot get supplies on that line now that these troops are moved, and that they themselves will be too remote to afford assistance in time if required. Though authorized to retain these troops if threatened by an immediate advance of the enemy, in consideration of the severity of the weather and their being deficient in clothing, I did not consider myself as justified in keeping them from their winter quarters at Minden, as designated by the commanding general, without strong evidence of an intention on the part of the enemy to advance immediately. After waiting a few days, I therefore gave the orders for them to march to Minden. At that time a large portion of Canby's forces were still at the mouth of White River, and no news of the continued pursuit of Price by Curtis and Blunt had reached me.

As soon as I heard that General Price was crossing the Arkansas River between Forts Smith and Gibson, I sent him orders to report to me the number of his troops, their organization, arms, &c., directing him to march to the neighborhood of Laynesport, his left flank resting on that point, and his right flank down the Red River facing the enemy. These orders it appears from his letters to department headquarters have either not been received, or if received, have been disobeyed. As I sent them through General Maxey I presume they were received, and that General Price not having been then placed by instructions from department headquarters under my orders, thought himself justified in disregarding them. However, it is certain from his letter to department headquarters, which was referred to me, that he has gone into Texas with most of his troops, and that it will be a long time before the organization ordered from department headquarters can be practically effected. The commanding general may, however, rest assured that not a moment has been or will be lost by me in accomplishing this important purpose. I hoped to have met General Price at Washington within a day or two, as nothing could be done properly without ascertaining the present number of his troops, their organization, and condition. General Fagan I learned has furloughed his men until the 10th of December, and I meet them on every road, and I have not seen one of them armed, and am told that most of Price's troops have thrown away their arms. I think it certain that they brought out fewer arms than they took in, and I fear that they have not returned with one-half of them. All this must be known to the enemy, for I am informed that many of his men have gone to the Federal army. I hear of one regiment, a Colonel Hunter's, that came by Caddo Gap well mounted and

each man loaded down with arms, and I am informed that he expressed openly his intention to avoid the commander of the district and go into Texas at all hazards, and I fear he has already crossed at Fulton and gone beyond my reach.

I fear that such arms as remain will be sold to the citizens, which has been done to a very great extent in Texas by troops leaving Arkansas for Texas. I think there is a law by Congress against this, forbidding the purchase of arms or accouterments by citizens of soldiers, and respectfully suggest that an order from department headquarters giving information of this law might do good. It would be well that it contain a provision also that no soldier should have a furlough who did not have in his possession all the arms and accouterments that had ever been issued to him, or could not account satisfactorily through his officers to the district commander for the same; also that the sum of $300, about the market price of a good arm, should be charged against the soldier for losing his arms.

Under these circumstances it is obvious many thousand arms will be required at once in this district; some few may yet be obtained from Selma if $15,000 or $20,000 could be at once sent from department headquarters to Major Burton, chief quartermaster District of Arkansas, to pay the cost of transportation. It is hoped also that arms in large quantities are arriving in Texas, but of this I have no information. It will be seen by the above statement that the Texas cavalry ought not to be withdrawn, as it would leave but one brigade (Steele's), which is fully occupied in protecting cotton and preventing raids in the river counties, and I have, therefore, only the Arkansas and Missouri infantry, numbering about 4,000 men, and no other cavalry except the Texas cavalry and Logan's regiment, which is now at Walnut Hill broken down and recruiting, and a few companies of State cavalry, under Newton, recently turned over. I am as anxious as any one can be to save the corn of Red River, but do not see how I can dispense with this cavalry until Price is fit for duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, November 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am informed by Colonel Logan that a few days previous to his arrival in the vicinity of Little Rock a cavalry force from that place had moved down to the Saline River, evidently with the intention of crossing, but finding the river so swollen that they could not cross this force returned to Little Rock. From information gained there Colonel Logan thinks that the Federals will send out a raiding party, as soon as the river can be crossed, to burn the stores at Arkadelphia. I have given this information to the commanding officer at Arkadelphia and directed him to send it to the commanding officers of all cavalry in that section of country, and have cautioned them and directed him to be on the *qui vive*. Will you please give the necessary information to Colonel Hardeman. The general may think it best to send some additional force to Arkadelphia. I have written to General Steele to send

a squadron of cavalry, if possible, to Princeton. The people in that section are very desponding and express a willingness to support a force of 400 or 500 cavalry. I do not think they can support so large a force, but think they can furnish subsistence for a squadron. The squadron left at Princeton was drawn in to a point eighteen miles from here, where it now is.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, November 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Gurley's brigade is near Laynesport, in Arkansas. In the event the enemy advance it is most important that this brigade move promptly to the front. The commanding officer of the brigade will not obey my order direct. Too much delay would be occasioned to send an order through General Maxey for the brigade to move in such a case. Will you please instruct General Maxey to give such directions to the commanding officer of Gurley's brigade as will enable me to move it in an emergency? I will not require it to move except it is absolutely necessary, and will then give General Maxey information of my action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, November 27, 1864.

Maj. J. B. BURTON,
Chief Quartermaster, District of Arkansas:

MAJOR: Major-General Magruder directs that you make requisition immediately upon the chief quartermaster Trans-Mississippi Department for the necessary transportation to supply all the troops in this district with their regular allowance, and to supply the different depots and posts with requisite amount to supply the wants of the army. In estimating the forces under Major-General Price they will be stated to be 15,000. General Price has with this force about fifty wagons, all unfit for present service. He desires you to state that no more transportation can be impressed in this district, and to forward the requisition through him to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. HILL,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
No. —. } *Washington, November 28, 1864.*

I. Major-General Price, with his command, having been placed in this district by orders from department headquarters, he will march his

troops to Laynesport, and on arriving there will dispose his forces so that his left flank will rest on Laynesport, and his right flank down the Red River, facing toward the enemy.

II. After establishing his camp Major-General Price will report in person to the commanding general at Washington, bringing with him a report of the number and organization of his troops, and also a report of his arms, accouterments, and ammunition on hand.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Washington, Ark., November 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding Missouri Troops:

MY DEAR GENERAL: You will allow my great interest in your successes and movements to plead my apology for writing to you this second time. I am in perfect Babel here; all is confusion and conflict in reports. I had fondly, yet vainly, [hoped] that when officers came in we should know it all just as it was; but it grows worse, for we have reports still worse at variance. Johnny Bull is foaming about to settle a few false reports, and they down at his bidding, but, like the heads of Medusa, others come up. We are thus left in painful suspense as to the truth of all we hear. I do wish I could see you. There are a great many men belonging to your command coming in. I order them all to report to a camp that I have established at Fulton. I am anxious that these men should be kept together, that the full fruits of your expedition may be set down to your credit. If these men scatter and are conscribed and sent to different commands you will lose them entirely. I had hoped to see orders from you calling them into camp. If you desire to do so I will afford you every facility in my power to disseminate the order. We have a large printing office here, and I will attend to the printing and distribution of them. Anything I can do, my dear general, to aid you in any respect will be done most cheerfully. It is reported here upon pretty good authority that heavy re-enforcements have been received at Little Rock, and that quite a force of cavalry has been assembled at Fort Smith. It seems hardly probable that an advance should be made at this time; but of this I can form a poor conjecture. Last reports from Lincolndom give the rail-splitter a majority in all the States, Ohio giving a majority of 75,000. Hood is marching on Chattanooga and Sherman has been largely re-enforced—such is the Yankee report. Ewell, in the Valley, has been re-enforced and threatens Pennsylvania and Maryland. Sheridan is near Winchester. There is nothing late from Richmond. McClellan resigned on the 10th instant. I believe this is all the news of to-day. Mrs. Lindsey sends her highest regards and is very anxious to see you and your sons. Remember me most kindly to my friends.

I am, general, truly, yours,

D. HERNDON LINDSEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 91. } *Shreveport, La., November 28, 1864.*

The following-named officers are assigned to duty at department headquarters: Lieut. Col. J. F. Belton, adjutant-general's department,

assistant adjutant-general, from November 8, 1864; Maj. P. B. Leeds, consolidated Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, as acting assistant adjutant-general.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 92. } *Shreveport, La., November 29, 1864.*

I. So much of General Orders, No. 51, current series, from these headquarters, as permits enrolling officers to detail conscripts for the Cotton Bureau, is hereby revoked. Officers and agents of the Cotton Bureau will immediately report those now in their employ and apply for their regular detail, otherwise the men will be sent to the field.

II. Officers and agents for the Labor Bureaus, whose duties require them to be mounted, will be allowed forage for one horse, when the horse is actually in service.

III. Depots for recaptured slaves, under the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, are established at the following camps of instruction: Washington, Ark., Shreveport, La., Rusk, Tex., Houston, Tex.

Doaksville, C. N., is designated as the depot for all slaves captured in the Indian Territory, and the commanding officer of that district will take the steps necessary under General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, 1863.

IV. The attention of all officers interested is called to General Orders, No. 23, current series, from these headquarters, in reference to the detail of able-bodied men. On and after the 1st of January, 1865, the law will be strictly enforced.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: Forney's and Polignac's divisions are reported to have arrived at Minden. They are there, subject to your orders. I think it best that these commands should winter at Minden, where they are near supplies and in a healthy locality. They are within sixty miles by the direct route of Campti and can be ordered below whenever the enemy's concentration indicates a renewal of operations in Red River Valley. Wharton's cavalry has been ordered to the vicinity of the Trinity River, and will winter in Polk, Angelina, or Trinity Counties, Tex., where supplies and forage are abundant and where they can move to your support by the Burr's Ferry road, or to Walker's, via Houston, whenever the disposition of the enemy may make it necessary. General Wharton is instructed to keep up the depots of supplies to the Sabine on the roads leading to Red River. The depots in your district between Burr's Ferry and Alexandria should at all times be supplied with forage and provisions. I expect operations will be resumed by

the enemy this winter, either on the coast of Texas or in the valley of Red River. In order to facilitate the concentration of troops, supplies should be kept in depots as far as practicable on the roads leading from Alexandria to Niblett's Bluff and Burr's Ferry. I desire that you will expedite as much as possible the transportation of the heavy guns ordered from Galveston to Alexandria.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp 85, at Clarksville, November 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you for orders as instructed by the department commander. Since my last communication to you of the — instant three brigades have arrived at this point, where I will remain to-morrow for the purpose of resting the stock and giving the men an opportunity of washing, and I will then move to Laynesport, where I have instructed several detachments that have come from Missouri to rendezvous. My ordnance trains were so broken down that I turned over all the ordnance stores that I could spare at Boggy Depot and my command is now without any more than is requisite for guard duty; the artillery is now hauled by oxen and the horses of the command utterly useless until recruited. Field returns will be forwarded as soon as practicable. No general orders have been received from the District of Arkansas, Trans-Mississippi, or War Department since the 28th of August last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, November 29, 1864.

I. The following extract from General Orders 71, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., current series, is republished for the information of all officers concerned:

VI. Officers holding appointments on the general staff as assistant adjutant and inspectors general, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters, commissaries, and assistant commissaries, surgeons and assistant surgeons, will report by letter to this office with the least delay practicable, setting forth their rank, corps, position, and present assignment to duty and by what authority assigned, and changes which may hereafter take place in their assignment will in like manner be immediately reported by them to this office. A non-compliance with this order will subject the officer concerned to a discharge from the service.

II. Paragraphs II and III, General Orders 62, from this office, are hereby revoked and the following substituted: Upon all applications for furloughs officers will certify to the number of men present in their companies, how many absent on leave under General Orders 81, and how many absent without leave. They will state if the applicant is a good soldier or not, whether he has his gun and accouterments, and the condition in which they are kept. No application will be approved

at this office unless the above certificate is appended and is of satisfactory nature. The major-general commanding is determined that the good soldier shall receive the first indulgence.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, November 30, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Inclosed is a letter* from Major-General Wharton which the commanding general directs me to transmit to you that your attention may be called to the reported scarcity of forage in the vicinity of Hamburg. The commanding general directs that you immediately order Steele's brigade of cavalry (with the exception of Carter's regiment) by the most practicable route to Nacogdoches, Tex., to report to General Wharton. Carter's regiment may be retained in your district, only until it can be relieved by the Arkansas and Missouri cavalry of Major-General Price's command.

I am, general, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
Clarksville, Tex., November 30, 1864.

This command will march to Laynesport, Ark., Brigadier-General Clark, with Marmaduke's division, starting to-morrow morning and Brigadier-General Thompson, with Shelby's division, on the following morning.

By command of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Defenses of Galveston, Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Smith	22	268	353	502	------	------
Bradford's regiment, Colonel Bradford	20	217	287	616	------	------
Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Manly	16	313	496	683	------	------
Light Artillery, Captain Dege	3	90	110	192	------	8
Texas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. L. D. Bradley	18	296	360	553	------	------
20th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. N. Daniel	15	586	701	1,149	------	------
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. M. Hobby	19	334	383	528	11	------
2d Texas Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker	20	116	146	314	------	------
Total	133	2,220	2,836	4,537	11	8

* Not found.

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Staff	6	1	7	7
Northern Division, Western Sub-District, Col. C. L. Pyron	34	155	223	300
Western Division, Western Sub-District, Col. S. Benavides	12	280	323	466
Southern Division, Western Sub-District, Col. J. S. Ford	77	1,023	1,295	1,839
Corpus Christi, Captain Patrick	2	64	66	90
Total	131	1,523	1,914	2,702

Abstract from return of the Eastern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. P. O. Hébert commanding, for the month of November, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of heavy artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Sub-district staff	2	.....	3	3	.....
Houston, Col. A. W. Spaight	33	485	553	1,028	.....
Hempstead, Col. C. C. Gillespie	4	21	25	25	.....
Camp Groce (cavalry and artillery)	24	232	340	767	.....
Sabine Pass, Lieut. Col. W. H. Griffin	12	187	244	385	.....
Fort Manhasset (1 company Thirteenth Regiment Texas Cavalry)	3	38	46	71	4
Fort Griffin (2 companies Thirteenth Regiment Texas Cavalry)	2	81	99	195	.....
Calcasieu Pass, La	2	49	59	83	.....
Navasoto, Capt. W. C. Hurley	11	27	41	76	.....
Anderson, Lieut. S. T. Coffield	4	46	53	74	.....
Crockett, Capt. W. B. Hall	2	20	22	22	.....
Magnolia (company unattached cavalry)	4	101	123	128	.....
Peters' Lake, Capt. R. W. Davis	2	28	32	64	.....
Millican, Capt. A. Whitaker	3	44	52	101	.....
Montgomery, Capt. R. S. Poole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	108	1,359	1,692	3,022	4

[Note on back of return.]

The actual aggregate last month was		3,512
Deduct:		
McCord's regiment ordered to La Grange	434	
Detachment Cook's artillery (no returns received this month)	130	
Poole's detached company Texas cavalry (no returns received this month)	71	
		635
		2,877
To this add:		
Daly's company, not reported in last return		84
Post of Anderson, not reported in last return		3
Post of Navasoto, not reported in last return		10
Post of Crockett, not reported in last return		22
Anderson's regiment, reported short in last return		6
Captain Beazley's company, reported short in last return		1
Actual gain on present return		19
Total and present aggregate		3,022

WAR DEPT., C. S. A., OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Richmond, December 1, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have just returned from the West, where I have been for several months, having left Richmond for the purpose of visiting the Indians in the latter part of May last under orders from the War Department. This visit was the third which I have made to the Indian country since the organization of the Confederate Government, the first being made in the year 1862, and the second in the year 1863. The funds appropriated by Congress at its last session and its last session but one for the Indian service I took with me and disbursed according to the intention of that body in making such appropriations. While in the West I made a close examination, as was my duty, into the condition of the Indian country, and I discovered that many changes had been wrought therein since my visit last year, which will be understood by what follows. General Maxey, at whose headquarters in the Choctaw country I passed much of my time, was assigned to the command of the District of Indian Territory by General E. Kirby Smith on the 11th of December, 1863, and commenced the discharge of his duties as such on the 24th of the same month. He has also been acting under orders from General Smith as superintendent of Indian affairs. He had in the district while I was there a brigade of Texas troops commanded by Colonel Gano, two or three unattached battalions and companies of Texans, and the Indian forces under General Cooper. Attempts were then being made—since, no doubt, carried into effect—to get all the able-bodied young Indians to enter the service. It was proposed to organize them with the other Indian troops into three brigades, to be called the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek brigades. The Cherokee brigade, composed of Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Osages, has been organized. The Creek brigade was about being so when I left, and the Choctaws anticipated no difficulty in being able to raise the number of men required to complete the organization of the Choctaw brigade.

In the capacity of district commander, &c., General Maxey has attended to feeding the indigent refugee Indians of the various tribes within the limits of his command. The system of feeding these Indians out of the army commissariat was inaugurated, I believe, by General Hindman and it has been kept up to the present time. There was an urgent necessity for it at the time of its adoption, and, indeed, such has been the case ever since, as no provision has been made to feed them in any other way, and a failure in this respect would not only have entailed much suffering upon these people, but absolute starvation upon many, and produced an amount of disaffection within the several nations and tribes which would in the end no doubt have forever lost the Indian country to the South. In the beginning the task of feeding the indigent Indians was one of easy accomplishment, as the number requiring such Government aid were but few. Owing, however, to the occupation of the Cherokee country north of the Arkansas River, and the consequent insecurity of those portions of the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole countries contiguous to the Arkansas River in the south, hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, and are now crowded in camps in the lower counties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, generally in a state of the greatest destitution. From papers furnished me by General Maxey I have ascertained that these indigent refugees at present amount to some 15,000 or 16,000. Of course the labor of feeding them, although they are located close to Red River, and within easy

reach of the grain region of Texas, has become one of great difficulty. A plan to supply them with provisions was adopted by General Maxey soon after he assumed command of the district which has been found to work well in the main, but is open to one very serious objection. In order to secure regularity in obtaining the necessary supplies, their proper distribution, and to prevent frauds upon the Government, he has appointed a number of officers to supervise and attend to the matter, to wit, a superintendent of issues, an inspector of camps, and issuing agent, &c., but there is no law authorizing such appointments. It was necessary that some such system as the foregoing should have been adopted, however, and perhaps the difficulty just suggested could have been avoided had he made regular bonded agents of the commissary department, the superintendent of issues, inspector of camps, &c. The supplies, too, being drawn from the commissariat it is appropriate that they be managed by officers of the commissary department. I desire and respectfully ask advice upon this point.

An act was passed by Congress at its last session and approved May 24, 1864, providing for an exchange with the loyal Indians by the Secretary of the Treasury of not more than $150,000 of the Treasury notes held by them on the 1st day of July, 1864, in notes of the new issue authorized by the act of February 17, 1864, without deduction. This law was enacted after my departure from Richmond for the Indian country. As it was known by Congress at the time of its introduction that I was about making that visit, the law empowered the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to supervise said exchange and see that no frauds were committed. I received, too, yesterday an official copy of this act referred to me by yourself on the 3d of June, several days after my departure, with an indorsement made by the President May 31, 1864, calling attention to the liability of the execution of this act being attended by fraud, and advising care and caution. I did not reach the Indian country for several days subsequent to the said 1st of July, and I learned that the Indians had, on or about that day, turned over to certain depositaries of the Treasury in the Trans-Mississippi Department the Treasury notes held by them and taken certificates therefor. They thus have been furnished with the strongest and most convincing evidence, to wit, certificates of depositaries of the several amounts in their possession at the time specified in the law, and having no knowledge of the passage of the same at the time, they had no motive for, and consequently could not have perpetrated, frauds in making a deposit of the notes. The exchange referred to was not made with the Indians during my stay in the West, the agent of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi Department not having received the necessary instructions on the subject from the Secretary of the Treasury, owing, I presume, to the pressure of business on the Treasury Department, and the late changes therein. I wrote you a letter in regard to this fact on the 1st instant with the view of having it brought to the early attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, as prompt action on the subject is necessary in order to prevent dissatisfaction among the Indians. There is no Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The want of such an officer has given me much trouble and inconvenience, and been the cause of some complications in the administration of the affairs of this office.

The President long ago, upon a suggestion similar to the above, instructed me to look for and recommend a suitable man for the position. The office is one of considerable importance and great care should be taken in the selection of the persons to fill it. I have hitherto been

unable to find one in every respect fitted for it, but hope to do so before the adjournment of the present Congress. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs has to be a bonded officer, as the greater portion of the funds intended for the Indian service has to pass through his hands. Finding it necessary to leave in the Trans-Mississippi Department funds to meet certain expenses with regard to the superintendency, &c., which I knew must accrue after my departure, and having no superintendent to take charge of them (and at the urgent solicitation, too, of General Maxey), I determined to call upon General Smith for assistance in making the necessary arrangements to meet the difficulty. On the 6th of October last I wrote to him as follows:

It is necessary there should be some bonded officer at headquarters of the District of Indian Territory, to disburse certain moneys appertaining to the Indian service, in the absence of a regularly appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, to which officer such duty properly belongs. Could you appoint an agent of the quartermaster's department with instructions to attend to these disbursements and have him to give a bond which would cover them? Unless something of this kind is done I cannot conceive how it is possible for me to leave funds on this side of the Mississippi River to meet certain expenses of the superintendency which must inevitably arise during my absence.

In response to this letter General Smith appointed Mr. Robert C. Miller, who had been highly recommended for position in the Indian service, an agent in quartermaster's department for the disbursement of certain moneys appertaining to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and ordered him to report to me. He gave the requisite bond, one fully covering the case, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. This procedure was somewhat informal, but in my opinion strictly legal, and justified by the circumstances. All of the papers relating to this appointment which were forwarded by General Smith for ratification will be submitted by me in person. On the 23d of August last, in my letter to you from Fort Towson, C. N., giving an account of the general condition of the Indians and the Indian country, I made the annexed statement in regard to arms for the Indian forces:

The Indian troops are by no means well supplied with small-arms, although by means of captures made by them at Poison Springs in Arkansas last April and recently in the vicinity of Fort Smith, they are in much better condition in this respect than they were when I was in this country twelve months ago. The 3,000 stand for which an order was obtained in Richmond about the beginning of last February by Campbell Le Flore, one of the delegates sent on by the Grand Council, &c., were not brought over by him as was expected both by the Government and the Indians. This was unfortunate, as the want of reliable arms has long been the most prolific subject of complaint with the nations.

On the 12th September General Maxey wrote to me as follows on this subject:

I have in frequent conversations with you informed you of the lamentable deficiency of the Indian troops in arms. I have also shown you my letters to department headquarters on this subject. My wants have not been supplied. This is the source of anxiety with me, as the Indians feel that the treaty has not been complied with. They have recently turned out with great unanimity under the President's call. The wants have been thus increased. I would be glad if you would bring this to the notice of the proper authorities. At least 3,000 guns are needed.

The wants of the Indians in this respect, I would suggest, ought to be supplied if possible, and at an early day. By act of Congress approved February 15, 1862, the Indian country was divided into two judicial districts, called the districts of Cha-la-ki and Tash-co-homma, and courts for each of them established. These courts have never been organized. This is a misfortune just at this time, owing to the dis-

turbed condition of the country, &c., and although it is a matter that belongs to the Department of Justice, I would respectfully suggest that measures ought to be immediately taken to correct it. I make the suggestion with the less hesitation because the want of these courts, as well as the want of reliable small-arms, the scarcity of good clothing, the irregularity with which the troops are paid, matters over which I have no sort of control and with which I have nothing to do as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, are the grounds and the only grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of many of the Indians with me, and have been made frequent subjects of complaint. The Indians in alliance with the Confederate States, especially those composing the five principal nations, were never more loyal than at the present time. This of course is generally known to be true of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and that portion of the Cherokee Nation which has followed during this struggle the fortunes of the gallant Stand Watie; but the Creeks and Seminoles, about whose faithfulness some doubts may perhaps have been entertained, are in no respect behind the others in devotion to the Southern cause and Southern principles. On the 9th of August last I met all the principal men of these two nations and many of their warriors in council at Fort Washita, in the Chickasaw country. To show the sentiment of these people I give below extracts from the talks of the chiefs on that occasion. Samuel Chekote, principal chief of the Creeks, among other things in his address to me, said:

In reply to your encouraging remarks to-day I must say that it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to have an opportunity of seeing you, hearing you talk, and speaking to you face to face. I feel encouraged by your presence, esteeming your long and perilous journey to the Indian country to be prompted by no other motives than the welfare of the Indian people. And the assurances you have given us to-day, as on former occasions, of the good feelings and faith of the President and Government toward us, is an additional source of great encouragement. These manifest tokens of friendship I assure you, in behalf of the Creek people, are duly appreciated, and shall ever esteem it our high prerogative to cherish such feelings.

After alluding briefly to the sufferings of his people during the last year because of their having been driven from their homes by the enemy, he continues:

These misfortunes and calamities I deem necessary incidents in the path of war. I am assured that many of my white brethren are suffering likewise. I, therefore, make no complaint, but assure you in behalf of my people that the cause of the South is our cause, her hopes our hopes, and whatever her misfortunes may be it shall be our pleasure to bear them patiently with her, even unto death. If she falls we fall, and if she prospers we only desire it to be our privilege to enjoy her prosperity. Being thus actuated we are enrolling every able-bodied man in the service for the war. Although many of those already enlisted are without arms, we shall persevere with the hope of getting them hereafter. I take this occasion to express my approbation of the officers over us in this department. I believe them to be men of patriotic and generous principles, willing to sacrifice personal ease and sectional feelings for the welfare of the Indians, and our common cause. Our numerous wants are, in a measure, being supplied. We believe that all is being done that can be done conveniently. We can see and appreciate the exigency of the times, and are willing to endure all that cannot be remedied.

Hemla Micco or John Jumper, the principal chief of the Seminoles, a pure patriot, thus eloquently wrote me:

In the fall of 1862 I first met you at Fort Arbuckle. You asked me if I had any requests to make the President of the Confederate States. I told you I had none. We were then by our firesides, living in comparative quiet; but war came to our country and drove us from these pleasant homes; we are now wanderers and strangers, yet the Confederate States have not deserted us; we have been provided for; our women and children are fed; our soldiers get all they should expect; the Government is engaged in a great war, she cannot do any more for us now than she is doing. Perhaps when the war is over we will be perfectly satisfied with her bounty;

all claims will be adjusted. In view of all these things I again say to you that I have no request to make of the President. He will without asking do all for us that we should expect. I wish you, however, to assure the President that the Seminoles are yet true and loyal. Their treaty stipulations are sacred. The destiny of your Government shall be ours; if she falls we will go with her; if she triumphs no rejoicing will be more sincere than ours. Permit me to express to you the gratification we feel because of your visit. We thank you for the very friendly and satisfactory address of this morning. We feel strengthened and encouraged. We will remember your words when you are far away; we will profit by them. We wish you to visit us often; we think you are a good friend to us; we have confidence in you. May you have a pleasant and safe return to Richmond, and may you come again shortly to our wild western land. May the blessing of Almighty God rest upon our common cause.

The Indian troops, it may be well to remark in conclusion, have been doing recently good service, and have met with many successes. The achievements of the Choctaw Brigade in Arkansas and the Cherokee Brigade in the Indian country, have merited and obtained the high commendation in special orders of the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department. Before my departure from the Indian country, many of them, the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles, had re-enlisted with great unanminity for the war, and I doubt not that their example has been followed by all their brethren in the service.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 1, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to say that whenever the order is given the destruction of cotton should be complete. If you have directed it to be done in the country east of the Ouachita River employ a sufficient cavalry force to accomplish it thoroughly, whether the property of the Government or of individuals. There are in the counties of Chicot, Drew, and Ashley 600 bales of cotton owned by Messrs. Campbell & Co., of whom A. R. McDonald is the agent. Permission has been granted by the United States Government through Lord Lyons for the removal of this cotton without interference or injury. The Confederate States Government has long since been paid in gold for it and purchased supplies with the proceeds, and having guaranteed its safe exit it must be exempted from destruction.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 1, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: The commanding general instructs me to say to you that if the enemy should advance for the purpose of making a campaign against you this winter, you are authorized to order the Fifth Brigade, Texas Cavalry (now commanded by Colonel Gurley), from near Laynesport to your support, notifying General Maxey of the fact. The com-

manding general is anxious that this brigade should remain in winter quarters and not be removed except in case of great emergency. The brigade does not belong to the District of Arkansas but to the command of General Maxey, and if removed must be ordered back as soon as the necessity for its presence in Arkansas ceases to exist. You should communicate constantly with General Maxey that you may mutually assist each other. The general commanding also directs me to say that he is uncertain from the tenor of your letter of the 26th ultimo whether you have yet ordered Wharton's cavalry to Texas, if not, he directs that it be done at once in conformity with previous instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
No. —. } *Washington, December 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

If the troops of General Price ordered to Shreveport have not yet crossed Red River, the commanding officer of said troops will halt there until further orders at or near the vicinity of Clarksville, Red River County, Tex., where supplies are reported to be abundant.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 71. } *Camp Lee, December 1, 1864.*

I. The following regulations for drill will be observed by the several brigade commanders of this division: One hour and a half every morning will be devoted to company drill, and one hour and a half every evening to battalion drill, the hours to be hereafter designated by brigade commanders. Especial attention is called to company drill. The field officers of each regiment are required to be upon the field and superintend the company drill of their respective commands. Brigade commanders will drill their respective brigades twice every week, irrespective of company and battalion drill.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 2, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: The necessities of the service have determined General Lawton, Quartermaster-General, to order Maj. William F. Haws to the Trans-Mississippi Department for the purchase of horses for use on this side of the Mississippi. With the character of the funds forwarded, and proper energy on the part of those assigned to this duty, I trust success will attend this effort. The requirements of the service demand

a large increase of horses, and unless they can be procured, as contemplated, I fear the public interest will suffer. Let me urge you to afford every facility in your power in carrying out the enterprise of General Lawton.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Montgomery, Ala., December 2, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: You are probably aware that the Army of Tennessee, under General J. B. Hood, has penetrated into Middle Tennessee as far as Columbia, and that the enemy is concentrating all his available forces, under General Thomas, to oppose him. It is even reliably reported that the forces under Generals A. J. Smith in Missouri and Steele in Arkansas have been sent to re-enforce Thomas. It becomes then absolutely necessary to insure the success of Hood, either that you should send him two or more divisions, or that you should at once threaten Missouri in order to compel the enemy to recall the re-enforcements he is sending to General Thomas. I beg to urge upon you prompt and decisive action. The fate of the country may depend upon the result of Hood's campaign in Tennessee. Sherman's army has lately abandoned Atlanta on a venturesome march across Georgia to the Atlantic coast about Savannah. His object is, besides the destruction of public and private property, probably to re-enforce Grant and compel Lee to abandon Richmond. It is hoped that Sherman may be prevented from effecting his object; but, should it be otherwise, the success of Hood in Tennessee and Kentucky would counterbalance the moral effect of the loss of Richmond. Hence the urgent necessity of either re-enforcing Hood or making a diversion in Missouri in his favor.

Hoping that you may give us the desired assistance, I remain, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 2, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: You have been previously advised by a copy of a dispatch from General Taylor that a naval expedition was fitting out at New Orleans for Galveston. Information is now received, through the agents of the secret service, that an attack is to be made on Sabine Pass. The commanding general directs that you make every preparation by the disposition of your forces and the collection of supplies to be enabled to meet the attack at either point. Wharton's cavalry has been ordered to Texas to be ready to support either General Buckner or yourself as events may require. A copy of a letter* to General Buckner is inclosed for your information.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 2, 1864.

MR. A. R. MCDONALD,
Shreveport, La.:

SIR: Your letter of the 21st of November to Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell has been forwarded to me. The monopoly of the cotton trade having been granted to Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, by a law of the Federal Congress, the policy of the Confederate States Government is changed. No more cotton will be permitted to pass into the lines of the enemy. The Cotton Bureau has recommended the destruction of all cotton near the Mississippi below the Arkansas and above the mouth of Red River, and also the cancellation of the Belcher, Parkman, and other similar arrangements. Any cotton you may have within our lines, after the work of destruction is over, you will be permitted to export, subject to the terms and restrictions of the Cotton Bureau, provided it can be conveyed from the interior without interfering with the agricultural pursuits of the country. Our people must not be induced to neglect the cultivation of their fields to transport your cotton. Any means of transportation brought by you from without our lines will not be molested by the military authorities. I am opposed to the egress of cotton and offer you no encouragement or guarantees other than those stated, it being understood, as you state, that your permits from the Federal authorities will enable you to take the cotton to Canada or other foreign country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 2, 1864.

General JAMES S. RAINS,
Commanding Missouri State Guards:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say to you that he directs you to move your command to Laynesport, reporting your arrival there both to Major-General Price and Governor Reynolds. As it is probable that Governor Reynolds will soon definitely arrange with General Smith the future distribution of your command, no further orders will be given you from these headquarters unless in case of emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 94. } *Shreveport, La., December 3, 1864.*

I. Houston and Bonham, Tex., and Shreveport, La., are announced as general depots for supplies of quartermaster's property, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and are placed under the control of the chief quartermaster of the department.

II. The following-named officers are assigned to the charge of the depots: Capt. Udolpho Wolfe, assistant quartermaster, Shreveport, La.; Capt. F. Seibert, assistant quartermaster, Houston, Tex.; Capt. T. D. Kingsbury, acting quartermaster, Bonham, Tex.

III. Issues from these depots will only be made upon consolidated estimates from the chief quartermasters of districts, approved by the chief quartermaster of the department.

IV. All quartermaster's property, introduced from abroad, will be transferred to the officers in charge of the depots.

V. All clothing, camp and garrison equipage, introduced from abroad, or manufactured by the clothing bureau, will be transferred to the officers in charge of these depots, upon requisitions from the chief quartermaster of the department made upon the chief of quartermaster bureau. No issue of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, will be made by officers in charge of manufacturing establishments controlled by the chief of the clothing bureau.

The chief of the clothing bureau will report to chief of quartermaster bureau.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 3, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 179, assigning Brigadier-General Nicholls to the duty of organizing the Bureau of Conscription, to which he is assigned as superintendent. Under the orders of the War Department, placing the Bureau of Conscription west of the Mississippi under the control of the department commander, it has long since been organized, with General Greer as superintendent. General Greer has labored zealously, industriously, and intelligently in the discharge of this duty. He has made enemies, but in the face of many difficulties he has by perseverance introduced order and system, and is making his department a success. It would be unjust to a meritorious officer to relieve him by his junior at the moment he is reaping the reward of many months of labor and industry. I am personally a friend of General Nicholls, but under the circumstances have suspended the execution of his orders, awaiting further instructions from the War Department. General Nicholls might be assigned as general of reserves for the State of Louisiana, or as commandant of conscripts for the State of Texas. The report of General Greer for the six months ending June 30, 1864, was forwarded to the War Department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Anderson, December 3, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ultimo, No. 4600, and to express my entire concurrence in your opinion that Galveston Island cannot be held by the forces at my command against a combined land and naval attack. It

is a cruel political exigency with this fact patent to all the world, I am compelled to attempt the defense of an indefensible position with almost the certainty of a disastrous result whenever the enemy choose to make an attack. The topographical peculiarities of the island and harbor are such that it is almost certain that the enemy would make his land attack upon the left of our long line of intrenchments while his navy would attempt to force a passage into the harbor. To prevent the latter the greater portion of General Hawes' command would be necessarily at the extreme left of our position, viz, Fort Point, Pelican Spit, and Bolivar Point, leaving but a handful of men, not exceeding 800 or 1,000, to defend a line of intrenchments of two or three miles in length. It is reasonable to presume that in case of attack the enemy would have at his disposal a force quite competent to overcome the feeble resistance that we could make with this small force, and to capture the railroad bridge, our only connection with the mainland, in which case the loss of the whole garrison would be certain. The withdrawal of so large a number of guns from the defenses of Galveston to be sent to Louisiana, I fear, has rendered the fact of an attack almost the certainty of a disaster. My failure to reply to your letter sooner was occasioned by my absence at Galveston, from which place I have just returned. While there, and before receiving your communication, I ordered the following changes in the batteries: The 5.30 rifle left at South Battery to remain there to guard the swash channel; two of the columbiads from Fort Magruder to be removed to Virginia Point, two to Fort Point, and one to a new battery to be erected at once upon the spit running out to within 200 yards of the obstructions. I have ordered a temporary work of sand-bags to be thrown up with the greatest dispatch to receive, in addition to the columbiad from Fort Magruder, all the guns from Fort Bankhead, which although not of sufficiently long range to be of any service where they were will from their new position be effective in protecting the obstructions which are close at hand. I think this disposition of the guns gives the best hope of repelling the enemy should he be imprudent enough to make the attack by water only.

During the period of active operations in Louisiana, Arkansas, and the cis-Mississippi country I felt no apprehension of an attack on the coast of Texas, but now that the season of impracticable roads and low water condemns the enemy's forces to a state of inactivity, it is almost certain that a large force will be sent to operate in Texas during this winter. There are several reasons apart from the political ones, which would point to this as a wise military policy. By it they would hope to effectually break up blockade running and the Rio Grande trade, and thus close all the doors of our foreign intercourse. They would promise themselves heavy re-enforcements of conscripts from our negro population, the destruction of our system of agricultural labor, that has rendered Texas since the war began the granary of the Trans-Mississippi Department. It is not probable that the invasion would be more than a gigantic raid, but even this would be most disastrous. The state of weakness in which this district has been left by the withdrawal of Texas troops for the defense of Arkansas and Louisiana, and the imminence of the danger, I trust will induce you to take seriously into consideration the propriety of sending back some of the Texas regiments for the defenses of their homes. Assuming that offensive operations on our part are out of the question until spring, and on the part of the enemy are highly improbable, if not impossible, except upon the coast of Texas, I cannot but hope you will agree with me

that sound policy requires a material augmentation of the forces of this district at once. In addition to the considerations already mentioned, an additional one might be urged in the great abundance of subsistence and forage in this State, and their comparative scarcity in Arkansas and Louisiana. Should these views prove to be the offspring of groundless apprehensions, even then, no injury to our cause could result, for before the enemy could recommence operations in the Red River Valley or advance from Little Rock the troops from this district could be there to confront them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 3, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas.

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to say that from information received it is evident that the enemy are fitting out an expedition against the coast of Texas, and for that reason he is very anxious to get General Wharton's cavalry in position at Nacogdoches, Tex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 3, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you will move on to Laynesport in accordance with previous orders, should you have passed Clarksville before receiving Special Orders, No. —,* dated Washington, December 1, 1864 (a copy of which I inclose), establishing your camp at that place, with your left flank resting on Laynesport and your right flank down the Red River, facing toward the enemy. Should you not have moved your command beyond Clarksville you will encamp in that vicinity in accordance with Special Orders, No. —, dated Washington, December 1, 1864. In either case you will, after establishing your camp, report in person at these headquarters, bringing with you reports of the number, organization, condition, &c., of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have written many letters to the headquarters of the department on the subject of the defenses of the district which has

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*See p. 1091.

been intrusted to me, and I might content myself with having performed my duty, but I cannot acquit myself to my own conscience without again presenting in a condensed form and in the plainest manner my views on the subject:

First. If the enemy attempts to occupy Red River he should be met on the Ouachita and Little Missouri, some fifty miles in front of Red River. If he be not met there and defeated he will occupy the line of the Ouachita and will have made a long stride toward the occupation of Red River, when he will have nothing left before him but the single District of Texas.

Second. On the line of the Ouachita there are no supplies nor are there any in front of it. Therefore depots of supplies must be provided in advance or our troops cannot even meet the enemy on that line.

Third. I had so disposed the troops as to have had it in my power to use their surplus transportation to forward to the line of the Ouachita these supplies, but the stations of the larger part of them, Forney's and Polignac's divisions, were changed by orders from department headquarters and established at too great a distance from the line of the Ouachita to admit of the use of their wagons without detaching them to haul supplies to that line.

Fourth. To remedy this evil I can see no other way than still to use the surplus wagons of Forney's and Polignac's divisions to haul these supplies to the line of the Ouachita. This can be done and the surplus wagons of Churchill's and Parsons' divisions of infantry can likewise be used for the same purpose, and after a sufficient quantity of supplies are thus placed in depot, one-half of all the wagons can be turned over if desirable to the inspector of transportation of the District of Arkansas and Louisiana. I have just received an order to turn over half of the wagons and teams of this command, viz, Churchill's, Parsons', and Price's divisions. If this be done it is obvious I cannot get supplies to the Ouachita line.

Fifth. I applied for 1,000 negroes in September last to construct the field-works necessary to the defense of the Ouachita line, including the Little Missouri. I reported to General Smith that only eighty-five negroes could be obtained, taking one-fifth of the able-bodied negroes in each county of this district; that from 100,000 to 150,000 slaves had gone to Texas from Arkansas and Missouri; that the planters here would be driven off by further impressment of their negroes, wagons, and teams, and no more crops would be pitched if that occurred, and that the necessary impressments should be made in Texas. He replies that the impressment of one-fifth of the slaves between the prescribed ages was for the war, and that I might impress as many as I pleased in Arkansas, for current purposes. This was my understanding of his answer. I did not think the law allowed impressments of negroes beyond one-fifth between the prescribed ages in each county, and if it did the effect would be the same, viz, to drive the planters from Red River and thus to lose the valley of the Red River. To remedy this I would still respectfully suggest that the requisite negro force be impressed from Texas by order of the general commanding the department, or that a certain number of counties be assigned to my district from Texas and I be allowed to impress this force, and if this is not done, and I am expected to impress more than one-fifth as above explained from each county, that the general commanding will give me an order to do so, as I am sure the law is not construed by the planters as it is by General Smith, and that many complaints will be sent up to him of such impressments. The places to be fortified are the crossings

at Fulton and Dooley's Ferry and those of the Little Missouri (three I think in number). These are recommended by the chief engineer of the department to be fortified.

Sixth. Major-General Price has returned, as I am informed, with only about fifty wagons, and with fewer arms by 5,000 or 6,000 stand than he took with him. He has also with him, as I am informed, 4,000 or 5,000 recruits unarmed. Transportation must be supplied his army, and many thousand arms, say 10,000, are required to make this unarmed force of any use. These may be perhaps procured from Selma and through Texas, but no orders from department headquarters for their procurement from Selma have been issued that I am aware of since the arrival of the 1,360 stand, which I sent for with the sanction of the general commanding. I am doing all I can to get possession of the Government arms in the hands of citizens or from deserters, and have recommended to department headquarters that the same course be pursued as to these Government arms in the hands of citizens in Texas. It might be pursued also in Louisiana. With respect to transportation for Price's army I can say that it is impossible to procure it in Arkansas without driving the people off.

Seventh. I believe the troops in this district have received only two months' pay in about sixteen months, and I am informed by the disbursing officers of the quartermaster and commissary departments that they can get no funds from department headquarters, and that much difficulty and dissatisfaction on the part of citizens would be avoided if they were furnished with funds in the new issue. As this is a matter exclusively in the hands of the department commander, I do not consider it proper to make any suggestions as to the remedy. The above is a plain statement, made with the best intentions and with a sincere desire to assist the general commanding the department in the discharge of his embarrassing duties, a desire which I shall entertain and carry out in regard to my commanding officer as long as I am honored with a commission in the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that if you have arrived at or are on the march to Laynesport with your command you will consider the orders in reference to your remaining at Clarksville as revoked. The orders alluded to were sent you some days ago.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. A. MAGRUDER, JR.,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHELBY, or
OFFICER IN COMMAND OF SHELBY'S BRIGADE:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to instruct you to arrest Captain Ferrell, Company C, Colonel Gordon's regiment,

Shelby's brigade, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his company, to dismount and disarm them, and send them, with a squadron or company of cavalry, under a discreet officer, who will be responsible in his commission for their safe delivery at Washington. The horses, saddles, bridles, &c., will be appraised and turned over to the chief quartermaster of Captain Ferrell's brigade, and by him turned over to Maj. John B. Burton, chief quartermaster district; the arms to be turned over to chief brigade ordnance officer of Captain Ferrell's brigade; the private arms to be assessed and turned over as the public arms. The chief brigade ordnance officer will turn all these arms over to Lieut. Col. Clay Taylor, chief ordnance officer of district, at Lewisville, Ark. The foregoing must be accomplished before either the officers or men can have the least intimation of what is about to occur. The officer directing the execution of the foregoing instructions is instructed to acknowledge receipt of this letter.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, Ark., December 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The withdrawal of Steele's brigade at the present time takes from me the means of executing at once the orders from department headquarters in regard to the burning of cotton. As soon, however, as the brigade of General Fagan's, ordered to rendezvous at Eldorado, on the 10th instant, assembles and organizes, I will do so. Care will be taken to respect the exemption held by the representatives of Messrs. Campbell & Co. I understand General Smith's intention to be that I shall burn all the cotton east of the Ouachita, except that of Messrs. Campbell & Co., inasmuch as General Smith can judge of its liability to fall into the hands of the enemy quite as well as I. The map shows the vicinity of the region of country to the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, both of which are now navigable by the enemy. I think also that there is no doubt that this cotton will not bear transportation to Galveston or the Rio Grande even if transportation could be provided by the holders. To carry out the instructions efficiently, it is necessary that the intention to burn should be kept secret as possible from the inhabitants in the regions that the cotton is found, for fear they may infer from the destruction of the cotton that the country will be given up, and take flight in a panic. I shall avail myself of the intermediate time to undeceive them in this respect, and to show that breadstuffs and not cotton are the only products to be cultivated, to enable us not only to hold what we have, but to regain what we have lost. I will impress upon them the necessity of cultivating the soil even in the enemy's lines, each man with the means, however small, he may possess, and will not destroy the cotton until after they shall have had sufficient time to be satisfied that cotton in exposed places not only affords a temptation to the enemy to visit their homes, but by its falling into the homes of the enemy will prolong the war indefinitely. In my proclamation it will be unnecessary to state that it is my present intention to destroy the cotton or at what time I shall do it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you will, as soon as the brigade of your division ordered to rendezvous at Eldorado has assembled, order one regiment to relieve Giddings' regiment cavalry, Steele's brigade, which is under orders from department headquarters to march to Texas soon as relieved. This regiment is stationed between Camden and Monticello, a large portion of it being on picket on the roads leading from Camden toward the enemy. You will order another regiment, in accordance with orders from department headquarters, to report to Captain Polk, assistant quartermaster in charge of cotton, to assist him in carrying out his instructions from Shreveport, and to proceed to such points as the business of Captain Polk may require them to be. The remainder of the brigade will take post at some point between Hamburg, Ashley County, and Bastrop, La., wherever the commanding officer may find it most easy to procure subsistence and forage, making his camp, however, in Arkansas, if possible. The commanding officer of this brigade will take command of the sub-district which has been commanded heretofore by Brigadier-General Steele, and the limits of which he will ascertain, by applying to Lieut. Col. E. P. Turner, assistant adjutant-general, district headquarters, Camden, Ark. Speedy execution of this order is desirable.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Camp on Red River, December 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My command is encamped immediately on Red River, between the plantations of Paxton and Creswell, some ten miles below Laynesport. The camp is a good one so far as wood and water are concerned, but forage is not so abundant as desired for a permanent camp, but may be all that is necessary, depending on the length of time we are to stay here. From the best information I can get there is from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of corn within a circuit of five miles; the greater part of it on the two plantations above named. Taking the above as the basis we can remain here from twenty to thirty days. I desire very much to know as soon as possible the length of time we are to remain here so as to put the men to building huts if time will justify. I respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the total want of axes in this division. We are also in almost absolute want of cooking utensils and clothing. None have been issued for a great while. We want especially shoes, underclothing, and pants. I will send up a report showing the great deficiency, if it is desired. I suppose we are about ten miles from Richmond.

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that the roads in this vicinity are in very bad condition and will be almost impassable if we should have much rain.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 6, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The commanding general has written to General Smith for authority to move your command to Clarksville, Tex., in consequence of the statement contained in your letter of the 3d instant. In the meantime every exertion will be made to provide for the immediate wants of the command. Gurley's brigade having come into this district without his knowledge (until recently) or his consent, he was not aware that he occupied a portion of the line marked out for you. It is much to be regretted that they should have preoccupied the country around Laynesport, and consumed so much of the neighboring resources. General orders from department headquarters and Richmond will be sent you from district headquarters at Camden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ALSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 7, 1864.—For Seddon to Hardee, transmitting dispatch to E. Kirby Smith, relative to crossing of troops to aid Hood, &c., see Part I, p. 123.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER,
Marshall, Tex.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he wishes to see you in person upon the subject of the Reserve Corps and collection of the slaves in Texas. From General Walker's letter, inclosed to you in letter 4696 November 28, 1864, from this office, it would seem that the enrolling officers have not been sufficiently active in the collection of negroes. The State of Texas should furnish 4,000 or 5,000 hands, and unless he can gather them immediately it will be impossible to carry on the defensive works of the department. He desires you to give this matter immediate attention, and to be able to give him some definite information on the subject when you come down. He also desires you to bring the organization of the Reserve Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 7, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d instant is received. I agree with you the Ouachita and Little Missouri Rivers are the true line of defense, and had already directed the necessary works to be constructed at the

crossings of the Little Missouri. If the necessary negro labor cannot be obtained you must employ troops for the purpose; they are already so occupied in the District of Western Louisiana. Every exertion is being made to procure slave labor under General Order 32, 1864, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Its operation is slow and difficult. General Walker was called upon to forward 500 negroes to Arkansas; he replied it was impossible to meet the demand. The commandant of conscripts has been urged to increased energy in enforcing the enrollment of negroes. If you desire it I will direct the general of reserves in the District of Arkansas to receive instructions from you in regard to the employment of his force in the collection of slave labor. The counties of Texas adjoining Red River (Marion, Davis, Bowie, Red River, Titus, Lamar, &c.) furnished one-third of their slave labor under a call from General McCulloch, one year since, which is scattered all through the State in the service of the Government. These counties cannot be further drawn upon, or the slave labor there would be placed at your disposal. You are referred to section 5 of the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 138, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, 1863, and I would suggest that you consult with the Governor of the State and endeavor to procure, if only for a limited number of days, additional labor, beyond the one-fifth required from the planters. I have urged the importance of collecting depots of supplies in the vicinity of the Ouachita. I know the embarrassments which you labor under, and that your difficulties have been greatly increased by the withdrawal from your district of the transportation carried into Missouri by General Price. The large trains accompanied without my knowledge or consent, and I feel satisfied that you would never have sanctioned their removal from Arkansas had you arrived at district headquarters before the expedition started. Forney's and Polignac's division belong to General Buckner's command, and were ordered to your support in the contemplated movements against Steele. The command in lower Louisiania is threatened, and during the winter the valley of Red River is the only practicable line of invasion north of Texas. The troops going into winter quarters, it was proper that those divisions should return to Louisiana where they could be in supporting distance of the forces on lower Red River. The transportation could certainly not be used in hauling supplies to Camden when ordered to Louisiana, and when not used in hauling for themselves should be placed where they could be recuperated. The department of field transportation has on hand and is fabricating a large supply of wagons and harness. If you could furnish mules from your district a train could be immediately organized and turned over to you. You are referred to General Orders, No. 29, Trans-Mississippi Department, 1864, and to the instructions given the district commander in relation to mules in possession of cavalry soldiers. Possibly some mules may now be found in the cavalry which could be made available for the Government. Arrangements have been made for obtaining mules in Texas and Mexico, but considerable delay must occur before the desired number can be procured. Instructions that one-half the transportation of troops going into winter quarters should be placed in infirmary camps were given for the purpose of recruiting the animals and repairing the wagons for service in the spring. Authority was given Major Burton to procure arms east of the Mississippi River. An order conferring additional power is herewith inclosed.* You will have to depend on this source

* Not found as an inclosure.

for arms for your command. You cannot rely upon blockade-runners into Texan ports for a supply. When funds arrive the troops will be paid. I am in hopes they will be soon received.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 7, 1864.

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires to know your views on the subject of the reorganization of the forces now under your command, including all branches of the service. The command of Colonel Brooks will be however omitted in this reorganization, being raised by special authority from department headquarters. He desires that you will bear in mind, when submitting your plan, that it is urged by the commanding general of the department, and is also rendered very necessary from the want of supplies, that the cavalry should be reduced as much as possible. Those regiments best diciplined and officered should be retained as cavalry and sent into Texas for the winter, and the remainder dismounted and placed—the Missourians with General Parsons' division, and the Arkansans with General Churchill's division. The commanding general directs that you furnish your proposed plan as soon as you can carefully prepare it, as it is extremely desirable to expedite the organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ALSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR LAYNESPORT, *December 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. GEORGE A. GALLAGHER, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR MAJOR: I send an official letter stating that I will move to-morrow. I dislike to do so very much without orders, but I am sure it is right and therefore must go ahead. The probability of being ordered back to Clarksville is the only reason why I should not move, and from what I can learn the corn is downstream. Allow me to congratulate you upon your return to duty, for I positively heard that you were either dead or captured at Pocahontas, and so reported to all who have asked after you. I will see you in a few days.

Yours, respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 9, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Great fears seem to be entertained by the people on Red River, near the line of the Indian Territory, that their forage will be consumed by the horses of Price's cavalry, and that they themselves will

be subjected to impositions and outrages from the troops. The most sure relief will be to hasten the reorganization of Price's command and to put the largest possible number of men in the infantry. Every man without a horse should be immediately transferred before he has time to mount himself at the expense of the country, already too much reduced in agricultural resources. From all the information gathered, I believe that command now better prepared to receive an order dismounting it than it will ever be again. I am now of opinion that not more than two brigades of cavalry should be retained—one should be Shelby's; the interest of the service should decide you whether the other should be Marmaduke's or Cabell's. These two brigades, together with the small one of Arkansas cavalry already serving in your district (Logan and Newton Counties), should be placed under a strict disciplinarian. General Fagan is disposable, and of all others in your district best fitted for the command. General Price will be placed in command of the Missouri infantry, which, with additions received, will probably form three good brigades. The promotion of General Parsons not having been approved by the President, he will have to resume the command of his original brigade, with his former rank. I desire, general, that you will give your personal attention to the reorganization of Price's command. Promptly execute it and report your action for my approval.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., December 9, 1864.

I. No officer or agent in the military service will pay rents or employés in specie, without special authority from department headquarters.

II. Surg. Howard Smith, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as medical purveyor for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of the 3d instant, I have the honor to report that the whole of Major-General Wharton's command have left this district en route for Nacogdoches, Tex., except Carter's regiment, of Steele's brigade, which will follow the rest of the command as soon as it can be relieved, which will be in a few days. I beg leave, in view of the contemplated invasion of the coast of Texas by the enemy, to reiterate my recommendation that Houston be fortified without delay, and in the strongest manner, and that the works at Galveston be strengthened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, ARK., *December 9, 1864.*

General S. B. BUCKNER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just arrived at this point from my field of service in Missouri, and desire that one of my first acts shall be to tender to you my congratulations for your well-merited promotion, which was announced during my absence. This recognition of your services, though so long delayed, is as gratifying to your many friends as it is just to you. Missourians have a strong attachment for Confederate Kentuckians. The feeling common to both that the tread of the tyrant pollutes their homes is a bond of union, and they are glad to welcome you as a commander who can sympathize with them. That you may yet strike a blow for Missouri is the earnest desire of,

You sincere friend,

STERLING PRICE.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Carr's Plantation, Friday, December 9, 1864—10 p. m.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN, Provisional Army, C. S.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Price's Corps d'Armée, Richmond, Ark.:

COLONEL: I have come this far hunting corn upon the representations of the people that there was an abundance in this neighborhood, but I am sadly disappointed and find but three days' rations here and none other in several miles, and therefore, as we have no transportation, we will be compelled to move again on Sunday or Monday. I have made inquiry as to the country between this place and the mouth of Little River, on the Arkansas side of Red River, and am assured that Wharton's command exhausted it, before he left, of all corn; and that our only hope is on the Texas side of the river if we must remain above Fulton. I send this information as it may influence orders that may be issued to me.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, ARK., *December 10, 1864.*

Col. W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your letter, in which the major-general commanding desires my views regarding the organization of the forces under my command, I have the honor to state that I fully agree with the department commander in his dismounting many of those troops, and am glad to say that among the officers and men themselves there is a growing sentiment in favor of it, those now present recognizing the great deficiency of subsistence and undue proportion of that arm of the service, yet as many thousands are still to report, embracing those brigades of Arkansas troops north of the Arkansas River, and large bodies and squads of men still reporting from Missouri; even last evening General Shelby received reports from two squads, one of 50, the other of 200 from North Missouri, now encamped in this vicinity. He also received a courier from ———, stating that he had at Augusta a body of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, embracing troops both

from Illinois and Iowa, which he would cross the river between the 1st and 5th of this month. In view of these facts I would respectfully recommend the postponement of any action for at least the remainder of this month, which would enable the division commanders to get their men in hand, and cannot but express the fear that any action now would be the loss of several thousands, who would decline coming within our lines and rely on their guerrilla mode of warfare for support. I would recommend also the retention of Shelby's division as a mounted force. They have been carefully selected, both officers and men, by him, for their special adaptability to that service, and this late campaign has demonstrated his great efficiency in the successful handling of the men as now organized. What number of cavalry should be retained in all can only be determined by the district or department commander. That a good brigade can be formed out of Marmaduke's division and at least two excellent brigades out of the Arkansas cavalry, still leaving several thousand with which to fill the depleted ranks of the infantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Marshall, Tex., December 11, 1864.*

I. The following extracts from General Orders, No. 92, current series, from department headquarters, are republished for information and observance, viz:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92. HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., November 29, 1864.*

I. So much of General Orders, No. 51, current series, from these headquarters, as permits enrolling officers to detail conscripts for the Cotton Bureau is hereby revoked. Officers and agents of the Cotton Bureau will immediately report those now in their employ, and apply for their regular detail; otherwise the men will be sent to the field.

* * * * * * *

IV. The attention of all officers interested is called to General Orders, No. 23, current series, from these headquarters, in reference to the detail of able-bodied men. On and after the 1st of January, 1865, the law will be strictly enforced.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. Enrolling officers will be careful that the foregoing orders are executed to the letter. They will promptly report such officers as have in their employ after 1st of January next able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who are not artizans or mechanics.

III. The following extract from Special Orders, No. 307, current series, department headquarters, is published for information and observance, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 307. HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., December 9, 1864.*

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IV. The term for which slaves are impressed is fixed at twelve months.

Where there are less than five slaves liable to enrollment on one place the impressment will be made as follows:

Where there are four slaves one will be taken for nine months and eighteen days.

Where there are three slaves one will be taken for seven months and six days.
Where there are two slaves one will be taken for two months and twelve days.
This rule will also be applied where in the enrollment of slaves any number other than a multiple of five shall be found, taking one-fifth for twelve months and one for a period as determined above.

* * * * * * *

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IV. Enrolling officers will at once proceed to the re-enrollment of the slaves of their respective counties or parishes in accordance with the above order, and that it may be promptly and speedily done, they may call to their assistance a sufficient number of the Reserve Corps.

V. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 15, current series, from this Bureau, is amended so that the twelfth line will read, "Commanding officer of the reserve forces of the State," instead of "commandant of the State."

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I wrote some days since requesting authority to send General Price's command, now at Laynesport, to Clarksville, Tex. He reports about 3,500 men at Laynesport and vicinity. Gano's brigade is encamped below Laynesport, as I understand. This is done by General Maxey without the courtesy of asking my consent, and without the authority of any one that I am aware of. One Captain Lewis has written me that he has the authority of Major-General Maxey to pass the winter with his company in my district. His presence was made known to me by a charge from citizens of kidnapping negroes, and other outrages. He is said to be at Paraclifta. General Rains, from Missouri, with 200 or 300 men, is now at or above Richmond. They are reported to be committing many depredations. General Rains did not report to me. I sent to him and asked by what authority he was in my district in command of troops. He answered by that of General Smith and Governor Reynolds. I ordered him to proceed to Laynesport. Several days have elapsed and he has not yet arrived there. His men, I am told by General Ashley, are still committing depredations. I learn that he has but 200 men with him, and has no control over them whatever. I recommend that I have authority to dismount them by force and to transfer them to the Missouri infantry, appraising their horses, their cavalry arms and equipments, and turning them over to the proper staff departments. At the time General Smith ordered me to organize General Price's army and to punish depredations on citizens he deprived me of the only means of doing so efficiently by taking away the whole of Wharton's cavalry. I respectfully recommend that Major-General Maxey be ordered forthwith to remove Captain Lewis' company from my district, and that he take measures to have returned to their owners any negroes Captain Lewis may have

kidnapped, or have got possession of without due process of law, if such shall have been taken to the Indian Territory. Captain Lewis not having obeyed my order to report at these headquarters, I request Major-General Maxey be ordered to arrest him and send him to these headquarters for trial, getting a receipt from him (Captain Lewis) of the order to proceed here, and if Captain Lewis does not report within a reasonable time I respectfully ask that he be dropped from the rolls and the next officer in rank, whom I understand to be a good officer, be promoted in his place. I also request that Gano's brigade, or such portions of it as I may require, be placed under my orders temporarily to protect the citizens and to enforce obedience to my orders for the reorganization of Price's command. For the good of the service I hope the commanding general will not refuse me the necessary means to carry out his own instructions. Colonel Logan is ordered to relieve Colonel Giddings, of Wharton's division, and the latter to march to Nacogdoches, Tex., rapidly and by the nearest and most practicable route. I beg that this letter may be answered at the earliest convenience of the general commanding. There will be great difficulty in carrying out practically the instructions which I shall give for dismounting a portion of the cavalry and causing their arms, horses, mules, &c., to be turned over to the proper departments of the staff. It will require the hearty co-operation and support of the commanding general, and as all furloughs given by General Price or any of his officers have been revoked by my order, I respectfully suggest that General Greer be ordered to give the following instructions to his enrolling officers, both in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, to wit: That they enroll, dismount, and disarm any persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who do not show special exemptions from the commander of the department or some competent authority, or furloughs granted by the department or district commanders; and that they shall disregard all furloughs alleged to have emanated from General Price or any of his officers, since such furloughs have been revoked by General Price himself. In all cases to impress, in accordance with the impressment law, the horses, mules, saddles, bridles, and arms of such persons owing military duty, and to report the same to the commanding general of the department forthwith in order that he may cause to be sent to the headquarters of the district the property that appertains thereto. This order I design to circulate among the troops of Price's command. It should be published in the newspapers and a copy in the ordinary form sent to these headquarters. Many men to avoid being dismounted and to save their horses, arms, and equipments will endeavor to make their way into Texas and thence to the Rio Grande. When they are made aware by the highest authority in the department that their escape in that direction is cut off they will yield to my orders a less reluctant obedience. An order to the above effect in any form that may be preferred by the commanding general will I think be beneficial as a preliminary step. Please address communications to me at this point until further informed; it will save time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 13, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter* from Brigadier-General Greer, chief of the Conscript Bureau in this department. The condition of the currency west of the Mississippi is a question for grave consideration, threatening evils which, if not remedied, must involve the failure of both civil and military administration. Confederate money is utterly valueless in Western Texas. Gold and silver are the only circulating medium, and the tide of specie currency is already washing the shores of Red River. All trade is made for coin or barter. The expenses of the Government, necessarily paid in its own issue, are already enormous and are rapidly increasing. I beg that this matter may meet with the careful consideration of the Executive, and whilst I doubt the wisdom of forcing a currency upon the people, I still think the subject so important that General Greer's recommendations merit attention. In this connection I would wish to call the attention of the President to the failure to supply this department with the funds necessary to carry on its administration, and would refer him to my letter of September 28 to the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which was forwarded to him. But $8,000,000 new issue has been received in this department for both civil and military branches of the Government. The outstanding indebtedness is over $60,000,000 (including fourteen months' pay due troops). There is much complaint and dissatisfaction in the army, and it is but simple justice that the small pittance given the private in the field should be promptly paid.

I am, with great respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., December 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell, to which the commanding general invites your attention. He also directs me to say that before General Magruder was relieved from the command of the District of Texas he was instructed to withdraw all Ford's troops from the Rio Grande except Benavides' command, with the exception of Showalter's regiment and some companies of Pyron's. That command was illegally organized, and made up of deserters and conscripts. General Magruder was ordered to break up these organizations and assign the men to old regiments of infantry. Your attention is called to letter No. 4731 from these headquarters. The impossibility of maintaining other than a small force on the Rio Grande in the present depreciated state of our currency necessitates immediate compliance with the instructions therein contained.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COTTON BUREAU,
Shreveport, December 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS:

GENERAL: Under date of the 12th of September I had the honor to write you relative to the supply of the Rio Grande troops, and gave notice that I had furnished 1,000 bales of cotton for payment of debts already contracted and for the maintenance of the command, and that adequate arrangements would be made by me to meet requisitions for sixty days to come. As the resources of the Cotton Bureau are greatly diminished and will soon be entirely cut off, I beg to call the attention of the commanding general to the subject again in connection with a letter from W. G. Hale, transmitted herewith.* In view of the fact that the planters of Texas are repudiating their engagements to sell the Government one-half their cotton in their eagerness to avail of the change of system, I think King & Co. are fully justified in withholding the further advance of $80,000 stipulated for to keep up supplies until cotton could be got forward in sufficient quantity to enable Mr. Perkins to make the needful purchases direct and save to the Government the expense incident to the profits allowed the contractor. * * * The troops on the whole line from Eagle Pass down are estimated at 2,500 men, and have been maintained at an enormous cost in specie, averaging $55,000 to $65,000 per month. In my previous letter I recommended that they be reduced at least one-half; that corn, beef, bacon, and salt be furnished from Texas, and that the command could be thus kept at $20,000 or $25,000 per month, say 1,200 or 1,500 bales cotton per annum, which could easily be furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. BROADWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 13, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 7th instant, the commanding general directs me to say that he has already given you his views in full in regard to the organization of Price's command and the dismounting of the cavalry. From your letter it would appear that you propose to retain five brigades of cavalry, including Marmaduke's, Shelby's, and Cabell's, temporarily dismounted. It is the wish of the commanding general that but two, or at most three, of these brigades should be retained as cavalry; that the division of Missouri infantry to be commanded by General Price should be increased as much as possible by the transfer of Missourians from cavalry, and the ranks of the Arkansas infantry filled by dismounted Arkansas cavalry. Dobbin's and McCray's brigades will probably prove to be formed almost wholly of absentees from other commands, who must be returned to their original organizations. The commanding general is informed that supplies are much less abundant in the neighborhood of Clarksville than on that part of Red River where it was proposed to locate Price's command. He objects to your placing troops on the Red River

* Not found.

opposite the Indian Territory without the assent of General Maxey, whom you should consult, as the supplies for his district are drawn from that section. The only way to prevent the evils you apprehend is to dismount the cavalry as quickly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 9th. I will at once organize these brigades as follows—Shelby's, Jackman's, and Cabell's: I will place General Fagan in command of cavalry and General Price in command of Parsons' infantry division. This I intended doing before the reception of your letter. The general commanding seems not to be aware that the larger portion of General Price's command is still absent. Acting in accordance with the views of the general commanding to organize at once, we shall probably lose a large portion of the horses, mules, and arms of those absent, and to the infantry service the men who might otherwise be sent to it. It is the opinion of Generals Price, Fagan, Shelby, and myself that these troops should be got in hand before any dismounting takes place. This will take at least twenty days from this date. To avoid the consumption of corn in this district I have requested permission from department headquarters to send General Price's command to Clarksville, but up to this time have received no answer. I have also requested the use of Gano's brigade temporarily to enforce my orders. My present headquarters at Washington are as convenient to General Price's command as they can be, a large portion of that command being at El Dorado. I will proceed promptly to any point where my presence may be required.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

DECEMBER 15, 1864.

P. S.—Though it will require the time mentioned (twenty days) to get the absentees in hand, yet under the stringency of General Smith's orders, and to save corn by dismounting those who are to be dismounted as soon as possible, I shall commence the reorganization as soon after the 25th as I can receive reports of those commands which have been furloughed by General Price to that date, and I can have the necessary papers printed for the impressment of the horses, saddles, bridles, and arms, the private property of the men. I am informed that many of these furloughed men will not return at all. A plot was reported last night in which officers and soldiers were engaged to desert their commands and go north of the Arkansas River. I have stationed troops to intercept the conspirators, with orders to shoot them down, but do not know if my orders will be carried out in good faith by those whose duty it is thus made to fire.

Respectfully,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
No. 71. } *Fort Towson, C. N., December 14, 1864.*

I. It having come to the knowledge of the major-general commanding that numbers of persons are calling on the quartermasters in this district for forage without evidence of authority for absence from their respective commands, thus consuming the supplies gathered for the use of the commands at localities where stored, it is hereby ordered that no quartermaster or agent will issue forage to officers or soldiers absent from their commands who do not exhibit satisfactory evidence from a general officer or brigade commander or post commandant for such absence.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 15, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: General Rains is here representing that he is acting under your orders and those of Governor Reynolds. He has about 200 men. I have heard he is a man of bad habits, and from what I have seen, believe it. His men are under no control; they are lawless, and have been and are depredating on the citizens. I have no cavalry in hand that I can rely on to prevent this. I desire to be authorized to cause these men to be dismounted and turned over to Parsons' division until they can be disposed of by the infantry organization of Price's army, as contemplated, allowing them to keep their infantry arms and issuing their cavalry arms and equipments with their horses (after appraisement) to the cavalry. I have not the least hope of obtaining these men, arms, and horses unless allowed to use Gano's brigade. No time is to be lost. I therefore beg that this and all other suggestions made by me on the subject of the reorganization or connected with it be answered as soon as possible, for I am as anxious as you can be to proceed rapidly with it. You seem to think that Price's army is in hand, whilst only about 3,500 of them can be so considered, and if I dismount and organize these the others may never come. Should this occur we shall not only lose the men, but what is of far more importance, their horses, mules, and arms. Even the order, No. 90, which you sent me, to dismount those who have joined since the 31st of August, 1864, will cause many to stay away, and of those present many will escape. I intended to have dismounted all by a general order, then by confidential instructions given at the same time to have retained the regiments necessary to form the prescribed number of brigades, and to have furnished these retained regiments with the necessary horses and cavalry arms taken from those who are to remain as infantry after the mules were taken and the artillery supplied. All this is very difficult, even when backed by you, for every step must be legal or the officers and men cannot be punished by court-martial for disobedience of orders. Under similar circumstances officers were tried for disobedience of orders, I am told, when you dismounted Dockery's brigade and were acquitted, and I am informed that no horses or mules were obtained. The men own their horses, saddles, and bridles, and in many cases their arms.

These cannot be taken from them, except by impressment. If it be attempted otherwise and the officers choose (as they probably will) to advise the men to resist, there is no court which could conscientiously with their oath punish the officers. I therefore propose to impress according to law the horses, arms, &c., the private property of the men, to effect all of which Gano's cavalry is urgently needed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would most respectfully represent that this army stands in the most urgent need of arms, and that unless the general commanding distributes to this district its proportion of arms received through Texas, the spring campaign will find it utterly unprepared to meet the enemy. A previous application to this effect was answered from department headquarters by giving me authority to obtain arms from Selma; but independently of the fact that there is no certainty of there being any arms there, I have since my last communication on this subject received information that the state of the roads on the other side of the Mississippi River forbids all idea of crossing them directly into this district. These roads are represented by Major Burton, chief quartermaster District of Arkansas, impassable at this season, even for empty wagons. He informs me that the road leading from Jackson, Miss., to Saint Joe, La., is good, but this is probably in the hands of the enemy. The general commanding will therefore perceive that no practicable result can be obtained from this authority to procure arms from Selma in time for the next campaign, and that without his assistance in furnishing arms through Texas this army will not possess the means even of defending itself against an advance in force, when it should be provided with all that is necessary to act offensively should an opportunity occur. General Price's army, I am informed, lost some 5,000 or 6,000 arms on its retreat from Missouri, and of the comparatively small number of men of that army yet in hand it is reported by General Price and others of his officers that only one-third are armed. Under these circumstances, I hope that the wants of this army may not be ignored, and that the general commanding the department will at least order a pro rata distribution both in quality and quantity of all arms on hand or which may be received through Texas. Of the 1,360 arms which I was fortunate enough to obtain from Selma, 1,000 were issued to troops in this district and 360 went to the Texas or Louisiana cavalry. The Enfield rifles which I applied for in September last were issued, as I was informed from department headquarters, to Brigadier-General Thomas' brigade in Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: Major Rowley, chief engineer District of Arkansas, informs me that the chief engineer Trans-Mississippi Department regards the construction of the earth-works on the Little Missouri as of the greatest importance, and suggests the detail of troops for that purpose. I would most respectfully represent that less than 400 working hands for this purpose are useless. Troops must be worked by reliefs; therefore 1,200 would have to be detailed to the desired points, and there are not supplies enough in that region for such a force. Negroes alone can do the work, as that number (400) can be supplied, though with difficulty. That the general commanding may be satisfied of my wish to build works by means of troops where it can be done, I have only to point to those of Camden, now completed, and to those of Fulton and Dooley's Ferry, about to be constructed by troops, and where supplies for them can be obtained. I would also respectfully call to your favorable attention the communications of Maj. W. W. Johnson, chief Labor Bureau, dated October 5 and November 4, to department headquarters, asking that the counties of Hempstead, La Fayette, and Columbia be reattached to the Labor Bureau of the District of Arkansas and for 1,000 to 1,500 negroes from Texas.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
No. —. } *Washington, December 16, 1864.*

All officers and soldiers belonging to the commands of Marmaduke, Shelby, Clark, Jackman, Thompson, Freeman, Hunter, Tyler, and Wood will proceed to Red River and join forthwith their respective commands, which are encamped in the country between Laynesport and the vicinity of Richmond, Sevier County.

All officers and men coming either in regiments, battalions, companies, squads, or singly into this district from Missouri, unattached to either of the above-mentioned commands, will proceed forthwith and without delaying on the road to the headquarters of Price's army, at or in the vicinity of Richmond, and will be assigned temporarily by the commanding officer thereof to one of the commands in that neighborhood or near Laynesport.

Officers and soldiers of Dobbin's and McCray's brigades, Fagan's command, will assemble at Walnut Hill without delay; those of Cabell's brigade will report to Colonel Monroe, commanding brigade at camp twelve miles above Fulton; those of Slemons' brigade at Hamburg, Ashley County.

Brown's battalion, which is hereby attached to Brooks' command, will report forthwith to Colonel Brooks, near the mouth of Little River, Ark., or wherever that command may be.

Officers of Price's army, including those of Major-General Fagan's command, are forbidden to give furloughs without the authority of department or district headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 17, 1864.

Col. D. N. MCINTOSH,
JOHN JUMPER,
W. P. ADAIR, and
Capt. L. P. PITCHLYNN,
Delegates from the Grand Council of the Confederated Indian Nations:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions passed by the general council of the Confederated Indian Nations, on the 9th of November, 1864. The control of cotton is now placed in the hands of the Treasury Department, and its exportation made under the regulations of the President in conformity with an act of Congress. Under the regulations referred to, restrictions are placed upon the exportation of cotton by citizens, but the States in their sovereign capacity have the right with the General Government to export cotton on their own account free from interference. The Confederated Indian Nations which you represent under its treaty stipulations has the same rights of exportation with the States, and through their agents can purchase and export cotton and introduce supplies not prohibited by the laws of Congress. The cotton which is exported must be the bona fide property of the nation, and the certificate of the principal chiefs that it is the bona fide property of the nation should accompany it in transitu through the State of Texas. I would suggest in order to facilitate the transportation, that whenever a train is prepared or about being prepared, that the certificate showing the number of bales transported and the wagons required be forwarded to department headquarters, where an indorsement will be made prohibiting interference or impressment in the transportation of the cotton to the Mexican frontier. I shall be glad and willingly give every facility in my power made by the nation to clothe and supply their own people. Under the recent amendment to the impressment act, the Government has no privileges over any other purchaser who goes into the market. The Cotton Bureau has ceased its operations, and does not any longer purchase cotton for the Government. You will have to go into the market and through your own agents purchase the cotton required for this enterprise. The difficulty of communicating with the General Government at Richmond, and of sending supplies to this department, has hitherto made it impossible for me to arm the troops in service. Twenty-five thousand stand of arms were sent to Selma, Ala., but owing to the operations of the enemy on the Mississippi River did not reach this department. I have assurances that arms will be sent by Havana and Galveston, and on their receipt will issue a just proportion to the troops serving in the Indian Territory. Capt. T. F. Anderson and Sergt. John Walker will be sent to Selma with authority to receive and bring arms across the Mississippi River for the sole use of the Indian Division. The Government recognizes the loyalty and services of its Indian allies and, will observe its treaties with the Confederated Indian Nations. I will give you every support and assistance which, as the military representative of my Government, can be done with the means at my disposal, and together we will struggle manfully in the cause of our independence until Providence crowns our efforts with success.

I am, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-General BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: T. F. Anderson, captain, and Sergt. John Walker have this day been ordered to proceed to Selma, Ala., for the purpose of procuring 3,000 stand of arms belonging to the Indian troops serving west of the Mississippi River. Should Captain Anderson call upon you for any aid which may be necessary in transporting or crossing these arms the general commanding directs that it shall be furnished him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Magruder.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S ARMY,
Richmond, Ark., December 18, 1864.

I. In accordance with an understanding with the major-general commanding the District of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price will be temporarily absent from the command of the cavalry. His staff will accompany him to Washington, Ark.

II. Brig. Gen. J. B. Clark will assume command of the cavalry in this section, consisting of Marmaduke's and Shelby's divisions, and report directly to the major-general commanding the District of Arkansas.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., December 19, 1864.

I. All wagons and trains engaged in the transportation of cotton to San Antonio, Goliad, and Houston, in which the Treasury agency is interested, in whole or in one-half of the lading thereof, shall be exempt from military molestation, and all officers on the route will permit a free passage to and from their places.

II. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing paragraph will be required to obtain from the Treasury agency the evidence of being engaged in that branch of the public service.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Light and Heavy Artillery, District of Texas, Maj. H. Willke, chief of artillery, commanding, for December 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.		
Chief of artillery	1	.....	1	.....
Staff of light artillery	1	.....	1	.....
Dege's field battery (Galveston)	3	41	55	8
Yates' field battery (Galveston)	1	42	51	
Welhäusen's battery (Industry)	1	37	69	4
Nichols' battery (Brenham)	3	55	61	4
Hughes' battery (Cedar Lake)	3	55	75	4
Jones' battery (Brownsville)	5	47	59	6
Total	18	277	372	26
Heavy artillery field officers	2	.....	2	.....
Defenses of Galveston	29	890	1,124	.....
Defenses of Sabine Pass	7	144	185	.....
Defenses of Velasco	6	130	152	.....
Marine department gun-boats J. F. Carr, Corpus Christi, and Anna Dale	.....	25	28	.....
Total	44	1,189	1,491	.....
Grand total	62	1,466	1,863	.....

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: Herewith I send a plan of reorganization in accordance with my views, and several alternate plans. It will be perceived that I greatly reduce the cavalry by plan No. 1 without varying materially from General Smith's views. Besides, this plan will suit far better the geographical features of the country, with the defense of which I am intrusted. If I take action independently of General Smith's previous approval, and he directs changes after the reorganization is effected, either in part or altogether, the confusion which would result would be very disastrous to the public service. The whole country is flooded; creeks and rivers everywhere being almost impassable, some delay may take place on this account. I have been unable, notwithstanding every exertion on my part, to procure returns. I sent for them when General Price was at Perryville, and forwarded blanks when he was at Clarksville. The general commanding will not, I hope, find fault with a delay which is caused by events occurring before General Price reported to me. I beg that the answer of the general commanding may be addressed to me at Lewisville, and respectfully urge that this subject may be brought to his earliest attention. Tyler's brigade has been organized partly in Missouri and partly in Texas since its return. Is its organization legal? Whether so or not I recommend that it be preserved until it can be ascertained if there will be a sufficient number of men to fill up the old infantry organizations without it. If this should prove to be the case it is desirable it should be retained, as it is formed of a good class of men, and mostly neighbors, having been recruited from well-to-do farmers in Missouri, and that it should be attached, dismounted, to Price's division of infantry. If not so disposed of, I recommend that the men should be transferred to Price's infantry as re-

cruits. Inclosed I send a form* of account to be used for the dismounted troops. The form of account explains itself. I propose dismounting the troops at Lewisville and transferring the dismounted men at once to the infantry.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following plans for the organization of the cavalry of this district are submitted for the approval of the general commanding department. The first is the one I most approve and recommend:

PLAN FIRST.

Cabell's Brigade Arkansans.

	Men.
Monroe's regiment (Webb's, Kidder's, and Roberts' unattached companies)	495
Slemons' regiment and Harrell's battalion, consolidated	400
Crawford's and Gordon's regiments, consolidated	400

Marmaduke's Brigade Missourians.

Greene's regiment	400
Lawther's regiment	400
Burbridge's regiment	400

Shelby's Brigade Missourians.

Gordon's regiment	500
Shanks' regiment	500
Smith's regiment	500
Elliott's regiment	500

Brooks' Brigade Arkansans.

Newton's regiment	300
Logan's and Stirman's regiments, consolidated	300
Slayback's regiment	300

My reasons for approving this plan are: First, that the whole number of cavalry is less than in any organization proposed; second, that it will give greater satisfaction and is more symmetrical, and comes practically within the limits laid down by the general commanding department.

In his letter of the 9th instant he states that he desires that I shall form two brigades, one to be Shelby's and the other to be Marmaduke's or Cabell's, and one other small brigade. I have formed two small brigades and two medium sized, effecting a greater reduction of the cavalry than in any other way, and not dismounting either of the old cavalry brigades, which would create great dissatisfaction and would not seem to be right.

* Omitted.

PLAN SECOND.

Cabell's Brigade Arkansans.

	Men.
Monroe's regiment (Webb's, Kidder's, and Roberts' unattached companies)	495
Gordon's and Morgan's regiments, consolidated	500
Smith's regiment	500
Elliott's regiment	400
Slayback's regiment	300

Jackman's Brigade Missourians.

Jackman's regiment	400
Hunter's regiment	400
Schnable's regiment	400
Williams' regiment	400

NOTE.—Colonel Jackman is highly recommended as an officer.

PLAN THIRD.

Shelby's Brigade Missourians.

Shanks' regiment	500
Gordon's regiment	500
Smith's regiment	500
Jackman's and Slayback's regiments, consolidated	600
Elliott's regiment	500

Marmaduke's Brigade Missourians.

Greene's regiment	400
Lawther's regiment	400
Burbridge's regiment	400
Jeffers' regiment	500

Cabell's Brigade Arkansans.

Monroe's regiment (Webb's, Kidder's, and Robert's unattached companies)	495
Slemons' regiment and Harrell's battalion, consolidated	400
Crawford's and Gordon's regiments, consolidated	400

The troops to be dismounted are as follows: McCray's and Dobbin's brigades, north of Arkansas River; Freeman's brigade, north of Arkansas River; Tyler's brigade, at Laynesport; Jackman's (unless plan No. 2 is adopted), Wright's, and Carlton's regiments, Hill's regiment, Morgan's regiment (unless plan No. 2 is adopted), Gunter's battalion, Fagan's division; Jeffers' regiment, Marmaduke's division (unless plan No. 3 is adopted); Kitchen's regiment, Marmaduke's division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 315. } *Shreveport, La., December 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The cavalry from the District of West Louisiana, ordered to winter in the vicinity of Milam, Tex., will continue to remain under the command and subject to the orders of Lieutenant-General Buckner, commanding District of West Louisiana.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., December 20, 1864.*

I. Doaksville, C. N., having been designated as the depot for slaves recaptured within the Indian Territory, all slaves recaptured within this district will be turned over to Capt. S. V. Smith, Battalion Twentieth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, who is hereby directed to make provision for their security.

II. The attention of commanding officers in this district is called to General Orders, No. 90, headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, and list of all men therein referred to will be made out and forwarded to these headquarters, that the proper orders for assignment to infantry commands may be given.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 21, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER, *Commanding District of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant. General Maxey was instructed by department headquarters to station Gano's brigade near Laynesport. This was done at your request that this brigade might be in position to co-operate with you when the enemy's movements made it necessary. I was under the impression that their winter quarters were in Bowie County, Tex. If they are within the limits of the State of Arkansas they are near the line of the Indian Territory. Under these circumstances, I think you can no longer charge General Maxey with want of courtesy in this matter. I have written to Governor Reynolds in regard to General Rains, and will soon know what is the status of his command, whatever it may be. Whilst he is in your district he is subject to your orders and the rules of discipline for your command. When Wharton's cavalry was ordered to Texas Carter's regiment, of Steele's brigade, and Logan's brigade of cavalry remained under your command. The inactivity of the enemy and the exhausted condition of the country in your front should have left a portion of that command disposable for the purpose required by you. Major Hill has been instructed to furnish such funds as he may have for the purchase in whole or in part of the animals belonging to the dismounted troopers. Only such horses as can be used for the artillery and such mules as are suitable for transportation purposes will be required by the Government; the rest can be disposed of by the men themselves. General Maxey has been directed to investigate the charges against Captain Lewis, and if found true to send him to Arkansas for trial, and to return the negroes kidnaped immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Marshall, Tex., December 21, 1864.*

I. Conscripts who have been detailed by authority of the department commander will be assigned to commands as well as those detailed

from this office and by commandants of conscripts, and such detailed persons will be included in the reports required to be made by paragraph III, General Orders, No. 23, current series, from this Bureau.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Gano, C. N., December 22, 1864.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. Headquarters, Fort Towson:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Burbridge, of General Clark's division Missouri troops, has just been here, and informed me that his division is going to cross the river, and expect to winter near Clarksville, Red River County. This movement will materially interfere with the arrangements of the major-general commanding for obtaining supplies for the Indian division, and I hasten to apprise him of the contemplated move. I understand from Colonel Burbridge that General Clark is moving without orders, and from the utter want of forage near his present encampment, some twelve miles below us.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., December 24, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Our supplies of breadstuffs are drawn from Clarksville.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 23, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th of October, 1864, recommending the appointment of certain general officers therein named, has been received. From the last return, September 30, it appears that there are twenty-nine brigades in the Trans-Mississippi Department, organized into eleven divisions and four corps. To command these there are in the department one lieutenant-general, eight major-generals, and twenty-two brigadier-generals. Three of the corps are scarcely more than equal to divisions, and most of the divisions enumerated are too small to warrant the appointment of division commanders. If the exigencies of the service are such that the troops cannot be brought together so that the divisions may be enlarged, they must be commanded by the senior brigadiers respectively present, and the place of each brigadier thus commanding must be filled by the senior officer of his brigade. The division of General Parsons should be broken up as you suggest, and the two Louisiana brigades consolidated. If this be

done it does not appear that there will be vacancies for all the officers recommended. The President has, therefore, nominated only three of the officers recommended by you, viz, Cols. J. E. Harrison and W. P. Hardeman, and Lieut. Col. W. P. Lane, to be brigadier-generals. No other can be appointed until it appears that there are vacancies in properly organized brigades. In this connection the President instructs me to say that it is improper for you to announce the promotion of general officers and assign them to duty before they are appointed by him. Any recommendations you may make will be duly and promptly considered, but action here must take place before they can be promoted and assigned to duty. In the designation of commands the course adopted in all the armies east of the Mississippi is recommended to you, viz, to give to the command the name of the general commanding. This is in many respects preferable to the numerical designation. In making recommendations you are requested to state the former position or command and the services of the officer recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., December 23, 1864.*

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XXXII. Paragraph XLIV, Special Orders, No. 177, and XXII, Special Orders, No. 179, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series, assigning Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls, Provisional Army, C. S., to the organization and superintendence of the Bureau of Conscription in the Trans-Mississippi Department, were intended to relieve Brig. Gen. E. Greer from conscription service in that department. Brigadier-General Nicholls will, therefore, assume the duties of the chief of that bureau in that department.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Marshall, Tex., December 23, 1864.*

By direction of the commanding general of the department, enrolling officers are required to arrest and send back to their commands all stragglers and furloughed men belonging to the army of Major-General Price.

By command of Brigadier-General Greer:

W. STEDMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 24, 1864.—For Davis to Smith, relative to crossing the Mississippi with troops, &c., see Part I, p. 123.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., *December 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, Provisional Army, C. S.:

GENERAL: The inclosed publication* I have deemed necessary to vindicate Generals Marmaduke and Cabell against injurious charges and to place the late Missouri campaign in a proper light before the public. In performing my imperative official duty in reference to that expedition I desire to avoid giving unnecessary pain to any one. I therefore frankly state to you that, believing myself fully acquainted with all the facts in relation to the return of your son, General Edwin Price, by your advice, within the Federal lines in 1862, his subsequent course, and the communications between you and him, I design to make a memoir of those facts to the President of the Confederate States, and on it and the management of the late expedition to ask from him an order that you cease to be an officer in the provisional army of those States. Such a request (and still more such an order) would perhaps necessitate the giving of more or less publicity to that memoir. With a disposition to enable you to avoid the disagreeable discussions it would occasion, I propose that if you will at once resign your commission in that army and your position of Missouri bank commissioner (assigning, if you think proper, whatever reasons for those steps you may judge best, and such as will not necessitate controversy), and abstain hereafter from any interposition, directly or indirectly, in the military or political affairs of the Confederate States or the State of Missouri, that memoir will be sent as a paper to remain in the secret archives of the Government and not used unless necessary to meet such an interposition, or an attack by yourself, or any of your friends, on the Confederate authorities or myself for the action of any of us in this matter. I presume it will be in accordance with your own feelings, as it is with mine, that any future intercourse between us shall be only in writing, confined to indispensable official business and an answer to this letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 320. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., December 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Brown's regiment Texas cavalry, upon being relieved by the battalion from the Reserve Corps, will proceed to Nacogdoches, Tex., and report to Major-General Wharton, commanding cavalry, for duty.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 27, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a letter* from the Hon. P. W. Gray, agent of the Treasury Department, in regard to

*Not found.

the seizure, by Colonel Benavides, of the customs, and complaining of his interference with the officers of the revenue department on the Rio Grande. You will direct an investigation made into this matter, require a written explanation to be made by Colonel Benavides, and will instruct him that the seizure by military officers of the revenue funds is not authorized and will under no circumstances be sanctioned. If the explanation of Colonel Benavides is not satisfactory, you will direct his arrest by General Slaughter, and forward the report to department headquarters for action. The revenue officers liable to military duty will not be relieved except under special orders from department headquarters, when arrangements will be made through the Treasury Department for supplying their places.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

MARSHALL, TEX., *December 27, 1864.*

[General S. COOPER:?]

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived at this place after a long and tedious trip, avoiding capture but running pretty close on the Yankees several times. In Jackson, Miss., I came near losing one of my little children, who was extremely ill for several days. Being detained there in consequence of my child's illness I sent my baggage on in charge of a gentleman who, through carelessness, permitted it to be captured by a gun-boat. So everything I possessed went up—my wife's and my children's and my clothing, &c. It is a serious loss, but all in a life-time.

I delivered your letter introducing me to General Smith, and he received me very kindly and evinces a disposition to aid me in every way. I shall commence immediately a thorough inspection and forward to you as detailed and correct report of affairs in this State and Arkansas as possible. I will call your attention to one grievous evil existing in an official report, which requires correction. There are a number of able-bodied men detailed on the Mississippi River to put mails and persons across the river. These men, instead of subserving the public interest, have converted their ferries into extortioning machines, and will pass deserters over as quick as anyone authorized to cross. I stopped some deserters who were about to be crossed by a man by the name of Pintard (detailed), living near Rodney. I was credibly informed that if a soldier or officer, on furlough or under orders, wanted to cross the river he will not have them put over unless he is paid $100 in advance for man and horse, while he never pretends to ask for a man's paper, being only interested in his having sufficient money. In short, hundreds of deserters are crossing the river daily, being put over by these men who get these details to keep out of the army and who are making independent fortunes. Nor are our scouts on either side of the river vigilant. In fact, I did not see any on either side near the river. The prices for passing persons across the river ought to be regulated by the authority granting the detail. Any person passing over soldiers not authorized to cross or be absent from their commands ought to be put in the field, and otherwise punished. I will report more fully and specifically (officially) as soon as I can make an investigation of the matter. I took the responsibility of stopping on this side for the present a Private Boothe, of a Texas regiment in Ross' brigade, in order to send him to the river to detect deserters from his command and have them arrested, also to get infor-

mation concerning the men who crossed these deserters over the river. I also require him to detect deserters in the Texas regiments over here. I am determined to prefer charges myself against the parties crossing them over and the officers who receive them into their companies and regiments. I did not like to stop this man, Private Boothe, but he is an energetic, reliable man, and I can make him more useful in using him for the purposes mentioned than he would otherwise be. I will send him to his command as soon as I can collect up a number of the deserters now here. If you do not approve of my stopping him let me know and I will send him back immediately.

This side of the Mississippi River is badly whipped. They receive but little news here except Yankee accounts, and they believe everything they hear in regard to reverses to our arms. General Smith has a large army, and I believe is very industrious and active. He is much abused by many citizens. I have discovered since I arrived on this side of the river that there is more loyalty, more patriotism, and better armies on the east side of the river. I will send you reports and give you all the information I can get as often as practicable. Please let me know what is going on with you as often as convenient.

Yours, truly,

J. P. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., December 27, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inclose herewith the reports* of Colonel McCray and Acting Brigadier-General Adams, and to say that he desires you will select an officer for the command of the sub-district north of the Arkansas River. The officer selected should be one of the most sterling character, being left entirely on his own resources and dependent upon the tithe cotton for his supplies. He should be one who could not be seduced from the paths of duty by the temptations of his position. It requires one of ability, energy, and firmness of purpose. He directs that Lyles' regiment, the Twenty-third Arkansas, McGhee's command, and Captain Earl's company be left in this sub-district, and that all other troops be ordered forthwith to the south of the Arkansas River. You will direct all other officers in that district to return forthwith with such of their commands as will come out. All who remain will be declared deserters and treated accordingly. If they will not come out to the army they will not be allowed to remain where they are.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: If it be possible to get one or two light-draught steamers above the raft, I cannot too earnestly beg that it may be done. This district is in the greatest danger from the difficulty of providing corn.

* Not found as inclosures.

There is not much of it, and the roads and streams are impassable in many places. If I cannot procure horses and mules from Price's army I shall not be able to move the troops, and if I had a proper organization before the troops come in (to-day being the limit to which the last of them were furloughed) I should not only have lost the men, but the mules and horses, and the same number of animals would have been feeding in the country scattered singly and in small parties. Hence, I could not have organized before to-day, but the late rains have so swollen Red River and the streams that some delay must still occur on that account. I have not yet received the decision at department headquarters as to which of the places there submitted has been selected. Most of this I have stated before, but it has this bearing now: The corn becoming more scarce, it is necessary to collect it in depots, and as our means of transportation are entirely inadequate, a steamer is of the last importance to us. The river here is very high, and I am informed that though it may have risen only a few inches at Shreveport, yet there is quite water enough to take a light-draught steamer by way of the lake. If there be a steamer that can be brought above the raft, I cannot magnify the importance of its being done without delay. On the Ouachita my difficulties are also very great. There is very little corn on that stream above the Saline. The river is now up, and I must place corn at Tate's Bluff, Camden, and Pigeon Hill, or we cannot operate at all on that line next spring, and the enemy can take possession without a struggle. I depend in a great degree upon corn from the neighborhood of Monroe and Bastrop, and I learn that the quartermaster of Harrison's brigade, stationed in that region, states that he has the sole right to the corn there. The troops of the Indian Territory are allowed to encamp for the winter on upper Red River, in my district, on my left flank; corn is forbidden me in Louisiana, on my right flank. There is none in my front, and I am directed not to use that in my rear (counties of Texas bordering on Red River) without the permission of my junior, Major-General Maxey, who has forced his troops into my district, and complained that my own troops are in his way, and all this seems to be by the authority, or at least subsequent direction, of the general commanding the department. Give me any district; I will promise to defend it to the full capacity of its resorces, but situated as I am and have been, the energy of Napoleon, with the wisdom of Solomon, cannot insure success. I have proposed remedies frequently, but they have been rejected. In consequence of the rise of the river and streams I have changed the place at which I propose to dismount the cavalry from Lewisville to Fulton, and have sent to Lewisville for General Smith's reply to my letter conveying to him the ultimate places of organization.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 27, 1864.

Hon. R. W. JOHNSON,
C. S. Senator from Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: Knowing your deep interest in the fate of this district, I send you a copy of a letter* of this date to Brigadier-General Boggs,

* See next, *ante*.

chief of staff of General Smith. I beg that you will urge on General Smith that a light-draft steamer be sent here at once, and that I may be permitted to station such of the cavalry as I may think proper in Red River County, Tex., or other counties of Texas bordering on the river, in order to relieve the valley in some degree, after the reorganization of the cavalry, whose furloughs expire only to-day. This organization will be effected as soon as they can cross the rivers and streams. General Smith has permitted Major-General Maxey to billet on my district without my consent a large brigade of cavalry, and they have engaged and consumed a large portion of the corn upon which I had a right to calculate. You will see that whilst I am compelled to speak the truth, I have done so respectfully and in a spirit of calmness and candor. I beg also that you will urge upon him the propriety of a fair division of the arms, which may come through Texas, for I fear General Smith may be satisfied to depend upon Selma, Ala., for arms for Arkansas. The events which have swept over Georgia like a whirlwind make that dependence fatal. It is obvious that there is not the least possibility of getting arms from there now.

In haste, very faithfully, yours, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 156. } *Camp Lee, December 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-Generals McNair and Tappan will hold their brigades in readiness to march on Friday, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock. They will have prepared three days' cooked rations and forage for their commands. They will take with them as little baggage as possible, as it is expected they will return in the course of five or six days. The route will be indicated before leaving camp. Each brigade will carry five rounds of ammunition.

III. Major Blocher, commanding artillery battalion, with fifty picked men, will be prepared to march on the same day and at the same hour designated in paragraph II of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, December 28, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General,
C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of General Orders, No. 70, headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, September 12, 1864,* by which the system of purchasing and collecting subsistence stores, inaugurated by this Bureau, with approval of the Secretary of War, April 15, 1863, is entirely abrogated. The very great results of the working of this system on this side of the

* See Part III, p. 925.

Mississippi River are well known. And I am informed by officers of intelligence and capacity from the Trans-Mississippi Department that by its operations alone can the troops in that department be economically and well fed. It is worthy of remark that the system established by General Smith in its stead is just that which was prevalent on this side of the river until April 15, 1863, and was then given up as inadequate for the collection of all the supplies in the country.

By the operation of this order the officer who had been selected by the Commissary-General for the management of the commissariat in Texas, because of his long experience and intimate acquaintance with the country and people, is removed, and there and elsewhere in that department men put in charge who are not known to have any other qualification than that of occupying an illegal position on the staff of the generals commanding the several military districts. Maj. Sackfield Maclin, then an officer of the U. S. Army, was at the commencement of the war in Texas. He at once entered the Confederate service, and exhibited the greatest zeal and fearlessness of personal responsibility in the advancement of its interests. Having public funds in his possession, he unhesitatingly made use of them for the purposes of the new Government, and was prominent in securing U. S. property for the Confederacy. He for a long time discharged the duties of commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance officer in the State of Texas, and was finally relieved of all, save those of commissary. When the new system was inaugurated he was appointed chief purchasing commissary of subsistence for that State.

General Magruder, while in command of that district, without authority, relieved him and appointed N. B. Pearce chief commissary. On the application of the Commissary-General, paragraph XIII, Special Orders, No. 163, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, July 11, 1863, and paragraph XXV, Special Orders, No. 250, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, October 21, 1863, were issued, restoring him to his position. The latter reaffirmed the former and annulled "orders conflicting therewith from any source whatever." I now renew my recommendation that Maj. S. Maclin be appointed commissary of subsistence, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. When General E. K. Smith assumed command of the Trans-Mississippi Department he took with him, without authority apparent in orders, Maj. W. H. Thomas, commissary of subsistence, who had been with him in Tennessee. The Commissary-General received a letter from Major Thomas, written soon after his arrival in the Trans-Mississippi Department, saying that he intended asking General Smith to assign him to the duty of collecting supplies. In reply the Commissary-General wrote him, May 6, 1863, telling him that the new purchasing system then just inaugurated must be carried out in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and appointing him chief purchaser of commissaries of subsistence for West Louisiana. He inclosed the circular of April 15, 1863, approved by the Secretary of War, establishing the purchasing system, and directed him to show both the letter and circular to General Smith. The Commissary-General wrote General Smith at the same time referring to his letter to Major Thomas. On the 7th of July, 1863, the Commissary-General again wrote Major Thomas informing him of his appointment as chief commissary of subsistence for West Louisiana, and on the 11th July, 1863, the Commissary-General again wrote him asking why he forwarded his communications through General Smith, and assuming that his letter of May 6, 1863, had never been received, again told him of his appointment. On 4th November, 1863, Major Thomas wrote

that his appointment as chief commissary of subsistence for West Louisiana was not received until July 11, 1863, and declined it, saying that he could be of more service while serving as chief commissary of subsistence on the staff of General Smith. It is respectfully submitted that the position of Major Thomas in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been productive of very evil results, and it is recommended that he be ordered to report in person, wthout delay, to the Commissary-General.

It is also asked that General Orders, No. 70, headquarters Department of Trans-Mississippi, September 12, 1864, may be revoked as being in direct violation of the orders of the Secretary of War contained in circular of this Bureau of April 15, 1863, which was by him approved; and that General Smith be called upon to explain the persistent efforts made by him since he assumed command of the Trans-Mississippi Department to overthrow the system created by the War Department and to substitute in its stead that which had been tried and given up as essentially vicious.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War for authority to carry into effect the within suggestions of the Commissary-General.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Explain to General Smith the order and plan of action referred to by Colonel Northrop and inform General Smith of the desire of the Department that it be carried out.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 28, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Owing to the scarcity of funds in this department the public credit has become so seriously impaired that even by impressment it is almost impossible to procure many articles of prime necessity for the army. A resort to the power of impressment in the absence of money to pay for the property impressed is so glaring an act of injustice and so wholly unauthorized by law, that it excites a spirit of opposition and spreads dissatisfaction among the people. With funds articles could be obtained by impressment. Without money, it is very questionable, indeed, whether that mode of obtaining supplies will be submitted to. At present the public credit is very low for the reason that the Government has outstanding in the hands of citizens over

$40,000,000 of certified accounts, some of these nearly of two years' standing. Until funds are provided for the payment of these claims, public confidence in the ability or disposition of the Government to pay its debts will be destroyed. Another evil resulting from the want of sufficient funds is being felt more and more every day. It is the demoralizing effect upon the soldiers, resulting from their not being paid. Many of the troops in this department have not been paid for eighteen months, and all of them have heavy arrears of pay due them. In this connection I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Buckner, commanding District of West Louisiana, showing the evil effects upon the discipline of his command, resulting from the failure of the Government to furnish funds to pay its soldiers. I have on more than one occasion called the attention of the agent, for this department, of the Treasury to these subjects. I have also addressed the Secretary of the Treasury to the same effect. Full estimates have been sent forward repeatedly. In September, 1864, the actual indebtedness of the department was $40,000,000, and it is doubtless nearly double that amount now. In that month (September) there had been received of the new issue just $8,000,000. The disproportion between the amount of indebtedness and funds furnished to meet it is now much greater than it was then. I trust the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury will be again directed to this subject as it is one of the greatest importance to this department.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 99. } *Shreveport, La., December 28, 1864.*

I. Soldiers who were between the ages of forty-five and fifty at the passage of the act of 17th February, 1864, and enlisted for a given period, are entitled to their discharge from field service at the expiration of their present terms of enlistment, but will be still liable to enrollment in the reserve corps. Soldiers who were over forty-five years of age at the passage of the above-named act, and had voluntarily enlisted for the war, are not entitled to change their service from the field to the reserve corps.

II. All medical examining boards in the Trans-Mississippi Department will report on the 1st day of January, 1865, and every three months thereafter, to the Chief of the Medical Bureau, and to the Medical Director, Trans-Mississippi Department, the names of the members thereof, and the orders under which they were constituted. On the formation of any new board the fact will at once be reported.

III. The daily extra compensation allowed clerks serving in the different departments, in addition to their extra pay of one dollar per day, will not exceed two dollars.

IV. Paragraph VIII, General Orders, No. 42, current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, does not entitle to a discharge men who were under forty-five years of age at the passage of the act of 17th February, 1864, nor does it embrace members of the reserve corps, or entitle them to a discharge on arriving at the age of fifty years.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, December 28, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has ordered a reserve battalion to relieve Colonel Brown's regiment, for general duty at Tyler, and Brown's regiment to report to Major-General Wharton, and to say that in its present position this regiment is entirely ineffective for active service. That his design is to retain Wharton's command at a central point which will enable him to send a strong command to the enemy from any direction he may approach. This command being kept in condition to move at a moment's notice will be of great assistance should the enemy make any serious demonstration against your district from the coast.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Washington, December 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter 4962, 21st of December, from General Smith, in which he states that "when Wharton's cavalry was ordered to Texas Carter's regiment, of Steele's brigade, and Logan's brigade of cavalry remained under your (my) command," and that a portion of this command should have been disposable for the purposes required by me on account of "the inactivity of the enemy and the exhausted condition of the country." In reply, I have the honor to say that the command of Logan was less than a regiment, was perfectly broken down by duty on the front, where the forage was entirely insufficient to support it, and was ordered to Walnut Hill to recruit, from which it could not move. Lieutenant-Colonel Giddings, commanding the Twenty-first Texas Cavalry, of Steele's brigade, was eighty miles from here, and four companies picketing in front of Camden, and the rest of his regiment ordered to report to Captain Polk, in charge of cotton office, under orders from department headquarters. I had no other cavalry except Newton's, which it was necessary to keep in front of this place in the direction of Arkadelphia. I hope I will not find it necessary to disturb Gano's brigade at present, as I have devised the plan of bringing the infantry and cavalry together.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Washington, Ark., December 28, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE A. GALLAGHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Your note asking for my report of the part my command took in the late expedition to Missouri is at hand. It is impossible at this time to make such a report correct. You are aware that not one

of the four brigade commanders with me on that expedition is now present, nor have I seen one of them or had any report whatever of the part taken by brigades or regiments. My division will soon be reorganized, when I trust to be able to make my report. To have done this before now or at this time would, necessarily, do injustice to the troops I had the honor to command. Just as soon as I can prepare myself with reports from my regimental and brigade commanders, I shall without delay and with great pleasure forward my official report.

Regretting, major, that I have not been able to do so before this, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 157. } *Camp Lee, December 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Major Blocher, commanding artillery battalion, will have one battery fully prepared for service in readiness to march on the 30th instant, in addition to the fifty men ordered by paragraph III, Special Orders 156, from these headquarters. Major Blocher will send at once to his herd for the number of horses required for this battery.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 322. } *Shreveport, La., December 29, 1864.*

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XV. Colonel Martin's regiment Texas cavalry will report to Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch for temporary duty.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 100. } *Shreveport, La., December 29, 1864.*

I. At a court of inquiry convened at Camden, Ark., by virtue of Special Orders, No. 142, paragraph IV, June 7, 1864, department headquarters, to examine into, report upon, and express their opinion as to the merits of a charge against Brig. Gen. Dandridge McRae, Provisional Army, C. S., of misbehavior before the enemy at the attack upon Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, the following conclusion was arrived at by the court:

FINDING AND OPINION OF THE COURT.

The testimony being before the court, with the statement of Brigadier-General McRae, and the court being cleared for deliberation, and having duly considered the testimony of all the witnesses, together with

the papers and maps accompanying the record, are of opinion that General McRae's conduct at Helena, on the 4th of July, 1863, on the occasion of the attack on the enemy at that place, was obnoxious to no charge of misbehavior before the enemy.

II. The court of inquiry in the case of Brig. Gen. D. McRae is dissolved.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 158. } *Camp Lee, December 29, 1864.*

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IV. The brigades of Generals McNair and Tappan and the portion of artillery designated in paragraph III, Special Orders 156, and VI, Special Orders 157, from these headquarters, will take up the line of march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock in the direction of Fulton, via Spring Hill, in the following order: First, McNair's brigade; second, Tappan's brigade; third, artillery. The command will not march above twelve miles the first day, the advance brigade selecting camps for the whole command. The trains will move in rear of the column in the order of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 101. } *Shreveport, La., December 30, 1864.*

I. To enable the Cotton Bureau to close its business satisfactorily, and for the protection of parties who had contracted with it under the provisions of General Orders, No. 35, current series, department headquarters, the following arrangement has been made with the Treasury Department, viz: That the certificates of exemption which had been regularly given by the Cotton Bureau before the publication of General Orders, No. 84, current series, department headquarters, and such as might be given in fulfillment of contracts for supplies or for cotton purchases under Order No. 35, which had been entered into and made before the publication of Order No. 84, would be entitled to permits for exportation under the regulations promulgated in General Orders, No. 35, until the 1st day of February, 1865, and not afterward.

II. No certificate of permit for the exportation of cotton will be issued by any military authority in this department for any other purpose than is authorized by the foregoing paragraph.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. —.] HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Lee, December 30, 1864.

The major-general commanding division has with much regret and mortification recently received many and repeated complaints from the citizens of the surrounding country, especially from those living in the

vicinity of the Cut-Off, that the soldiery of this division are committing many acts of depredation and violence. So great has been the confidence reposed by him in the honor and integrity of the men and officers of his command, that when the above-mentioned complaints were first laid before him, he could not be convinced that any of them would be guilty of the conduct alleged, and therefore took no steps to confine them more closely to their encampments. Facts have, however, come to his knowledge which prove too clearly that the perpetrators of these outrages belong to this command; and he now calls upon its members to come forward and repay his confidence and kindness by making known the aiders and abettors in all acts of violence of which they may be cognizant, in order that the villainy of a few may be severely punished and this command relieved of the stigma thereby attached to it. Should, however, no response be made to the above invitation and these outrages be continued, prompt measures will be taken to discover and punish those committing them, and the whole command will, by strict guards, be confined to narrow limits, that the citizens, on whom depends as much as upon the troops the success of our cause, may be protected in the enjoyment of their rights.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

C. E. KIDDER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT
Shreveport, December 31, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, concerning the reorganization of General Price's command, and to say that the first plan appears to be the best, but requires explanation concerning the organization of Colonel Brooks' brigade. The brigade you propose is not the one raised by Colonel Brooks, and to which the general proposed assigning him and contains a Missouri (Slayback's) command. It should consist entirely of Arkansas troops. As the President has recommended legislation upon the subject of consolidation of small commands, General Smith does not desire to anticipate this legislation, and does not approve of the consolidation proposed. Webb's, Kidder's, and Roberts' unattached companies do not appear in the returns of the department, and before assigning them as cavalry he desires to be fully informed as to the manner of their organization and the duties upon which they have been engaged. The commands recruited in Missouri will have to be organized according to law before they can be recognized or formed into brigades, and he insists that they shall not be formed from deserters, absentees, or by transfers. When regiments properly recruited have not a sufficient number of men to be received, they can be combined with the consent of all concerned. When they decline to combine for completing the organization they will have to be assigned to fill up the infantry regiments of the Missouri division. In regard to the independent companies of Webb, Kidder, and Roberts, which are by plan first attached to Cabell's brigade, they should be inspected, and if properly and legally organized should be attached to some battalion of Arkansas troops to complete a regimental organization. The general commanding objects to retaining independent companies and

regards the regiment as the unit of organizations. If those companies are left independent it will only cause future trouble. Webb's company, he has understood, was a marauding detachment in the vicinity of Augusta, Ark., and Webb himself is reported to be absent from his regiment without authority. He is also under the impression that Kidder's company is composed of absentees and deserters from the infantry, and was mounted without proper authority, he thinks, by General Churchill. Each of these companies should be carefully inspected. Slayback's command being a new organization and but 300 strong certainly cannot be a legally organized regiment, and being Missourians, if retained in service should be a legally organized battalion and attached to Marmaduke's brigade under the first plan. The commands brought from Arkansas by Colonel Brooks should be inspected, regularly received into service, and legally organized into regiments. The battalions, with the exception of Buck Brown's battalion, should be combined into a regiment and attached to the Arkansas brigade in the place of Slayback's. This brigade will be the first dismounted when the necessities of the service require it. Before assigning Colonel Brooks to command his relative rank with Colonel Logan should be ascertained. In regard to Jackman's brigade, which appears in the second plan, Colonels Schnable and Hunter are both represented to be good officers. Jackman has been deservedly recommended. Of Williams' regiment General Smith knows nothing, but if these regiments are properly organized he thinks they can be successfully dismounted by retaining Jackman in command of the brigade. They are each reported to have 400 men. You may have to combine one with the others, thus making these regiments of the minimum number of men. The State battalion, organized by General Rains, and which was turned over under agreement with Governor Reynolds, I would suggest could be combined with Slayback's and organized into a regiment, as under agreement it was promised to be retained mounted. The general commanding desires that you will direct Major Shaler to make an inspection of the organizations and receive them into service. He knows that Major Shaler will literally carry out his instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR SCULLYVILLE,

December 31, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. D. H. COOPER:]

GENERAL: I have gleaned much information this trip. It is in substance as follows: Doctor M., by agent, informed me that the Federal army would all be gone from Fort Smith in eight or ten days from the 28th instant. They had orders from Washington City to evacuate Forts S[mith], Gibson, and Little Rock, holding no post save Helena. The Governor, Generals Steele and Thayer, had sent Fishback to Washington to protest and ask that the order be revoked. From other sources too reliable to be doubted, I have it that from the 25th to the 27th five boats arrived at Fort S[mith] empty, bringing no supplies. As soon as it could be done these were loaded with men and cannon and returned down the river. Since then boats have continued to arrive empty and go away loaded. On the 27th or 28th the ordnance was moved from

Forts Nos. 3 and 4 and some of the rifle-pits filled up. On the same day or 29th a number of winter-quarters huts and tents were burned. Those of the Kansas Second were entirely destroyed.

Through a Federal major I learn that there are to be two regiments left to garrison the post. (The cannon from Nos. 3 and 4 were sent down the river.) Doctor M. earnestly desires that the place be occupied by our troops at once. His impression is that all will leave. My own is that perhaps two regiments will be left. Many different surmises are made by the soldiers of the army. Some say they are going to Texas, via Little Rock; others say to Virginia; others, to Tennessee. We have possession of Nashville, and I think they are ordered to Tennessee. That the greater part, if not all, of the army are leaving Fort S[mith] there is no doubt in my mind. They say Sherman has Savannah. Lincoln is certainly elected, McClellan carrying only two States—New Jersey and Kentucky. Some say the drafting has commenced. From all accounts there is much excitement and confusion in the North. I can learn nothing certain of the fighting. Families who are with me from Missouri say the copperheads and abolitionists are having bloody fights, copperheads carrying the day. I have also learned that Sherman is completely trapped in Savannah. The Federals are not jubilant by any means over the capture of S[avannah]. Some of the Federal officers (so since told) offer to bet that peace will be made by the 1st of April.

Reported no troops at Van Buren. I send you a bulletin handed me by Captain Judson. I think it was printed in Fort Smith for the edification and consolation of war-sick Federal soldiers. I trust some move may be made to take in the paltry force at Fort S[mith]. It can be done. The guns are still on Nos. 1 and 2, perhaps left for the last for safety.

Respectfully,

W.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
January 5, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded for information of General Maxey, with request that the letter may be forwarded to department headquarters.

The Texas brigade, near Laynesport, being no doubt in camp, and in condition for instant service, might capture Fort Smith and destroy the works and public property there without difficulty. There are also some 500 or 600 guerrillas about Shawneetown, well mounted, who would gladly go in.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., January 8, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

The order herein referred to, if issued, was based on the condition of things in Tennessee and Georgia at the date of its issuance. Federal dispatches received last night lead me to conclude that if issued it will be countermanded. The evacuation of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, however, is probable, outside of this order, for reasons which I have frequently stated. The hay of their supply trains having been de-

stroyed last fall by my forces, and nothing of consequence raised in vicinity of either place, they can't subsist, provided the river is guarded. I am advised by General Magruder that he has sent Colonel Brooks, with 1,000 men and two pieces artillery, to the Arkansas for that purpose. If Brooks is fit for his post he has a splendid opening, and can do great service; if not, it will only be another failure. If he is any account, he will know of these movements and can advise General Magruder. I will send copy hereof to General Magruder by to-day's mail.

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Central Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	7	.....	.....	7	10
Bates' regiment, 13th Texas Infantry	29	430	430	517	689
Smith's company, 25th Texas Cavalry	4	44	44	49	67
Dunn's and Goode's companies unattached cavalry	7	87	87	103	157
McCord's regiment cavalry	11	105	104	163	429
Hughes' light battery	4	62	62	78	97
Welhausen's light battery	3	53	53	80	96
Nichols' light battery	3	50	50	58	75
Post of Matagorda	1	.....	.....	1	1
Post of Columbia	3	.....	.....	3	3
Post of Velasco	2	.....	.....	2	2
Post of Columbus	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	75	831	830	1,062	1,627

Abstract from return of the Defenses of Galveston, Brig. Gen. James M. Hawes commanding, for December 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Staff	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
Dege's battery light artillery	4	103	103	129	183	8
Bradford's regiment Texas Cavalry	18	314	314	383	611	.....
8th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	12	256	256	299	436	.....
2d Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	20	211	211	308	513	.....
1st Regiment Heavy Artillery	19	380	380	570	852	.....
Timmons' regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	14	204	204	266	552	.....
20th Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	19	609	609	718	1,125	.....
2d Regiment Texas Cavalry	23	107	107	147	303	.....
Total	140	2,184	2,184	2,831	4,586	8

Abstract from return of the Third Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Staff	7	.....	.....	7	10	.....
Seventh Brigade.						
Brigadier-General SLAUGHTER.						
Staff	5	.....	.....	5	8	.....
2d Regiment of Cavalry	59	313	313	420	754	.....
Baird's regiment of cavalry	20	331	331	402	619	.....
Anderson's regiment of cavalry	24	321	321	398	705	.....
Benavides' regiment of cavalry	17	268	268	328	524	.....
Gillespie's cavalry command	4	114	114	136	420	.....
Ford's cavalry command	37	521	521	700	1,144	.....
Welhausen's light battery	2	45	45	55	74	4
Hughes' light battery	4	64	64	80	100	4
Jones' light battery	5	63	63	77	101	6
Nichols' light battery	2	53	53	79	95	4
Total	179	2,093	2,093	2,680	4,544	18
Eighth Brigade.						
Brigadier-General MCCULLOCH.						
Staff	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
Sweet's regiment of cavalry	11	148	148	195	232	.....
Brown's regiment of cavalry	21	391	391	532	792	.....
Bradford's regiment of cavalry	21	367	367	439	682	.....
McCord's regiment of cavalry	11	105	105	163	429	.....
Border Regiment of Cavalry	33	493	493	559	860	.....
Dunn's company of cavalry	3	53	53	59	81	.....
Goode's company of cavalry	4	34	34	44	76	.....
Rutherford's company of infantry	3	46	46	53	143	.....
Hopkins' company of infantry	1	57	57	60	82	.....
Total	115	1,694	1,694	2.111	3,384	.....
Grand total	301	3,787	3,787	4,798	7,938	.....

Abstract from return of the Western Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	7	1	8	8	.....
Northern division, Western Sub-District (Pyron)	33	142	206	360	.....
Western division, Western Sub-District (Benavides)	13	224	279	457	.....
Southern division, Western Sub-District (Ford)	47	673	873	1,462	.....
Fort Brown (Jones)	13	188	241	315	3
Corpus Christi (Jones)	3	64	67	91	.....
Total	116	1,292	1,674	2,693	6

Abstract from return of the Eastern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Paul O. Hébert commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men			
Staff	2	.....	.....	3	3
Spaight's regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry	29	610	610	641	1,013
Post of Houston	12	.....	.....	12	13
Post of Sabine	6	.....	.....	8	9
Ragsdale's battalion Texas Cavalry	15	171	171	222	379
Detachment Thirteenth Texas Infantry	7	121	121	160	271
Daly's company, Fourth Regiment, Arizona Brigade	2	54	54	65	87
Post of Hempstead	3	21	21	25	25
Anderson's Texas Cavalry	24	321	321	398	705
Gillespie's (Twenty-fifth) Texas Cavalry	4	103	103	119	382
Detachment Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry	.....	11	11	17	38
Menard's unattached cavalry company	.....	11	11	13	81
Two unattached cavalry companies	6	173	173	179	203
Post of Anderson	2	.....	.....	3	3
Post of Crockett	.....	10	10	11	11
Post of Navasoto	3	.....	.....	4	4
Total	115	1,606	1,606	1,880	3,227

Abstract from return of the Second Infantry Division, Brig. Gen. Paul O. Hébert commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Sixth Brigade.						
Staff	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....
8th Regiment Infantry	15	313	313	362	524	.....
13th Regiment Infantry	34	560	560	683	966	.....
Spaight's regiment infantry	29	610	610	641	1,013	.....
Ragsdale's cavalry	15	171	171	222	379	.....
Menard's company cavalry	.....	11	11	13	81	.....
Beazley's company cavalry	3	103	103	123	132	.....
Total	98	1,768	1,768	2,047	3,098	.....
Fifth Brigade.						
Brigadier-General HAWES.						
Staff	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
2d Regiment Infantry	20	211	211	308	513	.....
20th Regiment Infantry	19	609	609	718	1,125	.....
Timmons' regiment infantry	14	204	204	266	552	.....
1st Regiment Heavy Artillery	19	380	380	570	852	.....
Battalion light artillery	4	103	103	129	183	8
Total	87	1,507	1,507	2,002	3,236	8
Grand total	185	3,275	3,275	4,049	6,334	8

Abstract from return of the Northern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	7	.....	.....	17	18
Border Regiment	37	498	498	568	865
Barry's battalion	17	273	273	384	521
Post Tyler	32	469	469	712	1,028
Post Waco	3	.....	.....	12	12
Post Bonham	4	69	69	151	239
Post Sherman	1	.....	.....	21	21
Post McKinney	2	.....	.....	55	67
Post Rusk	5	19	19	99	103
Total	108	1,328	1,328	2,019	2,874

Abstract from return of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General E. Kirby Smith commanding, for the month of December, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Effective total.	Aggregate present and absent.	Field artillery.			Prisoners of war or in arrest.	
	Officers.	Men.				Companies.	Pieces.	Horses and mules.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Bureau staff	6	.....	6	.....	6	....	....	.....	....	.....
General staff	25	.....	25	.....	26	....	....	.....	....	.....
Total department and general headquarters.	31	.....	31	.....	32	....	....	.....	....	.....
Buckner's (First) Army Corps:										
Corps staff	14	.....	14	.....	14	....	....	.....	....	.....
1st Texas Infantry Division (Forney).	237	3,456	5,430	4,567	8,032	4	17	200	1	35
2d Infantry Division (Polignac).	319	4,239	6,207	4,907	8,847	5	16	223	1	46
2d Texas Cavalry Division (Maxey). *a*	147	1,676	2,381	1,924	4,260	....	....	.....	5	31
2d Texas Cavalry Division (Maxey). *b*	149	2,350	2,970	2,580	4,884	....	8	102	5	52
1st Louisiana Cavalry Division (Brent).	193	2,423	3,258	2,771	6,315	....	....	.....	5	19
Light and heavy artillery	26	446	608	516	1,037	13	12	340	4	10
Total	1,085	14,590	20.868	17,265	33,389	22	53	865	21	193
Magruder's (Second) Army Corps:										
Corps staff	15	.....	15	.....	16	....	....	.....	....	.....
1st Arkansas Infantry Division (Churchill). *c*	237	2,933	3,726	3,273	5,769	....	12	240	25	239
1st Missouri Infantry Division (Parsons). *c*	125	1,782	2,226	1,999	3,648	....	8	102	34	575
1st Texas Cavalry Division (Wharton).	.....	.....	4,918	.....	9,117	1	4	77	....	.....
Marmaduke's Missouri Cavalry Division (Marmaduke). *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fagan's Arkansas Cavalry Division (Fagan). *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	377	4,715	10,885	12,772	18,550	1	24	419	59	814

a Fourth and Sixth Brigades in District of West Louisiana.
b Fifth Brigade serving in Indian Territory.
c Returns incomplete.
d No returns received. Estimated at about 3,500 effective.*

* This remark applies to the two divisions.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Effective total.	Aggregate present and absent.	Field artillery.			Prisoners of war or in arrest.	
	Officers.	Men.				Companies.	Pieces.	Horses and mules.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Walker's (Third) Army Corps:										
Corps staff	18	.....	18	.....	18	....	....	.....	....	.....
2d Texas Infantry Division	179	3,198	4,183	3,558	6,377	2	8	167	6	99
3d Texas Cavalry Division (Drayton).	233	3,136	4,050	3,410	6,683	4	18	385	4	63
Total	430	6,334	8,251	6,968	13,078	6	a26	552	10	162
Cavalry Corps (Cooper):										
Cooper's division Indian troops	141	1,145	1,401	1,235	6,618	....	6	77	....	.....
Unattached troops in Indian Territory.	26	364	485	423	873	....	....	.....	....	1
First Trans-Mississippi Battalion Cavalry.	15	353	397	355	455	....	....	.....	....	3
Squadron 25th Texas Cavalry	3	59	84	74	131	....	....	.....	....	.....
1st Battalion Engineer Troops	13	350	414	368	669	....	....	.....	....	6
Reserve Battalion Artillery	11	197	238	212	602	....	11	.....	1	4
Total	209	2,468	3,019	2,667	9,348	....	17	77	1	14
Grand total	2,132	28,107	43,054	39,672	74,397	29	120	1,913	91	1,183

a Fifty-six pieces of heavy artillery also reported.

Organization of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding, December 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Col. Henry T. Douglas.
Courier Battalion, Maj. T. J. Bird.
24th and 25th Texas Cavalry (detachment), Capt. J. P. Montgomery.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

FIRST TEXAS INFANTRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

First Texas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS N. WAUL.

8th [12th] Texas, Col. Overton Young.
18th Texas, Col. Thomas R. Bonner.
22d Texas, Col. Richard B. Hubbard.
13th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Anderson F. Crawford.

Second Texas Infantry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. RICHARD WATERHOUSE.

3d Texas, Col. Philip N. Luckett.
16th Texas, Col. George Flournoy.
17th Texas, Col. George W. Jones.
19th Texas, Col. Ennis W. Taylor.
16th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. William Fitzhugh.

Third Texas Infantry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. MACLAY.

11th Texas, Col. James H. Jones.
14th Texas, Col. Edward Clark.
28th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Eli H. Baxter.
Gould's battalion cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. Robert S. Gould.

(A fourth brigade, organized from dismounted cavalry regiments, attached to this division.)

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CAMILLE J. POLIGNAC.

Fourth Texas Infantry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. KING.

15th Texas, Col. James E. Harrison.
17th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Thomas F. Tucker.
31st Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Frederick J. Malone.
Alexander's (Texas) cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. John H. Caudle.
Merrick's (Texas) cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. George W. Merrick.

First Louisiana Infantry, Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALLEN THOMAS.

3d Louisiana, Col. Samuel D. Russell.
17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson.
26th Louisiana, Col. William C. Crow.
27th Louisiana, Col. Alexander S. Norwood.
28th [29th] Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Landry.
31st Louisiana, Col. Charles H. Morrison.
Weatherby's (Louisiana) battalion, Capt. R. C. Weatherby.

Second Louisiana Infantry Brigade.

18th Louisiana (consolidated), Lieut. Col. William Mouton.
28th Louisiana, Col. Thomas W. Pool.
Crescent Regiment (Louisiana, consolidated), Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Hyatt.

SECOND TEXAS CAVALRY DIVISION.

Actg. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. MAXEY.

Fourth Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. ARTHUR P. BAGBY.

1st Texas, Col. William O. Yager.
34th Texas, Col. Alexander W. Terrell.
35th Texas, Col. James B. Likens.

Sixth Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. XAVIER B. DEBRAY.

23d Texas, Col. Nicholas C. Gould.
26th Texas, Lieut. Col. Medard Menard.
32d [36th] Texas, Maj. William O. Hutchison.

Fifth Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. RICHARD M. GANO.

29th Texas, Col. Charles De Morse.
30th Texas, Col. Edward J. Gurley.
33d Texas, Col. James Duff.
Martin's (Texas), Col. Leonidas M. Martin.
Hardeman's (Texas) cavalry battalion, Lieut. Col. Peter Hardeman.
Wells' (Texas) cavalry battalion, Lieut. Col. John W. Wells.
Good's (Texas) cavalry battalion, Lieut. Col. Chaplin Good.

First Louisiana Cavalry Brigade.

Actg. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH L. BRENT.

2d Louisiana, Col. William G. Vincent.
7th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Amedée Bringier.
8th Louisiana, Col. B. W. Clark.
Vinson's (Louisiana) Scouts, Capt. B. P. L. Vinson.

Third Louisiana Cavalry Brigade.

Col. ISAAC F. HARRISON.

3d Louisiana, Col. Isaac F. Harrison.
4th Louisiana, Col. A. J. McNeill.
5th Louisiana, Col. Richard L. Capers.
6th Louisiana, Col. William Harrison.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

FIRST ARKANSAS INFANTRY DIVISION.

Actg. Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. CHURCHILL.

First Arkansas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. ROANE.

26th Arkansas, Col. Iverson L. Brooks.
Davie's (Arkansas), Col. James M. Davie.
Gause's (Arkansas), Col. Lucian C. Gause.
Rogan's (Arkansas), Col. James W. Rogan.

Second Arkansas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.

1st Consolidated Arkansas, Lieut. Col. William W. Reynolds.
2d Consolidated Arkansas, Col. Thomas J. Reid, jr.
3d Consolidated Arkansas, Col. H. G. P. Williams.

Third Arkansas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. TAPPAN.

19th Arkansas, Col. William R. Hardy.
27th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. James M. Riggs.
33d Arkansas, Col. Thomas D. Thomson.
Shaver's (Arkansas), Col. R. G. Shaver.

Fourth Arkansas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER T. HAWTHORN.

34th Arkansas, Col. William H. Brooks.
Bell's (Arkansas), Col. Samuel S. Bell.
McCord's (Arkansas), Col. Henry J. McCord.
Polk's (Arkansas), Col. Cadwallader Polk.

FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY DIVISION.

Actg. Maj. Gen. MOSBY M. PARSONS.

First Missouri Infantry Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. MITCHELL.

8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John W. Smizer.
9th Missouri, Col. Richard H. Musser.
12th Missouri, Col. Willis M. Ponder.

Second Missouri Infantry Brigade.

Col. SIMON P. BURNS.

10th Missouri, Col. William M. Moore.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Murray.
16th Missouri, Col. Levin M. Lewis.
9th Battalion (Missouri) Sharpshooters, Maj. Lebbeus A. Pindall.

(This division has been largely recruited from men who came out of Missouri with Major-General Price.)

FIRST TEXAS CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE.

12th Texas, Col. William H. Parsons.
19th Texas, Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Watson.
21st Texas, Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Giddings.
Morgan's (Texas), Lieut. Col. Charles L. Morgan.

Second Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES P. MAJOR.

Baylor's (Texas), Col. George W. Baylor.
Chisum's (Texas), Col. Isham Chisum.
Lane's (Texas), Col. Walter P. Lane.
Madison's (Texas), Col. George T. Madison.

Third Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. HARDEMAN.

4th Texas, Lieut. Col. George J. Hampton.
5th Texas, Col. Henry C. McNeill.
7th Texas, Col. Gustave Hoffmann.
Waller's (Texas), Col. Edward Waller, jr.

Unattached.

11th Arkansas Cavalry, Col. John L. Logan.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN. G. WALKER.

SECOND TEXAS INFANTRY DIVISION.

Fifth Texas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. HAWES.

2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.
20th Texas, Col. Henry M. Elmore.
Timmons' (Texas), Col. Barnard Timmons.
1st Texas Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph J. Cook.

Sixth Texas Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL O. HÉBERT.

8th Texas, Col. A. M. Hobby.
13th Texas, Col. Joseph Bates.
Griffin's (Texas), Lieut. Col. William H. Griffin.
Spaight's (Texas), Lieut. Col. Ashley W. Spaight.

THIRD TEXAS CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. DRAYTON.

Seventh Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER.

2d Texas, Col. Charles L. Pyron.
Anderson's (Texas), Col. T. Scott Anderson.
Baird's (Texas), Col. Spruce M. Baird.
Benavides' (Texas), Col. Santos Benavides.

Eighth Texas Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH.

Bourland's (Texas), Col. James Bourland.
Bradford's (Texas), Col. Chas. M. Bradford.
Brown's (Texas), Col. Reuben R. Brown.
McCord's (Texas), Col. James E. McCord.

Unattached.

15th Texas Cavalry (detachment), Col. George H. Sweet.
Daly's battalion (Texas) cavalry, Lieut. Col. Andrew Daly.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE.

FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY DIVISION.

Actg. Maj. Gen. JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

First Missouri Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH O. SHELBY.

Elliott's (Missouri), Maj. Benjamin Elliott.
Gordon's (Missouri), Col. Benjamin F. Gordon.
Shanks' (Missouri), Col. David Shanks.
Smith's (Missouri), Col. Moses W. Smith.
Wood's battalion (Missouri), Maj. Robert C. Wood.

Second Missouri Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Jr.

3d Missouri, Col. Colton Greene.
4th Missouri, Col. John Q. Burbridge.
8th Missouri, Col. William L. Jeffers.
7th Missouri, Col. Solomon G. Kitchen.
10th Missouri, Col. Robert R. Lawther.

Unattached.

Collins' company (Missouri), Capt. Robert Collins.

FIRST ARKANSAS CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. FAGAN.

First Arkansas Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM L. CABELL.

1st Arkansas, Col. James C. Monroe.
2d Arkansas, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
Gordon's (Arkansas), Col. Anderson Gordon.
Gunter's (Arkansas), Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Gunter.
Harrell's (Arkansas) battalion, Maj. John M. Harrell.
Hill's (Arkansas), Col. John F. Hill.

Second Arkansas Cavalry Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

Crawford's (Arkansas), Col. William A. Crawford.
McMurtrey's (Arkansas) battalion, Lieut. Col. Elisha L. McMurtrey.
Stirman's (Arkansas) battalion, Lieut. Col. Ras. Stirman.
Wright's (Arkansas), Col. John C. Wright.

COOPER'S INDIAN CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DOUGLAS H. COOPER.

First Indian Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STAND WATIE.

1st Cherokee, Col. Robert C. Parks.
2d Cherokee, Col. William P. Adair.
Battalion Cherokees, Maj. Joseph A. Scales.
1st Creek, Col. Daniel N. McIntosh.
2d Creek, Col. Chilly McIntosh.
Squadron Creeks, Capt. R. Kenard.
1st Osage Battalion, Maj. Broke Arm.
1st Seminole Battalion, Lieut. Col. John Jumper.

Second Indian Cavalry Brigade.

Col. TANDY WALKER.

1st Chickasaw, Lieut. Col. Lemuel M. Reynolds.
1st Choctaw Battalion, Lieut. Col. Jackson McCurtain.
1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Battalion, Lieut. Col. James Riley.
2d Choctaw, Col. Simpson N. Folsom.
Reserve Squadron, Capt. George Washington

Unattached.

Burnet's (Texas) Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.
20th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. John R. Johnson.

ARTILLERY.

CHURCHILL'S DIVISION.

Blocher's Battalion.

Etter's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Chambers B. Etter.
Marshall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. John G. Marshall.
McNally's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Francis McNally.
Trigg's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. John T. Trigg.
Zimmerman's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. J. V. Zimmerman.
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. Christopher C. Scott.

PARSONS' DIVISION.

Lesueur's (Missouri) battery, Capt. A. A. Lesueur.
Ruffner's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Samuel T. Ruffner.

FAGAN'S DIVISION.

Hughey's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. William M. Hughey.

MARMADUKE'S DIVISION.

Pratt's Battalion.

Collins' (Missouri) battery, Capt. Richard A. Collins.
Harris' (Missouri) battery, Capt. S. S. Harris.
Hynson's (Texas) battery, Capt. H. C. Hynson.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.

Squires' Battalion.

Barnes' (Confederate) battery, Capt. John T. M. Barnes.
Gibson's (Texas) battery, Capt. William E. Gibson.
Gordy's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Minos T. Gordy.
Winchester's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. B. Felix Winchester.
Daniel's (Texas) battery, Capt. James M. Daniel.
Haldeman's (Texas) battery, Capt. Horace Haldeman.

POLIGNAC'S DIVISION.

Faries' Battalion.

West's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Henry C. West.
Benton's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Thomas O. Benton.
Drew's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Newit J. Drew.
Thomas' (Louisiana) battery, Capt. S. M. Thomas.

MAXEY'S DIVISION.

Semmes' Battalion, Horse Artillery.

Cameron's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. A. J. Cameron.
Moseley's (Texas) battery, Capt. William G. Moseley.
Nettles' (Texas) battery, Capt. T. D. Nettles.
Wade's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Benjamin Wade.
West's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. John A. A. West.
McMahan's (Texas) battery, Capt. M. V. McMahan.

Krumbhaar's Battalion.

Dashiell's (Texas) battery, Capt. George R. Dashiell.
Howell's (Texas) battery, Capt. Sylvanus Howell.
Lee's (Texas) battery, Lieut. Roswell W. Lee.
Stafford's (Texas) battery, Capt. W. M. Stafford.

HÉBERT'S DIVISION.

Wilson's Battalion.

Dege's (Texas) battery, Capt. A. E. Dege.
Hughes' (Texas) battery, Capt. Robert J. Hughes.
Nichols' (Texas) battery, Capt. William H. Nichols.
Welhausen's (Texas) battery, Capt. Charles Welhausen
Willke's (Texas) battery, Capt. H. Willke.

SLAUGHTER'S BRIGADE.

Jones' (Texas) battery, Capt. O. G. Jones.

UNATTACHED.

Edgar's (Texas) battery, Capt. William Edgar.
Hutton's (Louisiana) Heavy Artillery, Capt. T. H. Hutton.
8th Company Louisana (McCrory's) Heavy Artillery, 2d Battalion Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Maj. George W. Logan.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abreu's (Francisco P.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Adair's (William P.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Cherokee.*

Adair's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*

Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Adams' (C Powell) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*

Adams' (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*

Addeman's (Joshua M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment, Battery H.*

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Dimon's (Charles A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Dinger's (Franz) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Dismukes' (Paul T.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Dodd's Scouts. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Dodd.*
Dodge's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*
Dole's (George) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Doniphan County Militia, Infantry. See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment, Militia.*
Donovan's (Alonzo) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Donovan's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dooley's (Sylvester V.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Dornblaser's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Doudna's (Willoughby) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Douglas' (Henry T.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
Dox's (Hamilton B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Drake's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Draper's (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*

Drew's (Newit J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Drish's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*

Ducey's (Patrick A.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Duff's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*

Dumonteil's (Felix) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*

Dungan's (Warren S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Dunn's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Dyer's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*

Eads' (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Earl's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Earl.*

Earle's (Clement G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 98th Regiment.*

Earle's (Willard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*

Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*

Eaton's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*

Eaton's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*

Eaton's (Sheldon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*

Eayre's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post.*

Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Edgar's (William) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Edington's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery.*

Edmiston's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Edwards' (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

Elliott's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Elliott's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Elliott's (Isaac H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Ellis' (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Ellsworth's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Elmore's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*

Eppstein's (Joseph A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*

Erskine's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*

Etter's (Chambers B.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Evans' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Evans.*

Evans' (Albert C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*

Evans' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Evans' (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*

Everest's (Aaron S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Everett's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Fair's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*

Faries' (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Pelican Artillery, post.*

Faringhy's (Louis O.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Farrar's (Lochlin J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Farrell's (M. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*

Fearing's (Hawkes, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Fenex's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 73d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Fenn's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Fenton's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*

Ferguson's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Ferrell's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment (Gordon's).*

Ferris' (Horace F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*

Fettis' (Jesse) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*

Ffrench's (William) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Fish's (Stillman O.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Fisk's (Julius G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Fiske's (William O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Fitch's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*

Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*

Fitzgerald's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Fitzhugh's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*

Flagg's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*

Flesh's (Mathew M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 42d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Flesher's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Fletcher's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*

Flournoy's (George) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*

Floyd's (Spencer B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*

Foley's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*

Folsom's (Simpson N.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Choctaw.*

Forbes' (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 42d Regiment.*

Ford's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Ford's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Foreman's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*

Foreman's (John A.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Home Guards.*

Foster's (Everett W.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Foster's (Hiram B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 86th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Foust's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*

Fouts' (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Fox's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 26th Battery.*

Fraker's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Frank's (Adam) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G;* also *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*

Freudenberg's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th and 23d Regiments.*

Friesner's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*

Frink's (Edwin B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Frisbie's (Henry N.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment.*

Fritz's (Emil) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Fuchs' (F. William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*

Fullagar's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Fuller's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*

Fuller's (Irving W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*

Fulton's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Fulton's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 72d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Funke's (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Gale's (Daniel Q.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 54th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Gallaher's (George) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 60th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Gandolfo's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gardner's (Patrick S.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Garfield's (Henry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Garth's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Garth's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Gaskill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment (old).*
Gause's (Lucian C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Gentry's Artillery. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Gentry.*
Gerald's (Anson R.) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gibson's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Giddings' (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Giddings' (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gill's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (C. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Gillette's (Lee P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gillpatrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment (Colored).*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Goelzer's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Good's (Chaplin) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Goodale's (Greenleaf A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment.*
Goode's (H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Goode's (Philip H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Battery.*
Gooding's (Albert L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Goodspeed's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Goos' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 34th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Gordon's (Anderson) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Gordon's (B. Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Gordy's (Minos T.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Mary's Cannoneers, Artillery, post.*
Gorham's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gould's (Nicholas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Gould's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 6th Battalion.*
Gove's (Greenville L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Graham's (Stafford) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 70th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Grant's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Grass' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Graton's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment (Colored).*
Gray's (Edmund B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Gray's (Isaac) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Green's (Andrew P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery E.*
Green's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Green's (Louis F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Greene's (Colton) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Greene's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Greene's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Greer's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Greer's (Napoleon B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Greer's (Samuel W.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Nathan P.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Grier's (David P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas H.) Cavalry. See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Griffin's (William H.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Griffith's (Byron) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Griffith's (Richard R.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Battery.*
Grimes' (John) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th and 51st Regiments, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Gunter's (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Gunther's (Arthur) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gurley's (Edward J.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confedrate, 30th Regiment.*
Gurney's (Asa L.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Veteran).*
Gustafson's (John G.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 112th Regiment.*
Hackett's (Jeremiah) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hackleman's Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hackney's (Barton P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hackney's (Wesley A.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hadley's (Julius L.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 25th Battery.*
Hadley's (Tobias J.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Halbert's (Joel B.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 60th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Haldeman's (Horace) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hall's (Alfred G.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Hall's (Cyrus) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 144th Regiment.*
Hall's (Francis M.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (Augustus H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Hamlen's (Charles H. J.) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Battery.*
Hamlin's (Cyrus) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*
Hammer's (Elisha) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hampton's (George J.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hance's (Morgan A.) Cavalry. See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hanley's (John C.) Cavalry. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hannahs' (Harrison) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Hardeman's (Peter) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Arizona Brigade.*
Hardeman's (William P.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hardin's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harding's (Chester, jr.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Hardy's (William R.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment (Dawson's).*
Harper's (Peter) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Harrell's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Harrington's (Philander J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Harris' (Charles L.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Harris' (Levinus) Artillery. See *Kansas Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harris' (S. S.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Harrison's (Hezekiah C.) Infantry. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harrison's (Isaac F.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Harrison's (James E.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Harrison's (John) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Harrison's (M. La Rue) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Harrison's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Lonisiana Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Harrover's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Harrower's (Benjamin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Hart's (Roswell K.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment;* also *6th Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hart's (William) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Haskell's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
Hatch's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment.*
Hawhe's (Arthur J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Hawke's (Maurice) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery B.*
Hawkins' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Haynes' (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hays' (Benjamin F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hays' (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, post.*
Hayter's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Hayward's (John T. K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 38th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Headington's (Nimrod) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Headlee's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Headquarters Troops, Department of the Gulf, Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Healy's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Heath's (Sullivan) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heddens' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hendry's Infantry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Hendry.*
Hennion's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Henslee's (Murline C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hepburn's (W. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Herder's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Herndon's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Herndon.*
Hickox's (Franklin W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hildebrand's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hildreth's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hill's (Edgar P.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hill's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hill's (Reuben A.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hilliard's (Hiram) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*
Hobby's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hodsdon's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hodt's (Nicholas) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (Gustave) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hogg's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Holbrook's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Holder's (David) **Infantry.** See *Samuel Tanner's Enrolled Militia, post.*
Holland's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Holloway's (Uriah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Holmes' (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Holmstedt's (Ernest W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
Holt's (Alfred F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Hook's (Albert C.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans 1st Infantry, post.*
Hoover's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hopkins' (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hopkins' (J.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hopper's (Gillum) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 73d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Hotchkiss' (Walter S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Battery.*
House's (Albert E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
How's (Isaac D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Howard County Provisional Enrolled Militia, Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howard's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (Seymour) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howell's (Sylvanus) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Howland's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Howland's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hoyt's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Richard B.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Hubbell's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hudnutt's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Hudson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Hudson's (Joseph K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*
Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Hughey's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Hull's (Albert B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*
Hulse's (Richard M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Humfreville's (Jacob L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hunt's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hunter's (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Hunter's (Malcolm) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hunter's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Huntoon's (Joel) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hurd's (Tyrus I.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hurt's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Hutchens' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Hutchings' (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Hutchison's (William O.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Hutton's (T. H.) **Artillery.** See *Crescent Artillery, ante.*
Hyatt's (Arthur W.) **Infantry.** See *Crescent Infantry, ante.*
Hynson's (H. C.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Irvin's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Ivory's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Jackman's (Sidney D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Jackson's (Zaremba) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Jacobi's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jacobs' (Edward A.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jacoby's (Lawrence) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
Jeffers' (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Jenks' (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jennings' (Charles T.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jennison's (Charles R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Johns' (Abijah) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Johnson's (Curtis) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Elijah D.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Johnson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Johnson's (Jay J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (John A., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Johnson's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Johnston's (Albert V. E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Alexander B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Johnston's (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Jones' (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Jones' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Jones' (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Jones' (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jones' (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Jones' (Warren C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Joslyn's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Judd's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 4th Regiment.*
Julian's (Isaac P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Julian's (Stephen H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Jumper's (John) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Seminole.*
Kaiser's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kates' (Theophilus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Keene's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Keith's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kelley's (G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Kelling's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (David) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Kelly's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kelsey's (James) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Kempinsky's (Abram) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Kenard's (R.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, Creek.*
Kendall's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Kennedy's (Judson J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kennicott's (Ransom) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Kerber's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kidder's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Kidder.*
Kielmansegge's (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Killborn's (Curtis W.) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans 1st Infantry, post.*
Kimball's (Horace E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery F.*
King's (Austin A., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Kinsey's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kirby's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 76th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Kitchen's (Solomon G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Kittredge's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Kizer's (Fernando C.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Knowles' (Daniel C.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Koehne's (Henry L.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Krekel's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Krez's (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Krumme's (Henry F. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Kuhl's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Kutzner's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Laing's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Lamberg's (Carl A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Landry's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Lane's (Walter P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Lansing's (William N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Lauer's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Laughlin's (Rankin G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Law's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Lawler's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lawler's (Patrick H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lawther's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Lawton's (William W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion.*
Lazear's (Bazel F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Leake's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Leavenworth Battalion (Colored), **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops.*
Le Clair's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Lee's (Omar S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Battery.*
Lee's (Roswell W.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Le Fever's (William C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Lehman's (Monte) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Leonard's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Leonard's (Reeves) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Lesley's Infantry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Lesley.*
Lesueur's (Alex. A.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Lewis.*

Lewis' (Edwin E.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*

Lewis' (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 69th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Lewis' (Levin M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*

L'Hommedieu's (Stephen S., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Likens' (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*

Lindsay's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Lindsay's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*

Lindsey's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Linn County Militia, Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Linscott's (Melville C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*

Lisenby's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Livingston's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Lofland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Logan's (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*

Logan's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

Logan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*

Long's (Newton G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*

Loring's (Albert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Batteries A and C.*

Losey's (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment.*

Loup's (Constant) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans 1st Infantry, post.*

Love's (Wesley) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Lowe's (Sandy.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 21st Regiment, Militia.*

Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*

Lucas' (Nathaniel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*

Luckett's (Philip N.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Ludlow's Infantry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Ludlow.*

Lyles' (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*

Lynde's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*

McCabe's (Francis) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

McCannon's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*

McClanahan's (Perry D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

McCord's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 22d [35th] Regiment.*

McCord's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*

McCrory's (Thomas N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battery.*

McCurtain's (Jackson) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Choctaw.*

McDaniel's (Washington) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Elliott's.)*

McDonald's (Orlando G.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

McDonald's (Thomas E.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*

McDonough's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment.*

Mace's (Morgan) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*

McElroy's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

McFaden's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

McFarland's (A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

McFerran's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

McGhee's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

McGrade's (Frank) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

McGuire's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

McIntosh's (Chilly) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Creek.*

McIntosh's (Daniel N.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Creek.*

Mack's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 18th Battery.*

Mackey's (Cyrus H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*

McKinley's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*

McKown's (Isaac) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

McLain's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops.*

McLane's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*

McLaren's (Robert N.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

McLaughlin's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*

McMahan's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia;* also *16th Regiment, Cavalry.*

McMahan's (M. V.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

MacMurray's (Junius W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

McMurtrey's (Elisha L.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

McNally's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

McNamara's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment.*

McNaughton's (Harlow P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*

McNeill's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

McNeill's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*

McNutt's (E. G. B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

McQuoid's (Tobias) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Madison's (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Maginly's (B. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*

Main's (Edwin M.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

Majors' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*

Malone's (Frederick J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*

Maloney's (Maurice) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Manly's (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Marion's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Marland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*

Marr's (James) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*

Marsh's (Benjamin F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Marshall's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*

Marshall's (Levi G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Marshall's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Martin's (Leonidas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*

Marvin's (Stephen G.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Mason's (Charles M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*

Mason's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Mather's (Andrew E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*

Mathews' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 87th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Matlack's (Lucius C.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Asa C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Austin W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Matthews' (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Mattocks' (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Maupin's (Amos W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Maupin's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, 15th Regiment.*
May's (Dwight) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Mayes' (William) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Mayo's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Meatyard's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Meeker's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Melton's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Menard's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Menard's (Medard) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Merklein's (Julius P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Merriam's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment.*
Merriam's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Merrick's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Merrill's Horse, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (Lewis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Metz's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Miles' Legion. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Millard's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Battery.*
Miller's (Martin O.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 70th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Millert's (Frederick A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Miner's (Nelson) **Cavalry.** See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Missemer's (Cyrus J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, State Militia.*
Mississippi County Enrolled Militia, Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Mitchell's (Albion L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Lafayette J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Nathaniel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Mizner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mobile First Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Mobley's (Richard D.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Monks' (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Monroe's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*
Monroe's (James C.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*
Montgomery's (Alexander C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Montgomery's (James) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment, Militia.*

Montgomery's (J. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 24th and 25th Regiments.*

Montgomery's (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Montoya's (Donaciano) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Moody's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

Moore's (Columbus) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Moore's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*

Moore's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*

Moore's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Moore's (Horace L.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Moore's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia;* also *15th Regiment, Cavalry.*

Moore's (Martin V.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 64th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*

Moore's (Webster P.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Moore's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*

Moorhouse's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Moran's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*

Morehouse's (D. A. W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Moreland's (Abraham B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Morgan's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Morgan's (Wick) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Morgan's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Morris' (Edmund J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment;* also *7th Provisional Enrolled Militia, Infantry.*

Morris' (Edward M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Morris' (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*

Morrison's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*

Morrison's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Morsey's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 59th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Morton's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 60th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Moseley's (William G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Moses' (Thomas, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Mouton's (William) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*

Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Mudgett's (Lewis P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 86th Regiment.*

Mullins' (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*

Mullins' (Martin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

Munns' (Brice P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*

Murphy's (Edward B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Murphy's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th and 8th Regiments, State Militia.*

Murphy's (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Murphy's (Lawrence G.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Murray's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment (Burns').*

Musgrove's (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*

Musser's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*

Myers' (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Mylar's (James) **Infantry.** See *W. F. Tilson's Provisional Enrolled Militia, post.*
Nabb's (Pleasinton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Nettles' (T. D.) **Artillery.** See *Valverde Artillery, post.*
Nettleton's (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
New Orleans First Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*
Newton's (Robert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Newton's (Thomas) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment, Battery C.*
Nichols' (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nichols' (Edmund H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Nichols' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Nix's (Jacob) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Noble's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Norton's (Orloff) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Norwood's (Alexander S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Nye's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*
Oakford's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, ante.*
O'Brien's (Nicholas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Olney's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Orff's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Orton's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Owen's (Erastus N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Paine's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Milo E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Palmer's (Ratliff B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 73d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pape's (Erich) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Pardee's (Don A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Parker's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 37th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Parker's (Jackson V.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Parker's (Job R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Parker's (Livingston G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Parkhurst's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Parks' (Robert C.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Cherokee.*
Parmort's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Parsons' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Patch's (Lewis J.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pattee's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Patterson's (William F.) **Engineers.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Paul's (Thomas K.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment*
Pearce's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Pearson's (Timothy) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*
Pease's (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Peck's (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Peery's (Henry F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Pelican Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Pennock's (William) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 10th Regiment, Militia.*
Perry's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 50th Regiment.*
Perry's (Oran) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pettis' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Phelps' (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Phelps' (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 6th (F) Battery.*
Phelps' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 72d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Philips' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
Phillips' (J. Freeman) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Phillips' (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Abial R.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Alfred C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Piercey's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Indian Brigade.*
Piland's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Pindall's (Lebbeus A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Pine's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pinger's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 43d Regiment.*
Pitney's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Pitney.*
Pitts' (Aaron M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Platt's (Wesley) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Plumb's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Polk's (Cadwallader) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Pollock's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Pollock's (Samuel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Pond's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ponder's (Willis M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Pool's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Poole's (Robert S.) **Cavalry.** See *Charles M. Bradford's Cavalry, ante.*
Pope's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Porter's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Porter's (Charles F.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Porter's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Porter's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Battery.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Powers' (Pinkney L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Pratt's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *H. C. Hynson's Artillery, ante.*
Pratt's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Preston's (Simon M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Prime's Jayhawkers. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Prime.*
Putnam's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
Pyron's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Qualey's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Quinn's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Quintana's (Nicolas) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rafety's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Leavenworth Battalion (Colored), ante.*
Ragsdale's (Samuel G.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Rankin's (Louis J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 80th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Ranney's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Rassieur's (Leo) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*

Ray's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Rayborne's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Rayborne.*

Reed's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*

Reed's (Moses) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*

Reed's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*

Reed's (Thomas B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*

Rees' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Reeves' (Arthur T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Enrolled Militia (Freedmen).*

Reid's (Thomas J., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Consolidated).*

Reisinger's (James W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment.*

Remington's (S. Pierre) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Revere's (Frederick B.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Reves' (Timothy) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*

Reynolds' (Lemuel M.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Chickasaw.*

Reynolds' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Consolidated).*

Ribble's (Henry H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Rice's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*

Rice's (Hiram A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

Rice's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment.*

Rice's (L. Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*

Rich's (Josephus G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*

Richardson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*

Riggs' (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*

Riley's (James) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Choctaw and Chickasaw.*

Rinehart's (Levi M.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Rinne's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*

Risdon's (Orlando C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*

Ritchey's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Ritter's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*

Roberts' Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Roberts.*

Roberts' (Alexander) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Robinson's (Herbert) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Robinson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*

Robinson's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Rodgers' (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*

Roe's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, ante.*

Rogan's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*

Rogers' (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*

Rose's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Rouse's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 20th Regiment.*

Rowe's Infantry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Rowe.*

Rowell's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Rowland's (Edward S.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*

Rowse's (Albert) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*

Roy's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Ruark's (Ozias) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*

Ruff's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*
Ruffner's (Samuel T.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Rumford's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Battery.*
Rupp's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Rush's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Rush's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Russell's (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Rutherford's (A. A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Ruttkay's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Ryan's (Abraham H.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Ryan's (David) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Saint Gem's (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Saint Mary's Cannoneers, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Samburn's (Lewis F.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sawyer's (Dudley) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Sayles' (Willard) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sayr's (Hal) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Scales' (Joseph A.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, Cherokee.*
Schaerff's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Schelsky's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Schermerhorn's (Bernard F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Schmidt's (Adolph) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Schnable's (John A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Schroeling's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Scott's (Christopher C.) **Artillery.** See *Appeal Artillery, ante.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Scraper's (Archibald) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Home Guards.*
Scudder's (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Search's (Anthony T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Searle's (Elhanon J.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Sears' (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 49th Regiment.*
Sears' (Francis A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th and 67th Regiments.*
Selden's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Seley's (Abel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sells' (Lewis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Semmes' (Oliver J.) **Artillery.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
Sensibaugh's (Otho R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Shanklin's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Shanks' (David) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Shapley's (Calvin H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Shattuck's (Scott) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Shaver's (R. G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Shaw's (Julius C.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shaw's (Richard G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*
Sheetz's (Josiah A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Shelton's (William) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 45th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Shields' (L. Craig) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Shinn's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Shock's (Adam L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Shockey's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment.*

Showalter's (Daniel) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*

Shuman's (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Simmons' (Abram W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*

Simonton's (Morgan) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*

Simpson's (Smith H.) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Sink's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 72d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Slaughter's (Robert F.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Slayback's (Alonzo W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*

Slemons' (W. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Sloane's Infantry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Sloane.*

Slocum's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Smart's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*

Smith's (Ashbel) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Smith's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Smith's (Charles O.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Smith's (C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

Smith's (Emil) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

Smith's (George I.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*

Smith's (Harry S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 91st Regiment.*

Smith's (Louis B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*

Smith's (Lyman B.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Smith's (Moses W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*

Smith's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Smith's (William J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 85th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Smizer's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Mitchell's).*

Snoddy's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment, Militia.*

Snoddy's (Lewellyn O.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 18th Regiment.*

Snyder's (Abraham N.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Snyder's (Napoleon) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Soule's (Silas S.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Southworth's (Irving D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 25th Battery.*

Spaight's (Ashley W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment;* also *11th Battalion.*

Spanish Guards, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*

Speed's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

Springer's (David K.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 169th Company.*

Spurling's (Andrew B.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Staddon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Stafford's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*

Stafford's (W. M.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Standifer's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Stanley's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Stark's (Denton D.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*

Stark's (Henry) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Starr's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Steel's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Steele's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 11th Regiment.*

Steffens' (John) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Stegeman's (J. Henry) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Stephens' (Bill) **Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Bill Stephens.*
Stephenson's (Marshall L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Sterling's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 66th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Stevens' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Stevenson's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment, Militia.*
Stewart's (Israel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Stilwell's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stirman's (Ras.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Stoffle's (James N.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Stombs' (Thomas A.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Storer's (Newman W.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th (G) Battery.*
Stott's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Stotts' (Green C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Strait's (Horace B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Strong's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 87th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Strout's (James R.) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stuart's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Stubbs' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Stufft's (Christian) **Scouts.** See *Nebraska Troops.*
Swaim's (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Swain's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Sweet's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Tacke's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Talbot's (Presley) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Tallerday's (David S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade.*
Tamblyn's (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment.*
Tanner's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Enrolled Militia.*
Taylor's (Ennis W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Taylor's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th (D) Battery.*
Taylor's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment;* also *6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia, Infantry.*
Taylor's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Taylor's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 22d Regiment, Militia.*
Taylor's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Teague's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 37th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Temple's (Philip G.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Terrell's (Alexander W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Terry's (D. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Thilenius' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 56th Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Thomas' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Peleg) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Thomas' (S. M.) **Artillery.** See *R. M. Boone's Artillery, ante.*
Thomas' (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 62d Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
Thompson's (John) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thompson's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Thompson's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Thomson's (Mark L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Thomson's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Thornton's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Thornton's (Joseph L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Thrall's (Homer) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Thurber's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Tibbitts' (Simon L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Tidball's (Thomas T.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Tiemeyer's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Tiffin's (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Tilford's (Joseph G.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Tilson's (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Timmons' (Barnard) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Tisdale's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *New Orleans 1st Infantry, ante.*
Tobey's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment (new).*
Tobin's (Thomas F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Todd's (George W.) **Guerrillas.** (Official designation not of record.) See *George W. Todd.*
Toms' (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d and 64th Regiments.*
Topeka Artillery. See *Kansas Troops.*
Tracy's (Frank M.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment, Militia.*
Trigg's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Tripp's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
True's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Trull's (George G.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th (D) Battery.*
Trumbull's (Matthew M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Tucker's (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 82d Regiment.*
Tucker's (Thomas F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Turner's (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 16th Regiment;* also *6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia, Infantry.*
Tuttle's (Merrill S.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Twist's (Russell P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Battery.*
Tyler's (Martin S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*
Upham's (James S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Valverde Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Van Anda's (Salue G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Van Antwerp's (Jacob) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Vance's Militia. See *Howard County Provisional Enrolled Militia, ante.*
Van Horn's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Enrolled Militia (Freedmen).*
Van Winkle's (Peter W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Varner's (Sampson E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment;* also *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Vaughn's (Thomas F.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Veale's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Regiment, Militia.*
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O

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES I—VOLUME XLI.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

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TEXT.

PART 1.

Pages 2, 176. July 27–28, 1864, for *Skirmishes on the Blackwater River* read *Skirmishes on the Blackwater Creek.*

Page 85. Twenty-second line, top, for *miners* read *militia.*

Page 473. Erase foot-note and insert *See Plate 66, Map 2, of the Atlas.*

Page 676. Seventeenth line, bottom, for *Brown* read *Beard.*

Page 782. Seventh line, top, for *order* read *other.*

Page 1007. For *Beckman's* read *Beekman's.*

Page 1014. For *McGhee's* read *McGehee's.*

Ninth and tenth lines, bottom, strike out *1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*

Page 1094. Insert *a* after *Missouri Troops* (*Union*), and add footnote *a The eleven regiments of Provisional Enrolled Militia, organized under the authority of the Governor of Missouri, dated February 3, 1863, were designated the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., to the 11th. All other organizations (except companies), herein indexed as Provisional Enrolled Militia, should be Enrolled Missouri Militia, the reference being to companies of the several regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia, organized under the provisions of General Orders, No. 107, Department of the Missouri, dated June 28, 1864, and printed in Series I, Volume 34, Part IV, p. 581.*

Page 1102. Erase *Patterson, Mo.*, and transfer events in proper order under *Patterson, Wayne County, Mo.*

PART 2.

Page 31. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 48, Part 2, p. 1227.*

Page 1101. Strike out after *Cater's* (*T. A.*) *Battalion* the words (*Official designation not of record.*) *See T. A. Cater*, and insert *See Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Page 1108. For *McGhee's* read *McGehee's.*

Page 1109. Following *Miami County Militia*, after *Kansas Troops* insert *5th Militia.*

Eleventh and twelfth lines, bottom, strike out *1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*

Page 1114. For *Via's* read *Viall's.*

Page 1193. Same correction as noted for p. 1094, Part 1.

PART 3.

Page 611. For *General Orders, No. 275*, read *Special Orders, No. 275.*

Page 947. Day to Ford, fourth line, for *Echazareta* read *Echarzarreta.*

Page 1015. For *Babcocke's* read *Babcoke's.*

Page 1021. Nineteenth and twentieth lines, bottom, strike out *1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*

Page 1024. Twentieth line, top, for *116th* read *16th.*

Page 1089. Same correction as noted for p. 1094, Part 1.

PART 4.

Page 163. Seventh line, top, for *Harris* read *Paris.*

Page 514. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 53, p. 599.*

Page 564. Philips to Commanding Officer, address, for *Twenty-third Missouri Infantry* read *Thirty-third Missouri Infantry.*

Page 1091. Fifth line, bottom, for *William F. Haws* read *William S. Harris.*

Page 1164. Fourth and fifth lines, bottom, strike out *1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*

Page 1168. For *Reeves'* read *Reeve's.*

Page 1173. Thirteenth line, bottom, for *See* ——— *Whitaker* read *See William A. Whitaker.*

Page 1174. For *Williamson's (William T.)* read *Williamson's (Milton T.).*

Page 1258. Same correction as noted for p. 1094, Part 1.

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Insert all words and figures in *italics* and strike out all in [brackets]. An asterisk (*) following a correction indicates that "Additions and Corrections" to the text should be consulted. References are to parts of volume.

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